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PUBLIC PAPERS.

Transactions in Parliament relative to the Stoppage of Payment in Specie of the Bank of England.

Copies of all Communications between the Directors of the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting Advances to Government since the first of November, 1794.

(No. 1.)

Copy of a Resolution of the Court of Directors, the 15th of January, 1795.

Resolved,

THAT the governor and deputy-governor do take an early opportunity of informing the chancellor of the exchequer, that the court of directors, desirous at all times to give every assistance and accommodation to the public service, think it proper at the present period, when a loan, under the guarantee of this country, for a foreign state, of the large amount of six millions sterling, and also one for our own national wants of eighteen millions sterling, are about to be raised, to bring to his consideration, that it is their wish that he would settle his arrangements of finances for the present year in such a manner as not to depend on any farther assistance from them beyond

1797.

what is already agreed for; and particularly, that the stipulation for the future advances to be made by them, if necessary, for payment of treasury bills of exchange, be strictly adhered to, as they cannot allow that advance at any time to exceed the sum of five hundred thousand pounds.

(No. 2.)

In the Court of Directors, on the 16th of April, 1795.

THE governor and deputy governor were directed by the court to wait upon the chancellor of the exchequer, and to mention to him the uneasiness which they have felt on being left, during so long a period, in an advance of one and an half, to upwards of two millions of money, for the bills accepted by the treasury. That this mode of paying the treasury bills in advance was never meant to be carried to any great extent, at the most to 500,000*l.* and that only as a temporary accommodation.

The chancellor of the exchequer did promise to the governor and deputy governor in December last, and particularly in a conversation on the 17th of January, that the amount of these bills paid at the

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bank,

bank, then exceeding the sum of 500,000*l.* should certainly be paid off after the receipt of the first payment on the new loan; which promise hath not yet taken place. The court have therefore come to a resolution, that they cannot in future allow of any disburse on this account, exceeding the sum of 500,000*l.*; and they do request, that the chancellor of the exchequer will be pleased to order the same to be paid.

(No. 3.)

Copy of a Note from the Governor and Deputy Governor, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Bank, 5th June, 1795.

THE governor and deputy governor of the bank present their respectful compliments to Mr. Pitt; and take the liberty of stating to him, that though he was pleased to promise, the last time they had the honour of an interview, that the amount of the treasury bills paid by the bank should immediately be reduced to the sum of 500,000*l.* (beyond which sum, by a resolution of the court, it was not to pass); the bank are now in advance on that account 1,210,015*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* and before the end of next week it will be increased to 1,658,467*l.* They at the same time beg to express their concern at being so repeatedly obliged to trouble him on the subject; hoping he will give such directions as may in future prevent it.

To the right hon. Wm. Pitt,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 4.)

Resolution of the Court of Directors, 30th of July, 1795.

Resolved,

THAT the governor and deputy governor of the bank be desired to

inform the chancellor of the exchequer, that it is the request of this court that he will either adopt some other mode of paying the treasury bills of exchange, than by directing them for payment at the bank; or so to arrange the furnishing of money for the payment of these bills, that the amount for which the bank should be in advance, shall not at any time exceed the sum of 500,000*l.* as this court is determined to give orders to the cashiers, to refuse payment of all bills whenever the advance shall amount to such sum of 500,000*l.* That previously the court is desirous of fixing on a certain day with Mr. Pitt, when such order shall take place; but in the mean time depend on his former and repeated promise to reduce the present advance as speedily as possible.

(No. 5.)

Report of the Governor, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 6th of August, 1795.

THE governor having laid before the court a letter from the chancellor of the exchequer, which was received yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, containing a request for a farther accommodation on the credit of the growing surplus of the consolidated fund:

Resolved, That the consideration of this letter be postponed; and that the governor and deputy governor be desired to wait on Mr. Pitt, and inform him, that this court cannot take his letter into consideration, until it has received satisfaction respecting the re-payment of the monies already advanced for payment of treasury bills of exchange, to reduce that account under the stipulated sum of 500,000*l.* above which the bank
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was never to be in advance; and until it has had sufficient security held out, that it shall not be called upon to farther advances on this account in future: and that they do request Mr. Pitt to enter into full explanations on this subject, which is not even touched upon in his letter.

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 7th of August, 1797.

THE governor and deputy governor this day waited on Mr. Pitt at the hour he had appointed: — When the governor first observed to him, that his letter did not arrive in time to be taken into consideration by the committee on Wednesday; and that it was therefore of necessity laid before the court on Thursday, without much previous consultation on it in the committee: — And the governor then read to Mr. Pitt the following note, as containing the substance of what passed upon it in the court:

The governor having laid before the court a letter received yesterday afternoon from the chancellor of the exchequer, containing a request for a farther accommodation of two millions and an half, on the growing produce of the consolidated fund;

Resolved, That the consideration of this letter be postponed; and that the governor and deputy governor be desired to wait on Mr. Pitt, and inform him, that this court cannot fully take his letter into consideration until he has finally settled the arrangement, notified to him last week, relative to the reduction of the amount of the treasury bills paid by the bank, so that the sum advanced may never exceed 500,000*l.* of which his letter makes not the least mention.

(No. 6.)

Copy of a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 13th of August, 1795.

Downing-Street, 12th of Aug. 1795.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to request the favour of you to state to your court, that if they think proper to afford the accommodation which I have requested in my letter of the 5th instant, by taking exchequer bills payable out of the growing produce of the consolidated fund, they may depend upon measures being immediately taken for the payment of one million of the sum they have advanced for the payment of bills; and farther payments to the amount in the whole of another million may be made in the course of September, October, and November, in such proportions as may be found convenient. But as fresh bills may be expected to arrive, I am under the necessity of requesting that a latitude should be allowed for the payment of such bills to an amount not exceeding one million; in addition for which sum, payment shall be provided before the end of February, or, if the court materially prefer it, of January. In order to guard against any fresh disappointment, I beg leave to suggest, that it may be useful, if from time to time you send me notice, whenever the amount advanced comes within fifty thousand pounds of the limit fixed, that warrants may be prepared without delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W^M. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }
Governor of the Bank. }

IN the court held this day, after reading Mr. Pitt's letter of the 12th of August, it was resolved, That

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this court do not accede to the proposal contained in the said letter. It was farther resolved, That the court do consent to Mr. Pitt's request, in his letter of the 5th instant; namely, to advance two millions five hundred thousand pounds on exchequer bills, on the security of the surplus of the consolidated fund, to be re-paid as follows:

About eleven hundred thousand pounds from the produce of the quarter ending the 10th of October next; and for the remainder they are willing to wait till the ending of the quarter of the 5th of April, 1796.

And that the governor and deputy governor be desired to inform Mr. Pitt, that the court still adhere to their former resolution, of insisting that the credit on the treasury bills be restrained to 500,000*l.* but that the court will wait for the re-payment of one million of the money already advanced beyond the said sum of 500,000*l.* until the latter end of November (if it is of essential service to the government of the country that it should do so; provided positive assurance is given by the chancellor of the exchequer, that this additional million shall punctually be repaid at that time; and that in no case, if this proposition is acceded to, the bank is to be in advance beyond one million and an half for payment of the treasury bills, which by the end of November are to be reduced to 500,000*l.*

The court also request, that the governor and deputy governor will express to Mr. Pitt, the earnest desire they have, that some other means may be adopted, in the next session of parliament, for the future

payment of bills of exchange drawn on the treasury. When the last resolution was proposed, Mr. Winthrop moved the following amendment, and was seconded by Mr. Simeon, to be added after the words "Consolidated Fund," and to leave out all the remainder;

" Provided at least two millions
 " of the same shall be applied
 " to the discharge of the sum
 " for which the bank is now in
 " advance, on account of bills
 " accepted by the treasury; it
 " being the intention of this
 " court to restrain the amount
 " of such advance to the sum
 " of 500,000*l.* agreeably to
 " their former resolutions."

The said amendment being put to the vote, was negatived; and the resolution as first moved was carried in the affirmative.

August 14, 1795.

THE governor and deputy governor, in compliance with the desire of the court held yesterday, waited this day on the chancellor of the exchequer, to signify to him, that his letter of the 12th instant had been duly considered; and it was resolved, that the proposals which it contained could not be acceded to; and to communicate to him the farther resolution of the court respecting his request in his letter of the 5th instant, as minuted in this book yesterday. The governor put into his hands a copy of the two resolutions, which Mr. Pitt read attentively; and returned soon after with a letter, written by himself, at the request of the governor and deputy governor, signifying his acquiescence in the said resolution, and promising punctually to comply with the conditions stipulated therein.

Downing-

Downing-Street, 14th Aug. 1795.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to request the favour of you to inform your court, that I agree to the conditions specified in their resolution of yesterday, (see the note of the 13th of August,) for the advance of two millions and an half on the credit of the consolidated fund; and will take care that they shall be punctually complied with. I return the paper containing the resolution; and am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Wm. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }
Governor of the Bank }

(No. 7.)

Copy of a written Paper delivered to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Bank of England, 8th Oct. 1795.

THE very large and continued drain of bullion and specie which the bank has lately experienced, arising from the effects of the loan to the emperor, and other subsidies, together with the prospect of the demand for gold not appearing likely soon to cease, has excited such apprehensions in the court of directors, that, on the most serious deliberation, they deem it right to communicate to the chancellor of the exchequer, the absolute necessity they conceive to exist for diminishing the sum of their present advances to government—the last having been granted with extreme reluctance on their part, on his pressing solicitations and statement, that serious embarrassments would arise to the public service, if the bank refused.

It must occur to Mr. Pitt's recollection, that last January the governor and deputy governor of the bank did, by instructions from their

court, formally announce to him their apprehensions of the consequences that were likely to ensue from the emperor's loan taking place; the events seem fully to justify their fears, and to render every measure of caution absolutely necessary for their future safety.

In addition to the above causes, it may be proper to state, that large sums are likely soon to be called for by the claimants of the cargoes and freights of the neutral ships taken, and about to be re-imbursed; many of whom, as they are credibly informed, are instructed by their owners and proprietors to take back their returns in specie or bullion.

The present price of gold being from 4l. 3s. to 4l. 4s. per ounce, and our guineas being to be purchased at 3l. 17s. 10½d. clearly demonstrates the grounds of our fears; it being only necessary to state those facts to the chancellor of the exchequer.

Ever ready as the court of directors have been to accommodate and give their assistance in the service of the public, they must now express their hopes, that Mr. Pitt will, on the meeting of parliament, so arrange his plans of finance, as not to depend upon the immediate advance of the duties on land and malt, 1796; and that he will be pleased to provide the means of re-imbusement to the bank, conformably to his agreement, of the million on account of the treasury bills, and the one million one hundred thousand, part of the advance on the product of the consolidated fund, in case it shall not have been previously paid, and also to re-imburse the remaining 1,400,000l. on the same product in January or February, instead of April.

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(No. 8.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 23d of October, 1795.

THE governor mentioned his having heard that there might be annexed to the ensuing loan, one of 1,400,000*l.* for the emperor of Germany; and stated, that in such a case it would be highly proper for the bank to have some intimation of it, that they might adopt such arrangements as the measure would render absolutely necessary: —The chancellor of the exchequer replied, That he had not at present the most distant idea of it; though he did not pledge himself that on no occasion such a thing might happen. The governor thanked him for his answer, which he told Mr. Pitt he received with pleasure, thinking, as he did, that another loan of that sort would go nigh to ruin the country. The governor also acquainted him, that the drain of cash continued; and was likely to do so, while the bills from abroad continued to be drawn on the treasury. Mr. Pitt said, they might last two months longer, but he believed not longer.

(No. 9.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 18th of November, 1795.

THE governor informed Mr. Pitt, that the present price of gold was 4*l.* 2*s.* per ounce, and that the daily large drains of specie from the bank filled the minds of the directors with serious apprehensions; and that in the present situation of their affairs, he must not rely on any aids from them, not even the vote of credit and supply bills.

The chancellor of the exchequer apologized for the warrants that

were designed to be applied to the reduction of the amount of the treasury bills paid by the bank, having, from the most urgent necessity, been otherwise applied to the payment of the troops going abroad. With respect to the million which he had promised should be paid in the course of this month in farther reduction of the treasury bills, he said his intention was to take out that sum in part of the land and malt for 1796, and to pay it on this account, having no other means to do it by. The governor then hinted to Mr. Pitt, his apprehensions from a rumour that a farther loan to the emperor was in agitation, notwithstanding the assurances which Mr. Pitt gave him some time back, that he had not then the most distant idea of such a measure. The chancellor replied, That he then had not such a thought, from the tardy and slow operations of the Austrians; but the face of things having since changed, and the Austrian army having been of late very active and successful, he confessed it was his opinion that a continuance of such exertions was the surest way of distressing the French, and bringing them to proper terms of peace; and on this ground ministry now had it in contemplation to let the emperor have another loan, not exceeding two millions, trusting that it might be done with safety, and on the consideration that the subsidies of about 900,000*l.* per annum, which had been paid to different states in Germany, for troops, would cease, and also the bills drawn for the support of our army on the continent, which had last year amounted to near three millions sterling: beside, that should the loan take place, he had no objection to modify the stated times for

for the remittance thereof, so as to cause the least bad effect on the course of exchange. And he farther added, That should the situation of the bank be such, as to make this measure a very hazardous one, he would, in compliance with our request, overlook every other consideration, and abandon the loan. The governor and deputy governor then told Mr. Pitt, that they would take the sense of their court to-morrow on the advances, which he wished to have on the land and malt of 1796, and wait upon him with the determination of the court as soon as it should break up.

(No. 10.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 20th of November, 1795.

THE court of directors having, on a consideration of the advances proposed by the chancellor of the exchequer on the land and malt, 1796, resolved to let him have the sum of one million, under the restriction that it be immediately applied to the discharge of so much of the bank's advance on the treasury bills: and also a farther advance of 500,000*l.* for his present accommodation: — The governor and deputy governor went, as soon as the court was over, to wait on the chancellor of the exchequer, to acquaint him thereof. But at the same time the governor mentioned to him, that it was the expectation of the court, that he should not take up any more on this fund until about February next, and then gradually, as the advance on the former year would be coming in. The governor also said, that from the present situation of matters at the bank, and from appearances for the future, it would be absolutely out of the power of the court to

make the advance, which had been done before, of 2,500,000*l.* on the vote of credit which might be passed this session; and he felt it right to announce this in time to Mr. Pitt, before the loan, that he might make his arrangements accordingly: — Which Mr. Pitt thanked him for having mentioned; said he supposed he might venture to issue about 1,500,000*l.* of such exchequer bills to the public; and that he must provide for the other million by an addition to the loan. The governor then repeated to Mr. Pitt, the absolute determination of the court to have the advance on the treasury bills quite cleared off, by an early payment out of the monies received in part of the loan.

(No. 11.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 12th of December, 1795.

IN consequence of a message from the chancellor of the exchequer, the governor and deputy governor waited upon him this day; when he returned to them the paper which contained the copy of the court's resolution made on the 3d instant.

The governor renewed the subject of the payment of the treasury bills to Mr. Pitt, which amount now to 2,670,000*l.*; but Mr. Pitt said, the money hitherto received on account of the present loan, should be applied to the payment thereof, and a farther sum out of the payments in full, until that advance was reduced to 500,000*l.*

(No. 12.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 8th of January, 1796.

THE governor and deputy governor this day waited on the chan-

cellor of the exchequer, by his desire. When he mentioned to them his request that the bank would accommodate him with an advance of 500,000*l.* which he wanted for the purpose of paying off sums due to the army agents, and for which he would pledge exchequer bills on the land and malt of the present year; and if the payments made upon the loan for this year should amount in all before the end of this month to above 5,800,000*l.* the excess beyond that sum, as far as 500,000*l.* should be employed in re-paying the bank's advance on the exchequer bills on the credit of the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the service of the last year. The governor told Mr. Pitt, that he did not think the court would object to such an advance, and desired him to write an official letter in time to be laid before the next court for that purpose.

Mr. Pitt said, he had an immediate necessity for 200,000*l.* which the governor said he might take up directly; not doubting that it would be approved of by the court of directors.

(No. 13.)

The Governor's Report, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 28th of January, 1796.

THE governor having informed the court, that a notice was brought this morning from the treasury, that certain bills drawn on the commissioners of the treasury, amounting to the sum of 201,000*l.* would fall due on Wednesday the 3d of February, and were directed for payment at the bank; and that the sum now in advance on treasury bills is 1,157,000*l.*

Resolved unanimously, That the governor do give directions to the

cashiers not to advance any money for the payment of these bills, nor to discharge any part of the same, unless money shall be sent down for the purpose; in which case such money is to be appropriated exclusively for the discharge of these bills.

Resolved, That the governor, deputy governor, and a deputation from this court, do wait on the chancellor of the exchequer, with a copy of the above resolution; and do farther respectfully lay before him, the determination of the court not to continue any longer the mode of advancing the payment of treasury bills, than to such time as shall be fixed on between Mr. Pitt and the deputation before-mentioned, which time the court hopes will not be fixed for a distant day.

(No. 14.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 29th of January, 1796.

THE governor and deputy governor, with Mr. Peters and Mr. Bosanquet, waited on Mr. Pitt this day with the resolution of the court, as stated in the foregoing minute. He dwelt much on the inconvenience which it would put him to, to comply with it; but after some conversation, said he would arrange his affairs, so as to provide the money in time for the payment of the treasury bills due on the 3d of February, by applying to that purpose money which he had destined for other services.

As to fixing a period when the payment of the treasury bills shall no longer be referred to the bank, Mr. Pitt declared himself unable to settle that at such a short notice; but that he would look into the situation of his payments, and endeavour to form such a plan as soon

as possible; and hoped to be able to conclude it by Friday the 5th of February, when he would expect to see the deputation again.

(No. 15.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 5th of February, 1796.

THE governor, deputy governor, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Bosanquet, this day waited upon Mr. Pitt again, according to appointment, to hear his determination about the latter part of the court's resolution, on the 28th ultimo, as to fixing a time when the present mode of paying the treasury bills in advance should be brought to a period. Mr. Pitt, after much conversation on the subject, said, That measures were now taking for a payment of 500,000*l.* more on this account, to the bank, which would reduce their advance on this score to under 200,000*l.*; but that, as matters were situated, he could not foresee a possibility of paying the remainder, and quite finishing the account, till May or June next; for that, as some part of our cavalry had not been brought home from Germany, there must still be some monies drawn for their charges, but he did not think it could amount to above 300,000*l.* more in the whole. Mr. Pitt, however, said, he would digest his ideas on this subject more particularly, and send a letter with a proposal to the bank court against next Thursday.

Mr. Pitt dwelt much on the necessity of some farther support to be given to the emperor, to enable him to continue his efforts against the French, as the most probable means of bringing the war to an end; but knowing the sentiments

of the directors of the bank to be against any such assistance in money, he promised that he would not commit himself to any engagement for a farther loan to the emperor, without a previous communication on the subject with the gentlemen of the bank.

Mr. Pitt read some extracts of letters from the British resident and others at Hamburgh, which mentioned that large quantities of English guineas were imported thither by the packets from Yarmouth; and one mentioned that the guineas were melted down on arrival there. Mr. Pitt said, that attention should be paid to this circumstance, at the ports from which the packets failed.

(No. 16.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 12th of February, 1796.

THE governor told Mr. Pitt, That the court had received his letter of the 11th instant, and would comply with his desire of continuing to pay the treasury bills as usual till May, when he hoped it would be totally done away; and that he might look to a temporary accommodation of 500,000*l.* in the interval; but absolutely required, that it should never exceed that sum.

Mr. Pitt said, That as far as lay in his power, it should not exceed it; but that demands did arise occasionally which he could not foresee, but which the public service required to be provided for; and if the money from the loan did not flow in fast enough, he might be obliged to have recourse for temporary assistance to the bank; and that he lay with the court of directors to judge whether they chose to accommodate the public or not.

(No.

(No. 17.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 11th April, 1796.

THE governor and deputy governor this day waited on the chancellor of the exchequer at his desire; when he informed them, that he meant to propose in parliament a farther loan of about six millions and a half, in order to fund the four millions of exchequer bills, which the bank holds on the supply and vote of credit of 1795; two millions of exchequer bills which have issued to the public, and about half a million, the amount of navy bills held by the bank, due in the months when he means to fund them, but which the governor had informed Mr. Pitt that the bank chose to have the payment of. Mr. Pitt said, he hoped to be able to bring this matter before the house on Monday next the 18th instant; and would desire the governor and deputy governor to come on some day this week, to a previous meeting with the parties who were to be concerned in this business.

(No. 18.)

The Governor's Report, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 19th of May, 1796.

THE governor having informed the court, That the present advance on treasury bills of exchange is 835,000*l.* beyond which there is a notice now lying in the house of a farther sum of about 200,000*l.* which will shortly become due; and that a notice was brought on Monday last from the treasury, containing a list of bills drawn on the commissioners to the sum of 900,000*l.* more, of which the principal part would fall due on the 29th instant, which were directed for payment at the bank; the court

resolved, That a representation in writing should be made to the chancellor of the exchequer on the subject.

(No. 19.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 24th May, 1796.

IN consequence of an appointment from the chancellor of the exchequer, the governor and deputy governor waited upon him this day, with a view to lay before him the resolution entered into by the court on the 19th instant; but they found him so impressed with the necessity of providing the funds to pay off the treasury bills for 900,000*l.* and that he had formed his plan for the liquidation thereof, that they thought it prudent to withhold the resolution from him.

Mr. Pitt explained his measure in the following letter to the governor and deputy governor, which he wrote while they were with him.

Downing-Street, 25th May, 1796,
Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of your court, that a warrant is directed for the issue of 900,000*l.* for the payment of the bills to become due to that amount in the course of the present week. I must at the same time desire you to request of the court, in consequence of the pressure arising from this unexpected payment, that they will accommodate government by advancing a sum of 200,000*l.* to the account of the paymaster general, to be repaid out of the cash to be received on the next payment of the loan of 7,500,000*l.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }
Governor of the Bank. }

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The governor afterwards mentioned in conversation the desire of the court to have the new arrangements made which should ease the bank from the payment of the treasury bills. The promise to which point Mr. Pitt acknowledged to have made; but being excessively hurried with a variety of business, and about to set off to attend the election at Cambridge, he desired leave to defer this object until some time next week, after his return, when he would resume it.

(No. 20.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 14th June, 1796.

THE governor and deputy governor this day waited on Mr. Pitt with a statement of the treasury bills paid by the bank, which advance now to the sum of

£.1,002,555	6	4
and of bills already advised,	}	230,093 16 1
but not yet due		

£.1,232,649 2 5
and requested that speedy measures might be taken to pay off the same. Mr. Pitt told them, That he had made arrangements to pay off the 200,000l. which he had borrowed (as by his letter of the 25th of May, copied in the private minute book of the court), and also for the payment of 800,000l. out of the monies received on the last loan, for which he would take up exchequer bills to that amount on the vote of credit of 1795; and in consequence of these payments he hoped the bank would have patience to wait for the discharge of the advance on the treasury bills above-mentioned until the quarter ending the 5th of July, of the consolidated fund, when the surplus thereof should be applied to that purpose—

which the governor said he should refer to the court for their opinion.

(No. 21.)

Copy of a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 21st of July, 1796.

Downing Street,

Wednesday, 20th of July, 1796.

Gentlemen,

AS the pressure of demands for the public service, at the present moment, prevents the payment in cash of the sum advanced by the bank on treasury bills, I should consider it as a great accommodation if the court would accept of exchequer bills on the vote of credit, to the amount of the sum now due beyond five hundred thousand pounds. I would also beg the favour of you to propose to the court, in order to guard against any farther excess on that point, that any farther sums to be advanced for treasury bills should be paid in exchequer bills, on the credit of the consolidated fund, at the end of each month. I am also under the indispensable necessity of expressing my earnest hope, that the court will be induced to make a present advance of eight hundred thousand pounds, on the credit of the consolidated fund, which will enable me to make provision for the present demands, and to pay immediately the four hundred thousand pounds lately advanced by the bank, and the navy bills now due. I shall also be obliged to request a farther advance of the like sum of eight hundred thousand pounds, on the same security, towards the end of the month of August. It gives me much concern to be obliged to apply for an accommodation to so large an extent; but I cannot too strongly represent how necessary it

is for the public service: and I trust the very large re-payments which are secured to the bank in the course of the present year, will admit of their making these temporary advances at a period when they are peculiarly important.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W^M. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }
Governor of the Bank. }

P. S. In case the bank should find it necessary (which I hope will not be the case) to dispose of any of the exchequer bills on the vote of credit, before provision is made for their discharge, and any loss should arise from their being at a discount in the market, I should of course propose that such a loss should be made good by the public.

After a debate on the subject of this letter, the court came to the following resolution thereon:

Resolved, That this court do consent to receive payment for the amount of advances on the treasury bills which have been and shall be paid before the first of August, beyond the sum of 500,000*l*. and which will be 867,700*l*. in exchequer bills issued on the vote of credit of the present year, under the stipulation of indemnity from loss on the sale proposed by Mr. Pitt, and to wave their claim of re-payment of the 500,000*l*. till the meeting of parliament; when the court will expect that this mode of paying treasury bills shall be totally done away.

Resolved, That the court do not consent to advance any more money for the payment of such bills which fall due after the first of August.

Resolved, That the court do consent to the other part of the letter, to advance the sum of eight

hundred thousand pounds on the credit of exchequer bills on the consolidated fund, on condition of being paid off the 400,000*l*. lately advanced to government, and the navy bills due and coming due; but they do not consent to advance the second sum of eight hundred thousand pounds in the month of August.

The governor, deputy governor, with Mr. Darell and Mr. Samuel Thornton, were desired by the court to carry up these resolutions to the chancellor of the exchequer; which they did as soon as the court broke up. And being admitted, they gave a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Pitt, who having read them attentively over, said, "He was obliged to the court for what they did grant, which he should accept of; but added, that it would be of no material use, in the present circumstances of the nation, unless the other requisitions which he had made were complied with. That he must refer the affair again in a more pointed manner to the reconsideration of the court, which he would do in a letter to be sent to the bank next Tuesday morning, for the previous deliberation of the committee; and that he would be glad to see the governor and deputy governor again before the next court should meet."

(No. 22.)

Copy of a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 28th July, 1796.

Downing Street,

Wednesday, July 27th.

Gentlemen,

AFTER attentively considering the resolutions of your court, which I re-

I received from you on Thursday last, I feel it an indispensable duty, however unwilling I am to urge any request which appears to them liable to any difficulty or objection, to represent to you, in the most earnest manner, that it will be impossible to avoid the most serious and distressing embarrassments to the public service, unless in addition to the accommodation which has been already agreed to for the present month, the court can consent to advance the second sum of 800,000*l.* in the month of August, and can also make provision for the payment of such farther treasury bills as may fall due in the next month, or as may be drawn payable in September and October. With respect to those for the two latter months, as none such have yet been accepted, I should hope an arrangement may be made for accepting them, payable at a period subsequent to October, by which means the inconvenience of the advance may possibly be in a great degree obviated. I must request you to take the first opportunity of laying this application before your court, and to state to them, that objects of the utmost importance to the public are involved in their determination upon it.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }

Governor of the Bank. }

Resolved, That this court do agree to advance, for the service of the public, the sum of 800,000*l.* towards the end of the month of August, on the security of exchequer bills to be issued under the act of parliament on the surplus of the consolidated fund; and that

such treasury bills as have been accepted, and shall fall due during the month of August, be likewise discharged on a deposit of like exchequer bills to be issued on the consolidated fund to an equal amount, which bills have been stated by the chancellor of the exchequer to be about the sum of 300,000*l.*

That this court do not engage to advance for any sum of treasury bills which may be drawn, and shall fall due after the month of August.

That this court do expect that the chancellor of the exchequer will give a promise that a new mode of paying the treasury bills shall be adopted immediately on the meeting of parliament, as this court will not continue the mode of discharging them any longer.

Resolved, That the court, having granted this accommodation with great reluctance, and contrary to their wishes, the governor be desired to present to Mr. Pitt, a copy of the following memorial; and request of him, that, for the justification of the court of directors, the same may be laid before his majesty's cabinet:

“ The court of directors of the bank of England, fully sensible of the alarming and dangerous situation of the public credit of this kingdom, and deeply impressed with the communication lately made to them by the right honourable William Pitt, both by letter and in a conference with the governor and deputy governor, are very willing and desirous to do every thing in their power to support the national credit, and to enable his majesty's ministers to carry on the public service; but in complying with the request made to them by the right honourable William

liam Pitt, in his letter of the 27th instant, they think that they should be wanting in their duty to their proprietors, and to the public, if that compliance was not accompanied with the following most serious and solemn remonstrance; which, for the justification of their court, they desire may be laid before his majesty's cabinet.

"They beg leave to declare, that nothing could induce them, under the present circumstances, to comply with the demand now made upon them, but the dread that their refusal might be productive of a greater evil, and nothing but the extreme pressure and exigency of the case can in any shape justify them for acceding to this measure; and they apprehend, that in so doing they render themselves totally incapable of granting any farther assistance to government during the remainder of this year, and unable even to make the usual advances on the land and malt for the ensuing year, should those bills be passed before Christmas.

"They likewise consent to this measure, in a firm reliance that the repeated promises so frequently made to them, that the advances on the treasury bills should be completely done away, may be actually fulfilled at the next meeting of parliament, and the necessary arrangements taken to prevent the same from ever happening again, as they conceive it to be an unconstitutional mode of raising money, what they are not warranted by their charter to consent to, and an advance always extremely inconvenient to themselves."

(No. 23.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 9th Aug. 1796.

SOME lists of treasury bills ac-

cepted, payable at the bank, of which about 37,000l. fall due in September and October, being brought down to the bank, the governor and deputy governor this day waited on Mr. Pitt, to mention this matter to him; and to remind him, that the court had resolved not to pay any bills on the treasury due in those months, unless provision was made for the same by the treasury. Mr. Pitt thanked them for the attention, and told them, that it was meant to prepare money at the bank for the discharge of those bills.

(No. 24.)

At a Court of Directors at the Bank, on Thursday the 3d of November, 1796.

The following Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, having been read, viz.

Downing Street, Nov. 3, 1796.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to request you to represent to your court, that it will contribute essentially to the public service, if they think proper, to advance the amount (as it may be wanted) of exchequer bills usually raised on the land and malt; and that I shall, in that case, be enabled to make provision for the payment of the balance now due on treasury bills, at such time and in such proportions as may be agreed upon by them.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PITT.

Resolved, That the lords of the treasury be accommodated with the sum of 2,750,000l. on the land and

and malt taxes, 1797, on the following conditions: That the sum of 1,513,345*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* already advanced by the bank on treasury bills of exchange, be paid thereout; and that all the treasury bills directed to be paid at the bank, which shall fall due in the months of November and December, shall be discharged and satisfied by money to be sent down for the purpose: and that from the first day of January, 1797, provision shall be made, on notice that bills have been accepted to the amount of 100,000*l.* that money or exchequer bills to that amount shall be issued to the bank three days before the whole sum becomes due. The government was desired to inform the chancellor of the exchequer with the above resolution, and at the same time mention to him, that the court intended to adhere strictly to these terms, and hoped he would give directions that no alteration should take place respecting them.

(No. 25.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1*st* of February, 1797.

THE governor and deputy governor yesterday waited upon the chancellor of the exchequer, to represent to him how uneasy the court were at their large advances for government, and especially on the treasury bills paid, which now amounted to 1,554,635*l.* and would in a few days be augmented to 1,819,818*l.* and required that some effective measure should be immediately taken for the payment of the whole of this sum, as had been so seriously promised them should be done at the opening of this year.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged his intentions and wish to have done it;

but said, that he had been prevented by the very pressing calls for various other services. He said, however, he would consider over his payments and resources, and would endeavour to form some plan, for the re-payment of the treasury bills, against the next day, when the governor and deputy governor were to wait upon him again about the business of the national stock. Accordingly, this day Mr. Pitt resumed the subject, and said, that he was endeavouring to sell exchequer bills; out of which he hoped to be able to pay about 300,000*l.* at present; which the governor wished him to do, that the bank might be provided for the bills now falling due. Mr. Pitt said, as to future payment he believed he could propose to pay every week about 150,000*l.* or in that proportion, until the whole sum now due was paid off. Mr. Pitt, however, hinted in conversation, that another large sum of bills had appeared from St. Domingo. The governor begged he would give us an idea to what amount they were. He said, about 700,000*l.* on which the governor expressed great apprehension about such an access to the present advance; and begged of Mr. Pitt to put off the acceptance of these fresh bills, or, at least, to protract the acceptance of them to a term of two months beyond their tenor; which, he said, he would consider about, and take his resolution.

The governor then desired Mr. Pitt to write a letter officially to him, and he would lay it before the court, and take their resolutions upon it. Mr. Pitt then hinted that he should want some money to send to Ireland, that he had been applied to for a large sum, but that 200,000*l.* in specie would be necessary.

necessary. The governor and deputy governor told him, that any farther drain of cash from the bank would, in these times, be very dangerous, as they acknowledged that the cash had been very materially lessened of late, and they therefore begged of him to try if 100,000l. would not be sufficient.

(No. 26.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 3d of February, 1797.

THE governor and deputy governor this day waited on Mr. Pitt, to mention to him that his letter, which contained the engagement to liquidate the present advance on treasury bills, was yesterday laid before the court; who, after a long debate on the subject, had submitted to the plan as proposed by him; but that, by the direction of the court, they recommended a punctual performance of the payments promised — Which Mr. Pitt said should certainly be observed; and

that he had hopes of being able to pay it off, even quicker than he had proposed.

(No. 27.)

Resolution of the Court of Directors, and Deputation's Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 10th February, 1797.

THE committee met this day, and taking into their most serious consideration the certainty, which now threatens us, that Mr. Pitt will be obliged to bring forward here a loan for Ireland, to the amount of 1,500,000l. and the evils which will probably follow on such a measure to this house, by the sending over to that country a great part of the sum in specie — they resolved to ask of Mr. Pitt, a considerable reduction of the bank's present advances to government, to be raised, as he hinted, by a new loan: and they made out a statement for that purpose to be presented to him, which was as follows:

Arrears of advance on land and malt, 1794	-	-	-	£. 337,000
Ditto ditto - - - - 1795	-	-	-	491,000
Ditto ditto - - - - 1796	-	-	-	2,392,000
Exchequer bills on vote of credit - - - - -	-	-	-	968,800
Ditto on consolidated fund 1796 - - - - -	-	-	-	1,323,000
Treasury bills paid - - - - -	-	-	-	1,674,645

Besides arrears of interest due, &c. - - -

£. 7,186,445
400,000

They desired that a deputation of the governor, deputy governor, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. S. Thornton, would go up to Mr. Pitt; and request, that if the Irish loan must take place, he would undertake first to arrange the repayment of the above sum to the bank, as the only means which the committee can propose for the defence of the bank against the mischiefs they dread from the Irish loan.

And the committee also desired, that, if necessary, a special court of directors might be summoned to meet, on this business, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, that the business may be brought before the court.

In consequence of the above resolution, the governor, and other gentlemen deputed, went to Mr. Pitt, shewed him the statement of the bank's demands on government,

ment, which they wished to have paid off, or so arranged before the settlement of the Irish loan. Mr. Pitt, on the article of the treasury bills, said, that he had already laid his plan for the discharge of that article, which he meant to adhere to, and that therefore this article might be left out of the present agreement; and that he would lay his plan for the liquidation of the rest, by an addition to the late voluntary loan, or by some other measure as might be most forcible. The deputation pressed on him the necessity of attending, in his plans, to the point of making the payments to the bank precede those which might be fixed for the Irish loan. They also informed him of their intention to call a special court of directors, to impart their business to them, which might be held on Monday or Tuesday next, as might best suit Mr. Pitt. He begged it might be called on Monday, as he said that Mr. Pelham, the secretary of state for Ireland, had been here some days on this business, and that it was of the utmost consequence that the matter should be fixed, and advice sent over to that country of it as soon as possible. On which the governor told Mr. Pitt, that a court of directors should be summoned for Monday; and requested, that he would furnish him with a letter, explanatory of the business, to be laid before the court; which Mr. Pitt promised should be sent to the bank either to-morrow, or on Sunday.

(No. 28.)

Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Opinions of the Court of Directors.

Downing Street, 15th Feb. 1797.

Gentlemen,

SINCE our last conversation I 1797.

have turned my attention to an idea, which has been suggested to me, of raising the money wanted for Ireland, as part of one loan, together with that which may be requisite here, and of leaving the time and mode of remittance to be settled between the English and Irish governments, according to circumstances. Such a measure might possibly prevent some inconvenience, which would arise from there being otherwise two loans on the market at the same time, and might also give better means of regulating the remittance in the manner least inconvenient. It would at the same time hardly fail to be acceptable to Ireland, as it would probably procure money for them at a much cheaper rate than they could otherwise borrow it. I have to request the favour of you to learn the sentiments of your court on this point, and to communicate to me the result.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }

Governor of the Bank. }

After a debate on the subject of this letter, it was the opinion of the court, that it might be better for the minister of this country to have the controul over the remittance of the sum intended for Ireland, than, by an open loan for Ireland, to leave in the power of that government to draw the money away, without any consideration of the case of the bank. And the governor and deputy governor, and Mr. S. Thornton, were desired to wait on Mr. Pitt with the following observation on his letter, as dictated by the court:

“ It is the opinion of this court,
“ That the plan of adding to the
“ intended English loan, the sum
(O) “ that

“ that has been proposed to be
 “ raised here for the government
 “ of Ireland, and of making the
 “ remittances at such periods, and
 “ in such manner, as may be least
 “ inconvenient, is preferable to the
 “ raising an Irish loan in England
 “ by itself, and fixing the payments
 “ and remittances in a manner,
 “ which cannot be varied accord-
 “ ing to circumstances.

“ But the court must repeat their
 “ apprehensions, that any measure
 “ which tends to carry money out
 “ of the country, is replete with
 “ alarming consequences to the
 “ bank of England.”

The paper containing the above
 was accordingly carried up to Mr.
 Pitt, who read it with attention,
 and then returned it.

(No. 29.)

Resolution of the Court of Direc-
 tors, 23d of February, 1797.

“ Resolved, That it is the opi-
 “ nion of this court, that the trea-
 “ sury bills of exchange shall be
 “ paid, which will become due in
 “ the course of next week, to the
 “ amount of about 150,000*l.* but
 “ that no other treasury bills of ex-
 “ change shall be paid by this
 “ house, until money be issued to
 “ the Bank to pay the same.”

The governor and deputy gover-
 nor were desired to go and wait
 upon Mr. Pitt with the above reso-
 lution, as soon as the court broke
 up.

(No. 30.)

Addition to (No. 26.)

THE governor mentioned to
 Mr. Pitt, the great distress and in-
 convenience which the bank, the
 bankers, and the public, suffered
 for want of a fresh coinage of silver,
 and requested the chancellor of the
 exchequer to take some early mea-
 sures for a redress thereof by a new

coinage, at least of some part of
 what would be wanted.

(No. 31.)

Interview with the Chancellor of
 the Exchequer, 18th of Febru-
 ary, 1797.

THE governor and deputy go-
 vernor this day waited upon the
 chancellor of the exchequer, by his
 appointment; when he mentioned
 to them, that he was exceedingly
 pressed by the government of Ire-
 land, to allow them to raise a loan
 in this country; and he thought
 that about 1,500,000*l.* would be
 the sum. He knew it would be a
 difficult and unpleasant measure to
 be carried through, but thought it
 right to speak to the governor of
 the bank about it. The governor
 immediately told Mr. Pitt, that such
 a scheme must have the worst ef-
 fect possible; that it would cause
 the ruin of the bank; for that such
 a loan raised here would all be sent
 over in money to Ireland, and
 would drain much of our specie
 from us. Mr. Pitt desired that the
 matter might at present be only
 communicated to the committee of
 treasury, but not to the court of
 directors: which the governor pro-
 mised to do, and to wait upon him
 again to-morrow with Mr. Puget,
 as Mr. Pitt wished to speak with
 him also on the subject.

(No. 32.)

Interview with the Chancellor of
 the Exchequer, 9th of Febru-
 ary, 1797.

THE governor this day commu-
 nicated to the committee, the cir-
 cumstance mentioned by Mr. Pitt
 yesterday, about a farther loan for
 Ireland, which struck them all as
 likely to produce the most disas-
 trous consequences to the house.
 And the committee joined in opi-
 nion

nion fully, that the governor in his interview with Mr. Pitt to-day, should tell him, that under the present state of the bank's advances to government here, such a measure would threaten ruin to the house, and most probably bring us under the necessity to shut up our doors.

After the court this day, the governor, with Mr. S. Thornton (as the deputy could not attend), and Mr. Puget, waited on Mr. Pitt; who told them, that notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers which they foresaw by his carrying into execution a farther loan for Ireland, he found it to be a measure of government absolutely necessary; but that he would do every thing he could to obviate the difficulties, by making the bank more easy in other points; and he proposed to raise, by an addition to the present voluntary loan, or by other means, with the consent of the subscribers to that loan, whatever sum the bank might desire to be paid off from its advances to government. He proposed this, from an opinion that it was possibly in the power of the bank to render itself safe by the diminution of its outstanding notes; and he added that he wished this reduction of their notes to be effected by a diminution of their advances to government rather than by lessening their commercial discounts.

On the governor's stating, that in the event of the measure of an Irish loan being effected here, the bank would probably think it necessary to restrain their advances, both to government and to the public, by way of discount:—Mr. Pitt answered, He had rather pay back five millions to the bank, than that they should restrain their discounts three millions; or to that effect. Mr. Pitt expressed an opi-

nion that a good deal of the money that had been taken from this country last year was returned: and, perhaps, kept back in London, or in other parts of the kingdom, from whence he hoped to draw the resources he wants by a loan under the proposed circumstances. Some discussion took place with Mr. Puget, whether a part at least of the Irish loan might not be negotiated in Ireland: and reason was given to think that a trial for this would be made. Mr. Puget suggested, that a pecuniary assistance given by this government to the Irish government might be preferable to a loan, as the money might be demanded back when there was pressing occasion for it: but Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that if the necessity to call it back should arise, Ireland would not be able to pay it; whereas he hoped the specie would find its way back, by the regular course of trade, as soon as the internal state of that country would permit.

Mr. Pitt proposed that the repayment to the bank should be made proportionate to the instalments on the Irish loan, or to exceed them considerably if desired: also that no discount for prompt payment should be made on the Irish loan.

On their return from Mr. Pitt, the governor ordered a committee to be summoned to meet to-morrow, on very special affairs, at 12 o'clock.

(No. 33.)

Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Resolution of the Court of Directors, 13th of February, 1797.

AT a court of directors held this day on special affairs, the governor laid before the court the matter which had been proposed to the

(O 2)

committee

committee of the treasury by Mr. Pitt, and which had been the subject of the several minutes of the committee on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, in their private book: and the governor then read to the court the following letter, which he had received from the chancellor of the exchequer, viz.

Downing Street, Feb. 10, 1797.

Gentlemen,

I have to request you to acquaint your court, that from the representations received from Ireland, it appears indispensable, for the public service, that a loan should be raised here, for the use of that government, to the amount of 1,500,000l. on which I understand a considerable deposit will be requisite about the end of March. I am fully sensible that, in the present situation, such a loan might produce great temporary inconvenience here; and unless some measures were adopted to guard against its possible effects, might make it appear necessary for the bank, from prudence and precaution, to restrain the accommodation which they now give to the commerce of the country, within much narrower limits than is desirable. In order to avoid this great inconvenience, and at the same time to be enabled to provide for the urgent demands from Ireland, which are connected with the greatest interest and safety, to prevent farther embarrassments in the vigorous exertions which the present crisis may require; it may, I think, be expedient to propose to parliament to raise money sufficient for paying off six (or if it should be thought necessary) seven millions (including the treasury bills) of the sum now outstanding due from the public to the bank. So great a reduction of their advances must, I trust,

render them much more at ease, as to the effect of other operations. I wish also to have it understood, that I should propose the re-payments to be received by the bank, to take place by instalments, at least as early, and to as great an amount, as any remittance that could be made to Ireland, under the instalments to be fixed for that loan. I shall be extremely glad to know the sentiments of the court on that subject, and to confer with you, and any other gentlemen of the court, on any point which may require explanation, and on the best means of carrying the measure into execution, if it meets with the concurrence of the court.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. PITT.

Governor and Deputy }
Governor of the Bank. }

The court received this communication with great uneasiness, from an apprehension of the bad consequences which would, in all probability, arise to the bank from the remittance of such a sum to Ireland, and the great drain of cash which it would occasion; and after a very serious debate upon the subject, they came to the following resolution, viz.

“Resolved, That the court is of
“an opinion, that the re-payment
“of seven millions of the money
“advanced by the bank to govern-
“ment will be of very essential ser-
“vice to this house: but the court
“is nevertheless extremely appre-
“hensive that the negotiating the
“proposed loan for Ireland in this
“country, will necessarily endan-
“ger the safety of the bank of
“England, by the large drains of
“cash which it must occasion for
“the remittance of that sum to Ire-
“land.”

The

The governor and deputy governor, with Mr. Darell and Mr. Bosanquet, were deputed by the court to wait upon the chancellor of the exchequer with this resolution; and they took with them a copy of it in a paper sealed up, that in case Mr. Pitt should require it to be left with him to shew it to the cabinet, it might be in a situation guarded from the eyes of the people in office. The deputation waited on Mr. Pitt when the court broke up, and waited till he came home; when, being admitted, the governor told him, that a special court had been held on the subject, and that he and the other gentlemen were deputed to bring him the resolution of the court upon it; which Mr. Pitt read attentively; and desiring to have a copy left with him, the one sealed up was given to him, which he was desired by the governor to return to him when he had communicated it to the cabinet. In the conversation which took place afterwards, the governor asked if it was not possible that a part of the 1,500,000*l.* could be raised in Ireland for its own use! Mr. Pitt said, that the sum mentioned was all expected from this country—that a farther sum was wanted in the whole; but that the Irish government hoped to raise the remainder in that country. On the subject of the loan to be raised here to pay off the above sum to the bank, Mr. Pitt said, he meant to make it equal, not only to that purpose, but to set him at his ease for other parts of the public service, which he had not been able to calculate with sufficient exactitude on bringing out the last loan. That he meant to raise this additional sum in the same funds, and, if possible, by the same subscribers, to whom proposals would be made, with an

allowance for their loss on the former engagement: and that if he was disappointed in this expectation, he must take other measures, as usual.

After this, the governor asked of Mr. Pitt if it could not be made compatible with the forms of office, that when the payments should come to be made on this proposed loan, the money might be retained at once by the bank, as far as was intended for the liquidation of their advances, without being sent up to the exchequer, as was hitherto practised, which mode had often caused a delay of many days; and once last year a total disappointment of the sum? Mr. Pitt said, that he saw no reason why this routine of office should not be altered—that he would think of it, and order another arrangement.

(No. 34.)

Resolution of the Court of Directors, and Deputation's Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 21st of Feb. 1797.

THE committee observing, with great uneasiness, the large and constant decrease in the cash, held a particular consultation on that subject this day; and on examination into the state of the cash since the beginning of this year, they found that in the course of the month of January there had been a decrease of £ and since the beginning of this month a farther loss of £ and that the cash was now reduced to between and about £ value, in bullion and foreign coin, and about the value of £ in silver bullion. Perceiving also, by the constant calls of the bankers from all parts of the town for cash, that there must be some extraordinary

nary reasons for this drain, arising probably from the alarms of an expected invasion; the committee, after maturely considering the matter, resolved to send a notice to the chancellor of the exchequer, of the situation of matters at the bank: and to explain exactly to him how the cash is circumstanced, that he may, if possible and proper, strike out some means of alleviating the public alarms, and stopping this apparent disposition in people's minds for having a large deposit of cash in their houses. The governor, deputy governor, with Mr. Darell and Mr. Bosanquet, were deputed to wait upon Mr. Pitt; who went to him; and after describing to him the anxiety of mind which all the directors were under on this subject, they explained to Mr. Pitt the exact particulars above-mentioned. Mr. Pitt seemed aware that this unusual drain of cash from the bank must arise from the alarm of an invasion, which he observed was now become much more general than he could think necessary. He said, that by all his informations he could not learn of any hostile preparations of consequence making in France to invade this country, except the fleet which was re-fitting at Brest, after being driven off from the coast of Ireland; but that he could not answer that no partial attack on this country would be made by such a mad and desperate enemy as we had to deal with. The deputation pressed on Mr. Pitt to declare something of this kind in parliament, in order to ease the public mind.

The deputation then mentioned to him the necessity of bringing forward the new loan, out of which the repayment of the seven millions to the bank was to be made, as in the present emergency it was

of the utmost consequence that our advances should be contracted as soon as possible. He said, he was occupied on that point, and hoped, in a couple of days, to have his plan so arranged as to be able to call the gentlemen together, with whom it might be necessary to negotiate for a new loan. Mr. Pitt also mentioned, that he hoped the committee would, in the present situation of matters, think it necessary to endeavour at obtaining a supply of gold from foreign countries, which the governor told him they were considering about, and should do what they could therein.

(No. 35.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 22d Feb. 1797.

Messrs. Goldsmid and Ellifson attended the committee this day, and were directed to give farther orders to Hamburgh for the purchase of gold; and were told that an application would immediately be made to the minister to order a frigate or armed sloop to go to Hamburgh to take in such gold as might be bought, and also to desire that the restriction on the captains of the packets, not to take any gold on board at Hamburgh for this country, might be taken off. The governor and deputy governor waited on Mr. Pitt on this subject, who promised to apply to the admiralty for directions about sending out a frigate or armed sloop; and that he would apply to the postmaster general to give the orders to the captains of the packets.

The governor pressed Mr. Pitt again on the subject of the treasury bills, and told him, that he feared the Court would not agree to pay the treasury bills, which fall due next week.

Mr.

Mr. Pitt said, he would send 50,000*l.* to the bank in part provision thereof, but that he did not think he could raise the money to the full amount of the bills due.

(No. 36.)

Interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 24th of February, 1797.

AT a committee of the whole court held this day, it appeared that the loss of cash yesterday was above £. and that about

£. were already drawn out this day, which gave such an alarm for the safety of the house, that the deputy governor and Mr. Bosanquet were desired to wait on Mr. Pitt to mention to him these circumstances, and to ask him how far he thought the bank might venture to go on paying cash, and when he would think it necessary to interfere before our cash was so reduced as might be detrimental to the immediate service of the state. Mr. Pitt said, this was a matter of great importance, and that he must be prepared with some resolution to bring forward in the council, for a proclamation to stop the issue of cash from the bank, and to give the security of parliament to the notes of the bank. In consequence of which he should think it might be proper to appoint a secret committee of the house of commons to look into the state of the bank affairs; which they assured him the bank were well prepared for, and would produce to such a committee. Mr. Pitt also observed, that he should have no objection to propose to parliament, in case of a proclamation, to give parliamentary security for bank notes. The governor and deputy governor this day waited on Mr. Pitt, to mention

to him, that it would in the present circumstances be highly requisite that some general meeting of the bankers and chief merchants of London should be held, in order to bring on some resolution for the support of the public credit in this alarming crisis; and they took the liberty to recommend to Mr. Pitt, to have a private meeting of some of the chief bankers at his house to-morrow, at three o'clock, in which the plan for a more general meeting on Tuesday or Wednesday next might be laid; in the propriety of which Mr. Pitt agreed, and said he would summon a previous meeting for to-morrow accordingly. This was communicated by the governor to the committee.

ANSWER to (No. 1.)

ON the communication of the resolution (No. 1.) on the 17th of January 1795, the chancellor of the exchequer expressed his thanks for the communication; and said, he should arrange his measures in conformity: but that though he was going to reduce immediately the sum of the treasury bills, it might not be in his power to bring them down to the sum stipulated, till after the first payment of the loan.

ANSWER to (No. 2.)

THE chancellor of the exchequer having read the paper, seemed fully convinced of the propriety of the representation; and declared, that it should have been attended to on his part before, but that in the multiplicity of public affairs it had been forgotten. He, however, said, that it should be com-

plied with out of hand; and that he would order 1,200,000*l.* to be paid to the bank, on that account, immediately.

ANSWER to (No. 4.)

ON presenting this paper, Mr. Pitt said; it was not his fault that the account had not been diminished, for he had ordered, some time since, two warrants to be made out, amounting to above 600,000*l.* which were now completing, and would soon come down to us; shewing, at the same time, the preparatory parts thereof. The governor then replied, that 600,000*l.* would not nearly reduce the amount to the agreed sum; that our calls had lately been so great, with large drains of cash and bullion, as made us earnestly wish to lessen our credits, as much as possible; and then he wished Mr. Pitt would, without particular inconvenience to himself, name a day from whence the resolution of the court should take place. The deputy-governor asked, if Mr. Pitt could do this next Monday (when the chairs were to meet him on the national-stock business)? He replied, he could not, he believed, be ready to do it by that time; but he might probably then inform us farther about it; and added his hope, that the bank did not, for this year, mean to restrict him from the credit of 500,000*l.* on treasury bills,

ANSWER to (No. 5.)

MR. PITT acknowledged, That he had not, in his note of Wednesday last, entered into any particulars about the payment of the treasury bills; but that he meant, if the bank assisted him with the two

millions and an half in question, on exchequer bills, payable out of the growing produce of the consolidated fund, in the quarters for October next and the April following, he did mean to pay part of the bank's advance on the treasury bills out of that money; but he hoped that the whole of it would not be required, but that it should be provided for out of other funds.—The governor then observed to him, how frequent promises had been given to reduce this advance to the limit of 500,000*l.* which had never yet been carried into effect; and begged leave to represent, how desirous the bank court was, to have the payment of the treasury acceptances otherwise arranged than at the bank; which Mr. Pitt said, should be taken up on a future occasion. The governor said, he could not engage for any thing; but he knew how desirous the court always was to assist the government; though a provident care for their establishment must precede all other objects. Mr. Pitt observed on this, that the welfare of the bank, we must suppose, was an object of equal importance to him as to us. The governor then added, that though he did not engage for the court, if Mr. Pitt could promise that two millions of the sum now asked for should be applied to extinguish so much of the advance on the treasury bills, he believed it might be acceded to. Mr. Pitt replied, that he could not answer for so large a part being paid immediately; but that he would, on this information, draw up a new letter to the court, to be considered next Thursday; and he wished to see the two governors at twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, to submit to them the plan of his letter;

letter: and the governor and deputy promised to wait on him at that time accordingly.

ANSWERS to (No. 7.)

AFTER Mr. Pitt had read this paper, with great attention, twice, he began by expressing his satisfaction and approbation of the measure of communicating such matters to him; saying, that he would most certainly frame his arrangements in a manner that might enable him to remove our fears, and prevent unpleasant consequences; and that he would endeavour to do this in such a manner as should produce no alarm; strongly recommending to the court of directors to use every possible precaution to prevent that also.

The governor then said, That he hoped Mr. Pitt did not conceive it to be the intention of the court to refuse the advance of the land and malt, 1796; but only that it was their wish to protract it for some time. Mr. Pitt said, he understood it so, and should avoid applying for it until it might be more suitable to the bank. He also said, he should certainly re-imburse a million of the treasury bills, and repay the 1,100,000l. as soon as the accounts were made up; and, if necessary, the 1,400,000l. remaining should be re-imbursed.

The governor mentioned to him, the drain of cash to Ireland, the calls for the West-India armament, and the probability of soon perceiving those that may be occasioned by the claimants of the neutral ships being re-imbursed: in all which he seemed to concur. Then the governor stated to him, that the price of gold being so much above the value of our guineas, must necessarily impress his mind with the unavoidable

consequences. The chancellor of the exchequer viewed this in a most serious light.

The governor then mentioned the probability of the claims of the American ships taken in the West Indies soon coming to a hearing, and which he said, from report, would amount to near four millions. Mr. Pitt agreed that appeals were soon to be made, but he did not think the amount would come up to such a sum. The governor then resumed the subject of the treasury bills; and hoped, that after the meeting of parliament, Mr. Pitt would so arrange matters as to prevent their continuing to be paid by the bank in the manner lately adopted. His reply was, that this object would soon cease; their amount seemed to have impressed his mind with a design to discontinue the service that occasioned them; the troops were about to return home. He candidly acknowledged, that the expense of our troops on the continent had been enormous; and intimated, that the bent and operation of the war, as long as it did still continue, would be naval, and in the West Indies.

The governor then made his acknowledgments to Mr. Pitt, for the indulgence of so much time as he had given to him and the deputy-governor. The chancellor of the exchequer said, he was going out of town to-morrow, for a week, and at his return would be glad to see the governors again, if any thing material should occur.

Report from the Committee of Secrecy, appointed by the House of Lords to examine and state the total Amount of outstanding Demands on the Bank of England, and likewise of the Funds for discharging the same,

same, and to report the Result thereof to the House, together with their Opinion on the Necessity of providing for the Confirmation and Continuance of Measures taken in pursuance of the Minute of Council on the 26th of February last.

Ordered to report,

THAT the committee having, in pursuance of the order of the house, proceeded to take into their consideration the several matters referred to them, have agreed to report thereon as follows :

With respect to the first part of the order of the house, by which they are directed to examine and report the total amount of outstanding demands on the bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same, they called upon the governor of the bank, and upon Mr. Bosanquet, one of the directors of the bank (who attended them in the absence of the deputy governor), for an account to that effect ; which account having, by them, been produced to the committee, was verified by the deputy accountant of the bank ; and the same having been examined by the committee, it was agreed to report the result thereof to the house, as follows :

That the total amount of outstanding demands on the bank, on the 25th day of February last, was 13,770,390*l*.; and that the total amount of the funds for discharging those demands, over and above the permanent debt due from government of 11,686,800*l*. was, on the same day of February last, 17,597,280*l*.; and that the result is, that there was, on the 25th day of February last, a surplus of effects belonging to the bank beyond the total of their debts, amounting to the sum of 3,826,890*l*. over and

above the before-mentioned permanent debt of 11,686,800*l*. due from government.

The committee think it right to observe, that this account is made up to the 25th of February inclusive ; and that since that day, several considerable issues have been made by the bank in bank-notes, both upon government securities, and in discounting bills, the particulars of which could not immediately be made up ; but that, as those issues were upon corresponding securities, taken with the usual care and attention, the actual balance in favour of the bank has not been materially varied, but, if at all, has been rather increased.

In proceeding to the consideration of the second part of the order of reference, in which the committee are directed to report to the house their opinion on the necessity of providing for the confirmation and continuance of the measures taken in pursuance of the minute of council of the 26th of February, the committee have thought it right to confine their inquiries to those points only on which that necessity appeared to them principally to depend ; and having examined to these points the governor of the bank, and the said Mr. Bosanquet (one of the directors thereof), the committee find,

That the bank of England has lately experienced an unusual drain of cash.

That this drain was owing, in great part, to demands for cash, from the country ; such demands being made upon the bank indirectly from the country, but directly from the bankers of London, who are to supply the country.

That by the effect of this drain, the

the cash of the bank has been of late very considerably reduced; that it has, however, been known, by those conversant in the affairs of the bank, to be a great deal lower; but that on this occasion the rapidity of the demands has been unparalleled.

That those demands have been of late progressively increasing, but particularly in the last week: and that in the two last days of that week, the demands exceeded those of the four preceding days.

That there was every reason to apprehend that these demands, and the consequent progressive reduction of cash, would continue, and even increase.

That by the effect of such reduction, if it were to continue in the same, or in a still farther increased proportion, the bank of England would be deprived of the means of supplying the cash which might be necessary for pressing exigencies of public service; and this led the bank to make the communication they did to his majesty's ministers.

And lastly, that since the date of the minute of council above mentioned, no such alteration has occurred as materially to vary the situation of the bank in this respect.

On this view of the present state of the important question referred to them, the committee have agreed to report it to the house as their opinion, that it is necessary to continue and confirm the measures already taken, for such time, and under such limitations and restrictions, and with such power of discontinuing the same, as to the wisdom of parliament may seem expedient.

The Lords of the Committee

Think proper to conclude their report, with a summary of the chief points which have occurred in their inquiry respecting the causes that produced the order of council of the 26th of February last, as resulting from the evidence taken by them, and from the accounts laid before them.

In order to render the subsequent details relative to this important subject more intelligible, the committee think it right to begin, with taking a general view of the state of the circulation of the kingdom.

It appears by the evidence, that the circulation of this kingdom, by which its immense commerce is carried on, consists, principally, in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, either of the notes of the bank of England, or of coin chiefly made of gold.—In the country (where the notes of the bank of England did not circulate to any great amount), it consists of the bills of country bankers, or of the banking companies in Scotland, payable to bearer on demand; and of coin of the description before mentioned.

Inland bills of exchange are thought, by many, to be a part of the circulation of the kingdom. They are not strictly so, in the same sense as the two sorts of paper before mentioned. They are rather transfers of debts, from the drawers to the persons on whom the bills are drawn. They are generally made payable at distant periods; and as they are not payable at all times on demand, they cannot, like the former, answer all the purposes of cash.

In the metropolis, the quantity of

of paper much exceeds the quantity of coin in circulation. The committee have no sufficient means before them, to judge of the proportion of cash and paper, in the metropolis, except as far as any inference can be drawn from the quantity of cash paid at the bank, compared with the amount of the notes issued by that corporate body, as stated in the evidence of Mr. Newland, principal cashier of the bank; and particularly from the proportion of cash paid quarterly at the bank, in discharge of the dividends of the public stocks, a part of which only is received by bankers, the remainder by persons of every description.

But in the country, and particularly in those parts of it where no considerable manufactures are established, and no great commercial enterprise is carried on, there is reason to conclude, that the quantity of paper exceeds in a less proportion the coin in circulation, than in the metropolis. It must vary according to circumstances of time or place; and the committee have no information which enables them to form a judgment on this subject. It can hardly, however, be doubted, that there is too little of British coin, particularly of silver, current in the kingdom, from a cause which will be hereafter stated.

The bank of England is at the head of all circulation. It is the great repository of the spare cash of the nation, and alone carries bullion to the Mint to be coined. It is subject, on that account, to be called on for cash, directly or indirectly, by those who are in want of it, and is necessarily sensible of every material failure or distress, which arises from any defi-

ciency or want of coin, in every part of this kingdom or Ireland.

It appears that the circulation of paper was carried to its greatest height, a short time previous to the beginning of the year 1793.

But early in that year, a great diminution took place, in the circulation of country bank bills, from the sudden failure of many of the country banks. Mr. Ellison states, that previous to this period there were about two hundred and eighty country banks in England and Wales, and that he does not believe they exceed at present two hundred and thirty; the business of which has by no means increased, in proportion to the reduction of the number—and that the issue of country bank bills has considerably diminished—that the quantity of specie actually kept by the present country bankers, is at this time larger than it was before the year 1793, and that they have lessened their balances with the London bankers.

Mr. Thornton's evidence confirms the account given by Mr. Ellison, of the failure of the country banks in 1793, and of the consequent diminution of the circulation of country bank bills at that time—subsequent to this event, these country bank bills increased again in some degree, but never to their former extent. Both Mr. Thornton and Mr. Ellison are of opinion, that considerable quantities of cash must have been drawn from the metropolis into the country, in order to supply the deficiency of these country bank bills.

In the beginning of the year 1793, when, from the causes before mentioned, the circulation of this kingdom began to be so much diminished,

diminished, the present war commenced. A state of war always requires a more ample circulation, even within the kingdom. The public loans, which in all wars are necessary, and in the present war have been particularly great, employ a considerable proportion of the circulating capital. The present increased value of money, which is sufficiently proved by the high rate of interest, clearly shows what must be the demand for it, and consequently, the scarcity of it. But during the present war, it is worthy of remark, that expensive enterprises of a private nature have not diminished, as in all former wars, but even augmented. It appears by an account inserted in this report, that the number of bills of inclosure which passed in the four years preceding the present war was one hundred and thirty-eight, and that the number which have passed during the four years of the war was two hundred and eighty-three. That the number of bills for navigations and canals, which passed in the four years preceding the present war was thirty, and that the number which have passed during the four years of the war was sixty-nine. And farther, that the sum authorised to be borrowed for the making those canals and navigations, was in the first four years 2,377,200*l.*; and in the last period of four years 7,415,100*l.*

But the demand of money for public expenses abroad, more particularly applies to the present subject: the loan made to the emperor in the year 1795 of 4,600,000*l.*—The subsidies paid to foreign princes, — the money remitted for the pay of British troops, or foreign troops in British pay, while this kingdom had an army on the continent; and the advances made to

the court of Vienna; together with the money sent to the West Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, for the pay of British troops there; if they did not all together draw British coin out of the country, in any great amount, must at least have prevented that influx of coin or bullion which, in consequence of a favourable balance of commerce, would have otherwise supplied the circulation of the kingdom. Mr. Boyd, however, in his evidence, states, that in remitting the imperial loan, as well as the late advances to the emperor, he never sent any British coin out of the kingdom (which could not indeed legally be done); and that in remitting the said loan, he sent in foreign coin or bullion, to the amount only of about 1,200,000*l.* That the remainder of the loan, and the whole of the advances, were remitted in bills of exchange. It is obvious, however, that the drains occasioned by expenditure abroad for the purposes before mentioned (large as the amount of them may have been), are nothing more than what has happened in all former wars, in which the government of Great Britain has found it essential for its interests, to maintain armies on the European continent, or at any great distance from the kingdom.

It appears by an account inserted in this report, that all the remittances made for the services of the war in the West-Indies, on the continent of Europe, in the island of Corsica, and other distant parts of the world, amounted, during the four last years, to (vide Account No. 24.) 33,510,779*l.* os. 7³/₄*d.*

It appears by another account (No. 23.) inserted in this report, which has distinguished the sums expended on the European continent,

ment,

ment, from what were expended in other distant parts of the world, that the total of the money expended on the continent of Europe during the said four years, including the imperial loan, and the advances made to the emperor, amounted to 14,988,422l. os. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

It appears lastly, by a third account (No. 22.) inserted in this report, that the sums paid for all sorts of military services on the continent during the war ending in 1763, amounted to 20,626,997l. os. 7d.

To the sums sent, during the present war, to the European continent, to the West Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope, for military purposes, should be added, the sums drawn for by the commanders of our fleets on foreign service, in every part of the world.

It appears, on the other hand, by the accounts of the value of the imports and exports for the last twenty years, produced by Mr. Irving, inspector-general of imports and exports, that the demand for cash to be sent abroad, for the purposes before mentioned, was greatly compensated by a very large balance of commerce in favour of this kingdom, greater than was ever known in any preceding period. The value of the exports of the last year amounted, according to the valuation on which the accounts of the inspector-general are founded, to 30,424,184l.; which is more than double what it was in any year of the American war, and one third more than it was on an average during the last peace, previous to the year 1792; and though the value of the imports to this country has, during the same period, greatly increased, the excess of the value of the exports above that of the imports, which constitutes

the balance of trade, has augmented even in a greater proportion.

It is particularly observable, that the exports to Germany alone, for the two last years, have amounted to more than 8,000,000l. annually; when, in time of peace, they did not usually amount to more than 1,900,000l. And those exports to Germany exceed an amount, by at least 2,600,000l. the whole that was annually exported in time of peace, to France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany.

The house will see in the evidence of Mr. Irving, much information, for the purpose of shewing that all our principal articles of export, particularly those which consist of British manufactures, are greatly under-rated in their value, as well as many capital articles of import. Coffee is the only material article which appears to be over-rated in the books of the inspector-general; it is more over-rated on exportation, than on importation. The valuation, upon which the accounts of the inspector-general are founded, was settled in the year 1696 or 1697, when the prices of all these articles were greatly inferior to what they are at present, and before our manufactures had received the improvements which have been made in them of late years, so that the real value of both our imports and exports, particularly of the latter, is certainly considerably higher than is stated in his accounts. The house will also see many excellent observations, in the evidence of this gentleman, for the purpose of correcting the manner of taking the true balance of our trade. He observes, that in forming this balance, many articles of import are stated as unfavourable to this country, when they are in fact accessions of wealth, such as the produce

duce of our various fisheries, and a considerable part of the imports from our possessions in the East and West Indies. The whole of the produce of these fisheries is certainly an accession of national wealth. So much thereof as is imported directly into this country, must be considered as an increase of stock to it: the value of such parts as are sent directly from the fishing places to foreign countries, and sold there, is either remitted in bills of exchange, which is wealth; or it is laid out in the purchase of commodities, to be imported into this country, which is an increase of stock. This produce is procured, not by any wealth sent from this country, but by the adventurous enterprise of our fishermen; and the value of such produce, when it is sent directly from the fishing places to foreign countries, cannot appear in any custom-house account. In like manner, a considerable part of the imports from the East and West Indies, ought not to be stated, in the balance of our commerce, as unfavourable to this country, particularly such parts of the investments in the East Indies, as are purchased by the revenues of the British settlements there; as well as those parts, which are imported either from the East or West Indies, for the purpose of remitting private fortunes acquired there, or as the incomes of persons, who, having estates or mortgages in the West Indies, reside and spend their incomes in Great Britain. The value of such part of these imports, as is re-exported, will appear on the export side of the account, and serves to balance the value of the same articles, as stated on the import side; and the whole of the mercantile profit, which they leave behind, is in it-

self a considerable accession of wealth to this kingdom, that cannot appear in the custom-house accounts.

Mr. Irving has delivered it as his opinion, that the true balance of our trade amounted, on a medium of the four years preceding January 1796, to upwards of 6,500,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of the profits arising from our East and West India trade, which he estimates at upwards of 4,000,000*l.* per annum; and exclusive of the profits derived from our fisheries.

But whatever uncertainty may still remain, in forming an estimate of the true balance of our commerce in any particular year, the accounts of the inspector-general of imports and exports, serve at least to afford a good comparative state of the amount of our commerce in different years; for it is fair to presume, that the defects are not greater in the accounts of one year than of another.

Great however as this balance of commerce may appear, it would have been still greater in a very considerable degree, but from the unusual scarcity of grain, which made it necessary both for government and individuals, to import large quantities of grain, for the relief of the inhabitants of this kingdom. In an account delivered by Mr. Claude Scott, an eminent corn factor, it appears, that for the three years preceding the 5th of January 1797, there were paid to foreign countries, for grain imported into this kingdom, the following sums, viz.

In 1794	-	£. 1,983,856
In 1795	-	1,535,672
In 1796	-	3,926,484
		<hr/>
		7,446,012
		Add,

Add, imported in 1793, as estimated by Mr. Scott in his evidence before the committee	-	-	-	1,500,000
Total				£. 8,946,012

This balance of commerce was also rendered less favourable, by the great sums paid for naval stores during the war, beyond what are usually paid in time of peace. It appears by an account presented by the commissioners of his majesty's navy, that the value of naval stores imported on account of his majesty's navy, in the four years previous to 1797, amounted to

And in the four years preceding 1793, amounted only to	-	-	2,500,139	Excess
				£. 5,325,737

And it appears by an account presented, of the amount of bills drawn on the commissioners for victualling, from foreign parts, in the four years ending the 5th of January 1797, that they amounted to

And in the four years ending the 5th of January 1793, to	-	-	134,629	
				1,234,292
Total Excess				£. 6,560,029

Though it cannot be doubted that the balance of our trade, even with these deductions, must have brought great wealth, in various articles of commerce, into this kingdom, and that unusual quantities of foreign merchandise must, in consequence thereof, have been deposited in it; yet it may be doubted, whether it brought so great a quantity of the precious metals, to be converted into coin, as in former periods; for it appears in the evidence of sir John Hort, who was his majesty's consul general in Portugal for twenty-nine years, and of Mr. Whitmore, an eminent Portuguese merchant, that the importation of gold and silver bullion, from Lisbon into this kingdom, has been less than it was formerly: and that the exchange between Lisbon and London, which used formerly to be greatly in favour of London, has of late, from a variety of circum-

stances, been sometimes in favour of, and sometimes against, this country; and, for the last three years, more against this country than in its favour, from causes which are fully explained in the evidence of those gentlemen. Mr. Whitmore adds, that the quantity of silver which has of late been imported, has greatly exceeded the quantity of gold. But as the Mint price of silver bullion has been, during nearly the whole of the present century, considerably less than the market price of this precious metal, the silver bullion so imported could not be converted into coin, but after having left a quantity sufficient for the use of our manufactures, must have again been exported, and did not contribute in the smallest degree to augment the coin of this kingdom.

The accounts presented by the officers of the Mint, of the quantity

tity of bullion coined in the last four years, shew that the quantity coined at the Mint in 1795, amounted only to 493,416l. and in 1796, to 464,680l. which is not more than a sixth of what was brought to the Mint to be coined in the two preceding years, and greatly inferior to what had been coined, upon an average of the former years of his majesty's reign.

By an account presented by Mr. Irving, of the quantity of bullion exported from this country from the year 1790 to 1796, both inclusive, it appears that the quantity of gold bullion exported on an average, in the four last years, being years of war, is not a third of what was annually exported on an average in the three preceding years of peace; and that the quantity of silver bullion exported in the four last years, being years of war, is also not a third of what was annually exported on an average in the three preceding years of peace; and this account receives a certain degree of confirmation, from the accounts delivered in by the East-India company, of the amount of Spanish dollars exported by the company, or permitted by the company to be exported by private persons, which prove that in the last three years the amount of Spanish dollars exported, has been less than usual.

The committee wished to throw farther light on this subject, by obtaining an account of the amount of gold and silver coin or bullion imported into this kingdom, in the before-mentioned periods; but they find, that by a law passed in the 15th year of the reign of his late majesty Charles II. ch. 7. sec. 12. coin and bullion are exempted from entry at the custom-house, on importation into this kingdom: so

that the officers of the customs could not produce an account of any such importation.

There are, however, other circumstances in evidence before the committee, which may have contributed to render less perceptible, hitherto at least, the advantages arising from the influx of wealth into this kingdom, in consequence of a favourable balance of trade.

It was observed by Henry Thornton, esq. (and it is indeed self-evident), that in proportion as the commerce of this country increases, a greater capital is necessary for carrying it on; and also, that any given quantity of commerce, in time of war, by the increased expenses of freight, insurance, and mercantile charges, requires a greater capital than the same quantity of commerce in time of peace. These two circumstances must have had considerable influence, in the course of the last three years, upon the circulating cash and paper of the kingdom, especially when it is considered, that, from causes already assigned, the circulation of paper was considerably diminished; and Mr. Bosanquet, a bank director, in assigning the causes of the great pressure on the bank, for want of cash, in the year 1783, is of opinion that the drain of cash at that time proceeded from the great extension of commerce which followed the peace, and which occasioned so large an export of the commodities of this country, that the circulation was hardly sufficient to support it.

It appears lastly, by the evidence of the bank directors, that in consequence of the long credit given by our merchants, the payments for the great quantities of our manufactures, produce, and other merchandise exported, do not take

place till a considerable time after their exportation, though a great additional capital has been previously employed, in providing the articles so exported. The balance of payments, which arises out of the balance of trade, is necessarily posterior to it, and in countries like Great Britain, where long credits are given, it may not produce its full effect upon our circulation, for a considerable time.

The result of all the various circumstances before stated, does not appear, on the whole, to have produced any permanent disadvantageous effect on the cash of the bank, till the month of September 1795: the cash of the bank had, indeed, been much lower than usual in March and June 1793; but it rose in the September of that year nearly to its usual average. From September 1795, however, it continued progressively declining, so as to be, during the whole of the year 1796, considerably less than in the year 1795, but not lower at the end of 1796 than in the middle of that year; and in the commencement of the present year, still less than in the year 1796 — and in the week preceding the issuing of the order of council, it diminished rapidly: It was not, however, even at that period, in any degree so low as in the year 1783, and particularly in the month of October of that year.

The conferences between the chancellor of the exchequer, and the governor and deputy governor of the bank, on the apprehensions they entertained of the diminution of their cash, and the representations made by them, from time to time, on the effect which foreign loans and remittances had on the state of their cash, will appear by

the evidence of the said governor and deputy governor, and other directors of the bank, when they attended the committee, either as a deputation, or in their individual capacity, as well as from the minutes of those conferences, and the copies of the resolutions delivered by them to the chancellor of the exchequer:—it will appear also, from the evidence of the chancellor of the exchequer, and from the letters written by him to the governor of the bank; all which are inserted in this report, and to which the committee think it more proper to refer the house, than to give a summary of them.

The accounts before inserted, and the evidence just referred to, will also show, what was the nature of the advances made by the bank to government—Upon what funds or credit they were made—What was their amount at different periods—How far the amount of those advances, during the present war, have exceeded those made in time of peace—How far they have exceeded those made in the last war—And whether they were greater or less, immediately previous to the issuing the order in council of the 26th of February, than at any preceding period.

The committee were desirous of throwing farther light on this subject, by laying before the house some accurate account of the exchanges between Great Britain and other countries; as these, when they can be correctly ascertained, afford a good criterion of the balance of payments between Great Britain and other countries, and thereby show, whether there is reason to conclude, that any coin or bullion have been exported or imported.

ported. At present, the only places with which there subsists any regular course of exchange with Great Britain, are Lisbon and Hamburgh. At this last place, a great proportion of the accounts between Great Britain and the northern parts of Europe, is now settled and paid. The par of exchange with Lisbon can be accurately stated; it is $67\frac{1}{2}$. It has already been shown from the evidence of sir John Hort and Mr. Whitmore, how far the exchange between London and Lisbon has been of late to the disadvantage of this country; and their account of it is fully confirmed by a statement of the course of exchange taken from Castaing's papers, inserted in this report.

With respect to the exchange between Great Britain and Hamburgh, the committee have not been able to decide, to their satisfaction, what is the actual par of exchange between London and Hamburgh. The witnesses they have examined have widely differed, with respect to the par of exchange between those places. The committee, however, have inserted in the minutes of the evidence, the answers of Mr. Boyd to two questions put to him, and a paper presented to this committee by one of the members of it, which throw considerable light on this intricate subject, and will account, in some degree, for the difficulty the committee had experienced in determining, with sufficient accuracy, the par of this exchange.

The mercantile accounts in Hamburgh and London have a reference to different metals. Silver appears to be the common coin of Hamburgh, and gold is, in that place, rather to be considered as a commodity. Gold is the mercantile coin of Great Britain, and sil-

ver has been for many years only a commodity, which has no fixed price, and is very rarely carried to the Mint to be coined, but varies according to the demand for it at the market. The market price of these precious metals appears also to have an influence on the Banco money of Hamburgh, in which the exchanges are reckoned—It is probable that these circumstances is to be imputed the difficulty of determining the par of exchange between London and Hamburgh. On the present subject, therefore, all that the committee can say with certainty is, that according to the evidence of the governor of the bank of England (which is confirmed by a paper annexed), the exchange with Hamburgh ceased to be unfavourable to this country, in March, 1796, became more favourable in the month of October last; and that it continued favourable till the 26th of February, when the order of council was issued; and that it continues so still.

The committee have hitherto stated the several points relating to the more remote causes, by which the circulation of the kingdom, and the general state of the bank, may have been affected. They proceed now, to those which immediately preceded the 26th of February last, and more directly contributed to the necessity of the order of council, which was issued on that day.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Ellison, that a few weeks previous to the 26th of February, two great mercantile banks at Newcastle stopped payment in cash, owing to the effect of a local alarm, similar, as stated by this gentleman, to that in 1793, which occasioned most of the country bankers to draw large sums of money from the

metropolis, and induced them to keep in store larger quantities of specie, than before the year 1793, in order to make their payments, if such should be required of them. Mr. Thornton confirms in general this account given by Mr. Ellison. He agrees also with Mr. Ellison with respect to the demand for cash made on the metropolis by the country bankers, for the purpose of being sent to different parts of the kingdom, where it is partly kept by the country bankers, for the uses before mentioned, and partly drawn out of their hands by individuals, to be hoarded.

It appears by the evidence of Mr. Thornton, that there was, at this time, also a demand of cash to be sent from the metropolis to Scotland.

But those demands for cash, from the distant parts of the kingdom, were not the only causes of the embarrassments of the bank of England, at this period. It is stated in an account delivered by Mr. Puget, one of the directors of the bank of England, and agent for the bank of Ireland, that in the commencement of the year 1797, there was an unusual demand of cash made on the bank of England, to be sent to Ireland; and that there was an expectation of a loan being intended to be raised in Great Britain for the service of Ireland, which would have necessarily occasioned the exportation of a considerable quantity of coin from the metropolis to the latter kingdom. It is proper to add, that the kingdom of Ireland appears, for some weeks previous to the issuing the order of council of the 26th of February, to have experienced a great want of cash, similar to that which was experienced in Great Britain.

There is a circumstance that

throws a considerable light on one at least of the causes which produced this great demand for cash on the bank. It appears by the account of the state of the cash at the bank, at different periods, as laid before the committee, that the greatest drain of cash which the bank has experienced, subsequent to the year 1783, was in March and June 1793, that is, a short time after the failure of the country banks in that year; and in the commencement of the month of February of this year, that is, a short time after the Newcastle banks stopped payment in cash, and when the alarms before stated produced great demands for cash, from different parts of the country: So that, in both those periods, the same cause appears to have produced an effect nearly similar, that is, a very unusual drain of cash from the bank.

The increased demand for cash must bear a proportion to the decrease of any other sort of circulation that is a substitute for it. The committee will presently show, to what degree the circulation of the notes of the bank of England had been diminished, immediately previous to the 26th of February last. With respect to the decrease of country bank bills in circulation, Mr. Thornton, who appears to have collected his evidence from several parts of the kingdom with great accuracy, was desired by the committee to deliver in an account of the proportion in which, according to his information, country bank bills circulated in different parts of the kingdom, before the failures in 1793; at a period subsequent to that year; and at the present time. This account may be seen at large in the evidence; but the result is, that at the present

sent time, the circulation of these bills is in one part of the kingdom not more than about a third; in another, not more than half; and in a third, but a sixth, of what was in circulation before the year 1793: and the committee have already endeavoured to show, in a former part of this summary, to what degree the means of coining, and, in consequence thereof, the regular supply of new coin (which alone could fill up the void occasioned by this decrease of circulating paper) had diminished of late years.

From the evidence of the governor of the bank, and from the report of the last secret committee, which has been laid before this committee, it appears, that it was not singly the diminished state of their cash, which gave the directors any great alarm; the governor and Mr. Bosanquet rather impute this alarm to the progressively increasing demands for cash upon them, particularly in the week preceding the 26th of February, and to the reasons they had to apprehend that these demands, and the consequent progressive reduction of cash, would continue, and even increase; and they add, that this drain was in great part owing to demands for cash from the country, such demands being made upon the bank indirectly from the country, but directly from the bankers of London, who were to supply the country.

The directors of the bank, under the impression which these alarms and embarrassments had occasioned, appear to have judged it prudent to diminish their notes in circulation, and the consequent demands that might come upon them, so as to make the demands more nearly correspond with the state of their cash. It will be seen, in the

accounts presented to the committee, of the amount of bank notes in circulation, at different periods, that the average amount of these notes in circulation, for several years previous to the end of the year 1796, may be stated at between 10,000,000*l.* and 11,000,000*l.* hardly ever falling below 9,000,000*l.* and not often exceeding, to any great amount, 11,000,000*l.* It will appear by one of the afore-mentioned accounts, that in the latter end of the year 1796, and in the beginning of 1797, the amount of the bank notes in circulation was less than the average before stated; and on the 25th of February last, it was reduced to 8,640,250*l.*

It is true, that in an account presented to the committee, of the amount of bank notes in circulation in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784, the quantity was then generally even less than the sum last mentioned; but at that time the foreign commerce of the kingdom was not even one half of what it is at present, as will be seen in the account of imports and exports inserted in this report.

It is not probable that the reduction of bank notes to 8,640,250*l.* immediately previous to the issuing the order in council of the 26th February, was owing to any diminution of the demands for them; for at that time the merchants of London were subject to difficulties, from not being able to get their bills discounted.

The directors of the bank had, on the 31st December, 1795, come to a resolution to diminish their discounts; but notwithstanding that resolution, they did not diminish the amount of their discounts in the course of the year 1796, compared with what they were in 1795, but had rather increased them, not however to such an extent, as to

make them correspond with the wants of the commercial world. A considerable degree of distress consequently ensued, which distress may also be imputed to another cause, in evidence before the committee. By law, no man is to take more than 5l. per cent. interest for money lent or advanced by him; and this restriction is understood to apply to bankers in the business of discounting; so that in time of war, when a much greater interest than 5l. per cent. can be made of money, upon government securities, the discounts which merchants obtain from bankers and other individuals, are necessarily much diminished, and they are forced, on that account, to resort directly to the bank.

Some of the persons whom the committee examined on this part of the subject, have expressed a strong opinion of the inconvenience produced by the conduct of the bank, in diminishing their notes in circulation, and in restricting their discounts.

One of these persons is of opinion, that an increased quantity of bank notes, proportioned to the increased occasion for them, must tend to prevent a demand for guineas rather than to promote it; and that if the quantity of notes issued is very considerably less than the occasions of the mercantile world require, a run upon the bank will be the consequence. He is of opinion also, that the directors of the bank do not avail themselves of the full extent of their credit; and that the caution necessary to be observed by private bankers in the amount of their bills, does not apply to the case of the bank of England, for several reasons which he assigns. A great quantity of bank notes, in his opinion, is absolutely

necessary for the circulation of the metropolis; and that in this respect, it is immaterial whether these notes are issued for advances made to government, or in discounts to private persons, except that in the last case, those whose bills are discounted to a greater extent, may suppose that more relief is granted to them. He allows, however, that as the bank discounts, even in time of war, at 5l. per cent. there may be a greater disposition to borrow of the bank at 5l. per cent. than it may be prudent always for the bank to comply with.

Another of those gentlemen is of opinion, that the resolution of the bank to restrict their discounts, excited an alarm and distrust that led to an increase of the drain of their cash; that it has contributed also to the forced sale and depreciation of public securities, and to other embarrassments occasioned by an insufficient supply of bank notes and cash; which supply has not kept pace with the demand arising from the employment and circulation of active capital, particularly for the last fifteen months; and he also is of opinion, that it would not signify materially to the public, whether the quantum of bank notes introduced into circulation, was created by discounting bills for the merchants, or by advances to government.

The committee have judged it right to state the causes assigned by these gentlemen, of the distress that has lately prevailed from the want of sufficient means of circulation in commercial transactions: the committee, however, do not mean to decide whether the bank directors might not have solid reasons for their conduct in this respect, or to convey any opinion on this doubtful and delicate question; but
conceive

conceive it their duty to call the attention of the house to a point of so great importance, and refer the house to the arguments stated more at large in the evidence.

The committee have thus gone through the chief points which have occurred in their inquiry respecting the causes which produced the order in council of the 26th of February last, as resulting from the evidence taken by them, and the accounts laid before them. They submit the same to the consideration of the house; but as the minutes of their proceedings are inserted in the former part of this report, and as the house is thereby possessed of the evidence on the whole of this subject, in great detail, the members of it will be enabled to supply any omissions, and to correct any defects which may be found in this summary:

The committee being desirous of confining themselves to those matters on which they have thought proper to call evidence, and sensible of the difficulty (even at all times) of appreciating the extent and influence of alarm, forbear from adverting to the effects produced upon the state of pecuniary transactions and circulation, by the apprehensions of invasion generally prevalent towards the close of the last year, and in the beginning of the present, but of which the operation must doubtless have been considerable. Nor will they attempt to estimate how far the interruption given to the banking operations of many great commercial cities, by the troubles and calamities which have agitated Europe, and the entire ruin of many commercial houses and establishments, may have tended to derange the accustomed course and confidence of general circulation.

The committee think it sufficient merely to enumerate considerations of such general notoriety, and to submit them, without farther observation, to the wisdom of the house.

*Copy of Resolutions moved by the Duke of Bedford, May 15, 1797, in Consequence of the above Report—
The previous question was carried on the whole Series.*

1. " THAT it appears to this house, that subsequent to the month of June, 1795, and during the year 1796, a great diminution was experienced in the specie of the bank of England.

2. That the governor and deputy governor of the bank did, at various times, represent to the chancellor of the exchequer the danger to the bank, from the diminution of its specie, particularly at the following periods:

11th December, 1794,
10th October, 1795,
23d October, 1795,
18th November, 1795,
3d December, 1795,
15th and 16th January, 1796,
28th January, 1796,
5th and 8th February, 1796,
11th February, 1796,
8th, 10th, and 21st February, 1797.

3. That it appears, that during these periods the directors of the bank frequently remonstrated with the chancellor of the exchequer on the magnitude of their advances to government, anxiously requiring payment, or a considerable reduction of the same; but that nevertheless the chancellor of the exchequer not only neglected to comply with the object of those remonstrances, but usually, under pre-

tence of the necessity of the public service, renewed his demands for farther aid; and that under the exigency of the case, as stated to them by the chancellor of the exchequer, the directors of the bank were, from time to time, induced to consent to farther accommodation.

4. That it appears that the chancellor of the exchequer frequently solicited such farther accommodation in the most anxious and pressing terms; declaring, that it was impossible to avoid the most serious embarrassments to the public service, unless the bank directors afforded the assistance he required.

5. That it appears, that although by these means the directors of the bank were induced to comply with his demands, they generally expressed their reluctance in strong language; and that they at last, that is to say, on the 28th of July, 1796, thought it necessary for their own justification, to request the chancellor of the exchequer to lay before his majesty's cabinet, their most serious and solemn remonstrance; in which they declare, that, "sensible of the alarming and dangerous state of public credit, nothing could induce them to comply with the demand then made upon them, but the dread that this refusal might be productive of a greater evil."

6. That it appears, that during the above period, a considerable portion of the bank advances was occasioned by payments of bills of exchange drawn on the treasury from abroad.

7. That it appears, that it had seldom been the custom of the bank of England to advance, on the account of such bills, more than from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*; and that even during the American war, such bills never exceeded at

any one time the sum of 150,000*l.* the wisdom of our ancestors having foreseen and provided against the mischief of similar advances, by a clause in an act passed in the 5th year of William and Mary, by which the governor and company of the bank of England were restrained from advancing any sums of money, other than on such funds on which a credit is granted by parliament.

8. That it appears, that from and after the year 1793, at which time an act of parliament passed, containing a clause, by which the directors of the bank are indemnified for the advances they had made on bills drawn from abroad, and exempted in future from the penalties of the said act of William and Mary respecting such advances to government, the amount of treasury bills paid at the bank continued progressively to increase; and that between the 1st of January 1795, and the 25th of February 1797, sums to the amount of upwards of 15,000,000*l.* were at different periods advanced to government upon this head.

9. That it appears, that the directors of the bank did, at various times during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, apply to the chancellor of the exchequer for re-payment of such advances, and represent to him the ruinous consequences to themselves and to the public, of continuing the system of making treasury bills payable at the bank: and that they even declared they conceived it to be "an unconstitutional mode of raising money, and what they were not warranted by their charter to consent to."

10. That it appears, that the chancellor of the exchequer did, at various times in that period, undertake to reduce the advances on
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that head within the sum of 500,000*l.* and likewise so to arrange his payments as to put an end to the account; but that nevertheless the said promises never were kept by him, and that the advances on treasury bills, on the 28th of February, 1797, amounted to 1,619,049*l.*

11. That it appears to this house, that foreign remittances to a much larger amount than ever were known in the most expensive wars in which this country has been involved, have taken place since the year 1793.

12. That the extent of such remittances occasioned, at so early a period as the end of the year 1794, and the beginning of the year 1795, great alarm in the minds of the directors, which they at various periods communicated to the chancellor of the exchequer; and that on the 3d of December, 1795, the court of directors, under the apprehension that it was intended to grant a farther loan to the emperor, came to a resolution, by which they declared their unanimous opinion, that should such a loan take place it would be most fatal in its consequences to the bank of England. "That they communicated such resolution to the chancellor of the exchequer, who assured them he should lay aside all thoughts of it, unless the situation of things relative to the bank should so alter as to render such a loan of no importance or inconvenience to them."

13. That on the 5th of February, 1796, the chancellor of the exchequer, after stating, in conversation with the governor and deputations from the bank of England, his opinion of the necessity of farther assisting the emperor, promised to take no step in that business with-

out previously communicating to them his intention.

14. That on the 11th of February, 1796, the directors of the bank passed unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this court, founded upon the experience of the effects of the late imperial loan, that if any farther loan, or advance of money, to the emperor, or to any other foreign state, should, in the present state of affairs, take place, it will in all probability prove fatal to the bank of England.

The court of directors, therefore, do most earnestly deprecate the adoption of any such measure, and they solemnly protest against any responsibility for the calamitous consequences that may follow thereupon."

To which resolution, when communicated to him, the chancellor of the exchequer returned for answer, "That after the repeated intimations which he had given to the governor, &c. of the bank, that no farther loan to the emperor would be resolved on without previous communication with the bank, he did not see any reason for these resolutions; that he did suppose they were adopted in a moment of alarm, and that he should consider them in that light."

15. That both from the general tenor of the said answer, and from its particular reference to the substance and matter of the resolution then communicated to him, he gave the governor, &c. of the bank to understand, that he was bound by promise to them, to negotiate no loan for the service of his imperial majesty, nor to make any remittance either to his said imperial majesty, or any foreign prince, under any pretences whatever, with-

out

out previously communicating such his intention to the bank of England: that the directors so understood him; and that, impressed with that belief, they abstained from making any further remonstrance on this subject.

16. That nevertheless, the chancellor of the exchequer, for some time prior to February 11, 1796, clandestinely remitted, and did for several months subsequent, clandestinely remit, to his said imperial majesty, and other foreign princes, large sums of money, in defiance of his repeated promises, and in violation of his solemn engagement with the bank of England, and consequent upon their resolution of the 11th of February.

17. That it appears, that if the said advances of the bank to government had been paid off when required, or considerably reduced, the bank would have been enabled to reduce, if expedient, the amount of its outstanding notes; and that such option would have been of essential service to its interests.

18. That it appears, from the evidence of the governor and deputy governor of the bank, that if the said advances had been paid off when required, or considerably reduced, the bank would have been enabled to give more extended aid to the mercantile interest of Great Britain, in the way of discount.

19. That it appears, that if the advances on the treasury bills had been paid off when required, and as the chancellor of the exchequer had promised, and the foreign remittances abstained from, as the chancellor of the exchequer had likewise promised, there would have existed no necessity for sus-

pending the due and ordinary course of the bank payments in cash.

20. That it appears to this house, upon an attentive examination of the evidence reported by the secret committee, upon a minute perusal of the correspondence between the governor and directors of the bank of England and the chancellor of the exchequer, during the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, and after a thorough review of the whole circumstances of the case, that the neglect of the chancellor of the exchequer in discharging, or sufficiently diminishing, the amount of the sums advanced to government by the bank of England; his perseverance in directing treasury bills of exchange to an amount unexampled to be paid at the bank; his frequent promises, and constant breach of those promises, to reduce their amount within the sum of 500,000l.; and the enormous amount of his remittances to foreign princes in loans and subsidies, were the principal and leading causes which produced the necessity for suspending the due and ordinary course of the bank payments in cash."

Protest entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, in Consequence of the Resolution of the House to reject the Motion of the Duke of Bedford for the Dismission of Ministers.

DISSENTIENT.

1st. Because, acting according to the ancient practice of the British constitution, and in conformity with its true principles, we hold the advisers of the crown to be responsible for the condition of the state; responsible for its internal peace, and general good government;

ment; for the preservation of all its ancient fundamental rights and liberties; for the protection of its commerce, of its credit, and the various sources of its prosperity and wealth; for the observance of order, discipline, and obedience in all the departments of the public force; for the honour and success of our arms (if unfortunately engaged in war); for the preponderance of the British power, and for the glory and splendour of the British name. Instead of recognizing in his majesty's ministers that ability, foresight, and integrity, by which these, its dearest interests, are preserved, we have seen throughout a course of years, the affairs of the nation conducted with that incapacity, perfidy, and corruption, by which all great empires, from the beginning of the world, have found their ruin; and which, in the particular state and situation of Great Britain, have nearly exhausted its resources and its credit, and annihilated its constitution, which have brought shame upon its character in the eyes of foreign nations, and diffused largely among its subjects mistrust in the intentions of their governors, hatred of their power, and contempt for their debility.

2. Because encouraged by the uniform, implicit, and fatal confidence of this house in the conduct of ministers, a system of government has arisen, which, if it be further persevered in, will render the fortunes of these realms utterly irretrievable, even should wisdom and virtue succeed in the minds of those ministers to ignorance and wickedness. That system is governed by principles the very reverse of those by which states and societies have hitherto been kept together. It is grounded on the

doctrine that honour and reward is to attend on crime and folly; and that men are to be entrusted with power in proportion to their disposition to abuse it. Such perverted maxims of policy take from government all the support it derives from opinion. The opinion of its consistency is lost by ministers adopting and rejecting, as it suits the purpose of their power, systems which they alternately recommend and revile. The opinion of its justice is destroyed from seeing that power depends on a principle which confounds the first distinctions of right and wrong. All opinion of its vigour and efficiency is lost in the daily insults to its authority to which they are compelled to submit. Every species of disorder is hence introduced. The example of those who govern is followed by those who obey. Nothing regular or orderly is found in the intercourse between subject and sovereign. State necessity, instead of being reserved for occasions of the last emergency, is resorted to as the constant, and every day practice of executive administration. In such a system there is neither order nor freedom; and it is the energy of freedom alone that can resist with effect the zeal or fancied superiority of military means. Where no power is left to correct the vices of an ill-administered commonwealth, nothing will remain to oppose to the enterprises of a foreign enemy.

3d. Because to suffer ourselves to be found by a foreign enemy in this distracted condition, when we have the means of avoiding it, seems to us highly impolitic, and wantonly to call down destruction upon the state. We see nothing in the present ministers so valuable as to induce us to risque, for

for their preservation, any part of the common interest. They have already kindled, by their odious persecution of the catholics in Ireland, the flames of civil discord in that country. We believe that an immediate change of men and of measures would yet preserve the common ties by which the two countries are united. If, unhappily, measures of intolerance are to be sustained by the sword, and if that oppressed country be torn from the British crown, as America was severed from our empire, rather than that these ministers should incur the loss of their offices, we are unable to see in what Great Britain would be the gainer. If an invasion of these realms should be the result of delaying to open a sincere negotiation for peace, fully as we rely upon the zeal and bravery of our countrymen for the event, we do not conceive that the mischief of such an attempt would in any degree be compensated by finding, at the close of it, those ministers still in their offices. Above all things we deem it highly inexpedient that any numerous or important a class of the people should, in so perilous a moment, conceive themselves to be placed in the alternative between foreign conquest, and domestic usurpation. We think that in this crisis no excuse is left for not calling forth the whole wisdom, and all that remains of the energy of the British nation; that it is among the crimes of these ministers that they have exhausted in idle alarms for factious purposes, those resources which ought to have been preserved whole and unbroken, to meet the disasters which are impending over us; and for having set up a cry of loyalty against liberty, to the destruction of that real strength by which alone

our shores and our altars can, in the last extremity, be defended.

4th. Because such a system is dangerous to our present safety and existence as an independent state, and the support uniformly given to it, tends to degrade and vilify this house in the opinion of the people. For the first time in our history the continuance of a minister in office seems to be made a condition of the constitution. If that minister, after having reduced his country to the lowest ebb of shame and misery, shall continue to receive and no dispense all trusts, honours, and emoluments, and to be supported in his abandoned courses by this house, no motive will remain to love and reverence a constitution exhibited in these colours to the people, through the medium of this house. Feeling no interest in our proceedings, they will lose all respect for our character and all belief in our honour.

5th. Because we believe the present ministers to be utterly incompetent to the cure of the evils they have produced. As the principles on which they made the war offer no prospect for its success, those on which they have hitherto negotiated for peace afford no hope for its attainment. As the improvidence and incapacity with which they have conducted the war have contributed so largely to produce the calamitous situation of Europe, and to build up the prodigious power of the French republic, we conceive that they possess not the means of obtaining safe or honourable terms of peace for this country. We cannot expect that they will hereafter cherish or encourage that spirit of liberty, under which, in former times, our greatness has grown and been matured. We are
rather

rather impressed with the fear, that under the same pretences which have caused all our present disasters; large military establishments will continue to be kept up, with a view of crushing all its efforts, and rivetting still closer the fetters of the people; that, released from the pressure of foreign hostility, they will have recourse to coercive measures in that unhappy country where their oppressions have already provoked the people to resistance. We can hope for no economy from men whose extravagance and waste exceeds whatever has been heard of the mad prodigality of former periods. We can expect no salutary reformation from those who have endeavoured to engraft upon and blend with the substance of the constitution itself, those abuses by which their rapacity is supported. Finally, we can expect, from such men and such a system, no other issue but the establishment of a dominion of ministerial terrorism, supported by parliamentary corruption, instead of the ancient constitution of this country, conducted according to the principles of the revolution.

(Signed)

BEDFORD.

CHEDWORTH.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Tuesday, July 20, 1797.

My lords, and gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this session of parliament without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firm-

ness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

I must particularly express the just sense I entertain of the salutary and effectual provisions which you made for strengthening the means of national defence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from the temporary suspension of payments in cash by the bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasonable mutiny which broke out in a part of my fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, since the accession of the present emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I must return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service; and, while I lament the necessity which increased them to so large an amount, it is a consolation to me to observe the attention you employed in distributing the heavy burdens which they occasioned in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible to my people.

My lords, and gentlemen,

The issue of the important negotiation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain: but, whatever may be the event, nothing will have been

been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honour, and essential interests, of my dominions. In the mean time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honourable proofs, and of which the perseverance and firmness of parliament has afforded them so striking an example.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said:

My lords, and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the fifth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to the fifth day of September next.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Nov. 2, 1797.

My lords, and gentlemen,

It is matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ, since I last met you in parliament, to restore to my subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

The declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part, which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace; and that the long delay and final rupture of the negotiation are solely to be ascrib-

ed to the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend, and, above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your counsels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage, of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to show themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

Compelled as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops, of every description, have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated successes of my navy over all our different enemies, have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of admiral lord Duncan.

No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course

of the present war, have raised to a pitch hitherto unequalled the naval glory of the country.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of our recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expense, consistently with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying the heavy expense which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions; the true value of any temporary sacrifices which you may find necessary for this purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that, while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of peace on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary for maintaining the safety, honour, and independence of these kingdoms.

My lords, and gentlemen,

After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so

long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend.

Address of the House of Peers to the King.

Most gracious sovereign,

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne; and to express to your majesty the just sense which we entertain of your majesty's paternal anxiety for the welfare of your subjects, manifested in the earnest desire expressed by your majesty for the restoration of peace on secure and honourable terms.

We return your majesty our humble thanks for the communications which you have directed to be laid before us; and we assure your majesty, that we shall proceed, without delay, to the consideration of those measures which the circumstances of the present crisis require; and that, while we participate with your majesty in the concern which your majesty feels at the failure of your earnest endeavours to procure for your people the blessings of peace, we are fully confident, from the uniform tenour of your majesty's conduct, that every

every step has been taken by your majesty which could tend to accelerate that object; and that it is to the unwarrantable pretensions and inordinate ambition of the enemy, and, above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms, that the long delay and final rupture of the negotiation are to be ascribed.

We intreat your majesty to believe that, impressed as we are with the necessity and the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged, as well as of the value of the interests which we have at stake, no exertions will be wanting on our part to enable your majesty to prosecute the war with vigour, until a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy; and to employ, in the defence of every thing that is dearest to us, those means and resources which the present situation of our country holds out.

We assure your majesty that we reflect with peculiar satisfaction on the public spirit which has been displayed by your majesty's subjects, and on the conduct by which your majesty's troops, of every description, have acquired fresh claims to our esteem and admiration.

We are particularly desirous of embracing the earliest opportunity to offer to your majesty our warm and heartfelt congratulations on that signal and decisive victory which has crowned the series of splendid successes obtained by your majesty's fleets over all our different enemies in the course of the present war; a victory no less important in its consequences, than glorious in the circumstances by which it is distinguished.

We are deeply sensible of the

manner in which your majesty is pleased to express your gracious acceptance of our best endeavours, to testify by our conduct our anxious regard for the interests of our country, and our invariable attachment to your majesty's person and government.

Sensible of the blessings which, under your majesty's paternal care, are derived to us from our civil and religious establishments, and which distinguish us from among all the nations of Europe; and persuaded that these blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, and by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, — it shall be the first object of our attention to contribute, by every means in our power, to the maintenance of that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, and on which the security and happiness of every class of your majesty's subjects essentially depend.

ANSWER.

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal, dutiful, and affectionate address.

In a crisis of so much importance to the security and happiness of every class of my subjects, it is a great satisfaction to me to know that you entertain a just sense of the nature, magnitude, and necessity of the contest in which we are engaged; and that I may rely with confidence on your support in my fixed and unalterable determination to maintain to the utmost the laws, liberties, and religion of my people, and the dignity, honour, and independence of my kingdoms.

The

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King, moved by Mr. Wilbraham Bootle.

Most gracious sovereign,

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne, and for the communication of the declaration, and the other papers respecting the negotiation with France, which your majesty has been graciously pleased to direct to be laid before us.

Permit us to assure your majesty, that we shall not fail to apply ourselves, with the utmost diligence and attention, to the consideration of the measures which the present crisis requires; but we cannot refrain from expressing, at the earliest moment, our firm determination to afford your majesty the most effectual support in resisting every unwarrantable pretension, and checking every attempt dictated by inordinate ambition on the part of those with whom we have to contend.

We entertain a firm persuasion that all your majesty's faithful subjects feel as they ought the value of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve, and will not fail, in every situation, to support your majesty in defence of their essential interests, with the zeal, magnanimity, and courage, worthy of a great and free people: and we must, at the present moment, observe, with peculiar satisfaction, the proofs afforded of our means and internal resources in the flourishing state of the revenue, industry, and commerce of the country.

With the utmost gratitude we acknowledge the sense which your majesty expresses of the public spirit

which has been so eminently displayed by your people, and of the conduct of your majesty's troops of every description, which has justly entitled them to the additional esteem and admiration of their country.

And we most heartily congratulate your majesty on the signal and decisive victory with which providence has rewarded the exertions of your fleet under the command of admiral lord Duncan; an event which has crowned the repeated maritime successes obtained over all our enemies, and has, indeed, afforded a brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course of the present war, have raised to the highest pitch the naval glory of the country.

It will afford us great satisfaction to find that any branches of our expence will admit of reduction, consistently with the continuance of those vigorous efforts which must be necessary for our safety, and which, at all events, cannot fail to be attended with heavy expence. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying it, we shall, undoubtedly, bear in mind the nature of the present crisis; and, in estimating the value of any temporary sacrifices, we shall not lose sight of the infinite importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and of convincing the enemy that, while we join in your majesty's anxious desire for the conclusion of peace, on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be rendered necessary, for maintaining the safety, honour, and independence of these kingdoms.

We beseech your majesty to believe that our loyalty and attachment to your majesty, and our anxious regard for the interests of

your subjects, will ensure our perseverance in that line of conduct which may best preserve the advantages resulting to your people from your majesty's auspicious government.

The blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments have long been deeply imprinted on our minds; and we cannot but feel more and more, from the events of every day, how much they distinguish us among all the nations of Europe: we shall never be unmindful that they can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution, which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of your majesty's subjects essentially depend.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful address, and for the expressions of your affectionate attachment to my person and government. The assurances of your firm determination to resist, to the utmost, the unwarrantable pretensions and inordinate ambition of the enemy, afford me the highest satisfaction at this important conjuncture. They justify the reliance which I have uniformly placed on the vigour and wisdom of your councils, and leave me no room to doubt that the strength and resources of these kingdoms will be effectually employed in supporting our dearest interests, maintaining our happy constitution, and vindicating the honour and independence of the country.

Papers, which passed in the late Negotiation for Peace at Lisle, between Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, and the Commissioners from the French Directory. Presented to the House of Commons, by Command of his Majesty, November 3, 1797.

(No. 1.) — *Official Note. — Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.*

The signature of the preliminaries of a peace, the definitive conclusion of which is to put an end to the continental war, appears to afford to the two governments of Great Britain and France a natural opportunity and new facilities for the renewal of pacific negotiations between them: a part of the obstacles, which might have retarded this salutary work, no longer existing; and the interests to be treated of being, after this event, neither so extensive nor so complicated as they were before.

The court of London, always desirous of employing such means as are best calculated to contribute to this object, so interesting to the happiness of the two nations, is unwilling to omit renewing to the French government the assurance of the continuance of its dispositions on this subject. And the undersigned is authorised to propose to the minister for foreign affairs to enter without delay, and in such manner as shall be judged the most expedient, upon the discussion of the views and pretensions of each party for the regulation of the preliminaries of a peace, which may be definitively arranged at the future congress.

As soon as the form of this negotiation shall have been agreed upon, the British government will be ready

ready to concur in it, by taking on its part such measures as are the most proper for accelerating the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.
Westminster, June 1, 1797.

(No. 2.)—*Official Note.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Grenville.*

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs of the French republic, lost no time in laying before the executive directory the note which was transmitted to him on the 1st of June (O. S.) by lord Grenville, in the name of his Britannic majesty. He is directed to answer it.

The executive directory sees with satisfaction the desire which the cabinet of St. James's expresses to put an end, at length, to the calamities of war. It will receive with eagerness the overtures and proposals which shall be made to it by the court of England.

The executive directory desires, notwithstanding, that the negotiations should be set on foot at once for a definitive treaty. This proceeding appears to the directory preferable to a congress, of which the result must be remote, and which does not correspond with the ardent desire that it has to re-establish, as quickly as possible, peace between the two powers.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.
Paris, 16 Prairial, 5th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(June 4, 1797.)

(No. 3.)—*Official Note.—Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

The court of London has received,

with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances of the dispositions of the executive directory to entertain with eagerness the pacific overtures of Great Britain, as well as of its desire to re-establish, as soon as possible, peace between the two powers.

Anxious to contribute to it in every thing which can depend upon itself, the British government will not delay to send to Paris, or to such other place, upon the continent, as may be agreed upon, a minister, to treat and conclude with the plenipotentiary, who shall be appointed by the executive directory.

The undersigned is directed to desire to know the wish of the directory, as to the place of the negotiation, in order that a speedy determination may be taken here upon that subject; and to request the minister for foreign affairs to send him, without delay, the necessary passports, to enable the king's plenipotentiary to repair immediately to his destination. The question of signing preliminary or definitive articles, will necessarily depend upon the progress and turn of the negotiations, to which, on the part of Great Britain, will be brought the most sincere desire for the speedy re-establishment of peace.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.
Westminster, June 8, 1797.

(No. 4.)—*Official Note.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Grenville.*

The executive directory of the French republic has seen with satisfaction, by the official note of lord Grenville, dated June 8th (O. S.), that the court of London shews itself disposed to set on foot, without delay,

delay, the negotiation, for which it has lately made an overture. Filled with the same eagerness, convinced that the intentions of the British government are such as it describes them, the directory has directed the undersigned, minister for foreign affairs, to transmit to lord Grenville the necessary passports for a minister furnished with full powers for the purpose of negotiating a definitive and separate treaty of peace with the French republic.

The executive directory has fixed upon the commune of Lisle as the place of meeting for the respective plenipotentiaries.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.
à Paris, 23 Prairial, 5th Year
of the French Republic.
(June 11, 1797.)

(No. 5.) — *Form of Passport.*

Liberty, Equality. Fraternity, Union.

In the name of the French republic.

To all officers, civil and military, charged to maintain public order in the different departments of France, and to make the French name respected abroad.

Allow to pass freely

furnished with full powers of his Britannic majesty for the purpose of negotiating, concluding, and signing a definitive and separate treaty of peace with the French republic, native of, &c. &c.

going to Lisle, department of the north, the place appointed for the negotiation,

without giving or suffering any hindrance to be given to him.

This passport shall be in force for decades only.

Given at Paris the 23d Prairial, 5th year of the republic, one and indivisible.

The minister for foreign affairs,
(Signed) CH. DALACROIX.

By the minister,
(Signed) T. GUIRADET.

(No. 6.) — *Official Note. — Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

The undersigned has received from the minister for foreign affairs of the French republic his official note, with the passport which accompanied it.

The court of London willingly accepts the proposal of the French government with respect to the place of negotiation, and consents that Lisle shall be appointed as the place of meeting for the respective plenipotentiaries: — it being always understood, that the king's plenipotentiary shall have liberty to dispatch his couriers directly from Lisle to Dover, by way of Calais; and that the English vessels, appointed for keeping up this communication, shall be allowed freely to go into, and come out of, the port of Calais, and to pass in perfect safety between that city and Dover.

With respect to the passport, the undersigned finds himself under the necessity of remarking that the terms in which this instrument is drawn up, differ from the usual form, by the particular description, which is inserted in them, of the nature and extent of the powers, and of the omission of the king's plenipotentiary.

This new form appears liable to produce, in many instances, considerable inconvenience; and according to the terms used in this particu-

particular instance, it would have the disadvantage of not answering exactly to the powers and the mission of the minister in question.

His full powers, drawn up in the usual form, will include every case; and without prescribing to him any particular mode of negotiation, will give him the most unlimited authority to conclude any articles or treaties, whether preliminary or definitive, as might best conduce to the speedy re-establishment of peace, which is the sole object of his mission.

But the court of London does not by any means make a point of concluding a preliminary treaty, and would prefer only that mode, whatever it may be, which shall be found the best calculated to accelerate the conclusion of peace.

The king's plenipotentiary then will be equally ready, and authorised to begin the negotiation without delay, upon either footing; upon the footing of a preliminary treaty—or should such continue to be the wish of the directory, upon that of a definitive treaty.

As to what regards the question of a separate treaty—there would be no objection to settling, by a treaty of this kind, whatever relates to the respective interests of France and of Great Britain, as has been usually the practice in similar cases: but the king cannot allow any doubt to subsist as to his intention of providing for what is due to the interests of his ally her most Faithful majesty. And in pursuance of the same principles, his majesty will not refuse to enter into such explanations with respect to the interests of Spain and Holland as may appear necessary for the re-establishment of peace.

After this frank and precise explanation, the British government

is persuaded that the directory will not delay to transmit to them a passport for the British plenipotentiary and his suite, in the usual form, and such as was sent in the month of October last for the mission with which lord Malmesbury was then charged.

In this expectation, and for the sake of avoiding all delay, his majesty has already made choice of the same minister to represent him on this important occasion. And the undersigned is charged to inquire on what day the French plenipotentiary will be at Lisle, in order that lord Malmesbury may arrive there at the same time.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Westminster, June 17, 1797.

(No. 7.)—*Official Note.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Grenville.*

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs has laid before the directory, immediately upon its receipt, the official note addressed to him by lord Grenville, dated June 17, 1797 (O. S.). He loses no time in replying to it, according to the orders which he has received.

The directory, partaking most sincerely in the pacific sentiments which his Britannic majesty announces, and wishing to bring the negotiation as quickly as possible to a happy issue, persists in requiring that the respective plenipotentiaries shall begin immediately upon their meeting, to treat of a definitive treaty. The directory accepts, with satisfaction, the consent of his Britannic majesty upon this subject, expressed in the note of lord Grenville.

The directory consents that his Britannic majesty shall make, by
(Q 3) his

his plenipotentiary, such proposals or stipulations as he shall think proper for her most Faithful majesty; as in return the plenipotentiaries of the republic will do for their allies his Catholic majesty and the Batavian republic.

The directory consents that the negotiation shall be opened with lord Malmesbury. Another choice would, however, have appeared to the directory to augur more favourably for the speedy conclusion of peace.

The directory requires that it shall be established as a principle, that each English packet-boat, which shall have brought over either the plenipotentiary or a courier, shall return without delay, and shall not be allowed to make any stay. The directory will give orders that a French packet-boat shall be furnished, without delay, to each of the couriers whom the plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty shall dispatch. The directory desires, at the same time, that the couriers should not be sent too frequently; the frequent sending of them having been one of the principal causes of the rupture of the former negotiation.

After the above explanation, it becomes unnecessary to transmit to lord Grenville a new passport; the restrictions which he apprehended were to be found in that which has been addressed to him being entirely done away.

The French plenipotentiaries will have arrived at Lisle by the time at which lord Malmesbury can himself be there.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.
Paris, 2 Messidor,
(June 20, 1797.)

will to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned has laid before the king the official note of the French government, which he received the 23d of the present month.

As to the two first articles of this note both parties are agreed. On this point, therefore, there is nothing to be added to the explanations already given; in consequence of which explanations lord Malmesbury will, without delay, proceed to Lisle to enter into a negotiation with the French plenipotentiaries for the completion of a definitive treaty; the remark of the directory upon the choice which his majesty has thought fit to make of his plenipotentiary, being certainly of a nature not to require any answer.

The British government agrees to the arrangement proposed for the packet-boats, provided that a French packet-boat shall be furnished regularly, and without the least delay, for each courier which the British plenipotentiary shall find it necessary to dispatch: the exercise of his incontestable right in this respect being to be governed by his own discretion only, with a view to bringing the negotiation with which he is charged to a speedy and successful end.

With regard to the rupture of the last negotiation, the circumstances and the motives of it are known to all Europe; and it is not at the moment of entering into a new pacific discussion, that the British government conceives it can be of any use to recall them to recollection.

Lord Malmesbury will set out from London on the 30th of this month

month to proceed to Calais; from whence he will arrange his departure according to the notification he may receive of the day on which the French minister may reach Lille.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Westminster, June 26, 1797.

(No. 9.)—*Official Note.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Grenville.*

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs lost no time in laying before the executive directory the official note addressed to him by lord Grenville, dated the 26th June (O. S.), 8th of the present month Messidor.

In answer to this note, he has the honour to declare to lord Grenville, that the plenipotentiaries charged by the directory with the negotiation are already assembled at Lille, and that the conferences may be set on foot as soon as the plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty shall have arrived there. Provision has been made, that there shall never be a want of packet-boats for the couriers which he shall think proper to send to London.

The undersigned at the same time apprizes lord Grenville, that a copy of this note will be delivered to lord Malmesbury on his arrival at Calais, in order that there may be nothing to hinder his immediate departure for Lille.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 11th Messidor, 5th Year.

(June 29, 1797.)

(No. 10.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lille, July 6, Thursday, 8 P. M. 1797.*

My Lord,
Having had this morning my first

conference with the French plenipotentiaries, and having mutually exchanged our full powers, I think it my duty to dispatch a messenger, in order that his majesty may have the earliest information of this circumstance. My dispatch, however, must be confined to this alone, as nothing whatever has yet passed relative to the negotiation itself.

(No. 11.)—*Copy of the full Powers of the French Plenipotentiaries.*

Equality. Liberty.

Extract from the Registers of the Deliberations of the Executive Directory. Paris, the 30th Prairial, 5th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The executive directory, after having heard the report of the minister for foreign affairs, decrees as follows :

The citizens Le Tourneur, heretofore member of the executive directory, Pleville le Pelley, and Maret, are authorized to negotiate with the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, the treaty of peace to be concluded between the French republic and Great Britain. The directory gives them the necessary full powers for agreeing upon and signing the articles of the treaty to be made. They shall conform themselves to the instructions which have been, or shall be given to them by the executive directory, to whom they shall render an account of the progress and the issue of the negotiations.

They are equally authorized, and under the same conditions, to stipulate for the allies of the republic, his catholic majesty and the Batavian republic.

The citizen Colchen, appointed secretary general to the French legation, is authorized to assist at the

conferences, to afford the information which shall be required of him, and to take a note of what shall be agreed upon and settled.

The present decree shall not be printed for the present.

A true copy.

The president of the executive directory,

CARNOT.

By the executive directory, the secretary general,

LAGARDE.

(No. 12.)—*Extracts of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, July 11, 1797.*

I had the honour in my last, by Brooks, of the 6th instant, to inform your lordship of my arrival here, of the manner in which I had been received, and of my having, in the usual form, exchanged my full powers with the French plenipotentiaries.

On Friday the 7th at noon we held our second conference.

I opened this second conference with the French plenipotentiaries, by saying, that I myself had no observations to make on their full powers, which appeared to be conformable to those usually given by the directory to their plenipotentiaries, and of course must be considered as sufficient for the purposes expressed in them: that I, however, had transmitted them by a messenger to my court, and reserved to myself the right of communicating any objections or remarks which I might receive by the return of my messenger relative to them.

M. Le Tourneur, to whom, as president of the commission, I addressed myself, replied, that they had taken precisely the same steps as myself; that they considered the

full powers I had given in, as in due form and sufficient; but that they also reserved to themselves the same right, in regard to instructions they might receive from the directory on this subject, as I had claimed in regard to my court.

To this, of course, I assented.

On Saturday the 8th instant, I gave in the projet precisely as I had received it from your lordship; a copy of which (A), as it is translated into French, I think it my duty to inclose.

One of the French plenipotentiaries proposed, that some time should be given them to take the proposals I had made into consideration, and begged of me, merely for the sake of accuracy, and to help their memory, that I would be good enough either to let Mr. Colchen put down on paper, or myself send them a note containing the words with which I wished the articles left in blank to be filled up. I readily acquiesced in the latter mode, and immediately on my return sent them the inclosed note (B).

On Sunday evening I received the inclosed note (C) from the French plenipotentiaries, and in consequence of it went to the proposed conference yesterday.

One of the French plenipotentiaries informed me on the subject of the projet I had given them, and the note with which I had accompanied it, that as these papers contain many points on which their instructions did not enable them to answer, they had, after having given them a very serious attention, sent them, with such observations as they had thought it their duty to make on them, to the directory, and that the moment they received an answer, they would communicate it to me. But that in the mean while, not to delay the progress

progress of the negotiation, they wished that several points which he termed insulated, but which, though not referred to in our projet, were, he said, inseparably connected with the general subject of peace, might be discussed and got rid of now if I had no objection, and that it was with this view they had requested me to meet them.—On my not expressing any disapprobation to this mode of proceeding, one of the French plenipotentiaries began, by saying, that in the preamble of the treaty the title of king of France was used; that this title they contended could no longer be insisted on, the abolition of it was in a manner essential to the full acknowledgment of the French republic, and that as it was merely titular as far as related to his majesty, but quite otherwise in the sense in which it applied to them, he hoped it would not be considered as an important concession.

I informed him, that on all former occasions a separate article had been agreed to, which appeared to me to answer every purpose they required, and which it was my intention, as the treaty advanced, to have proposed, as proper to make part of this. The article (the first of the separate ones in the treaty of 1783) was then read; but they objected to it, as not fully meeting their views. It was to the title itself, as well as to any right which might be supposed to arise from it, that they objected. I could scarcely allow myself to treat this mode of reasoning seriously. I endeavoured to make them feel that it was cavilling for a mere word; that it was creating difficulties where none existed; and that if all the French monarchs in the course of three centuries had allowed this to stand in the preamble of all treaties and transactions between the two countries, I could

not conceive, after its having been used for so long a period without any claim or pretension being set forth in consequence of it, how it could now affect either the dignity, security, or importance of the republic—that in fact such titles have ever been considered as indefeasible, and as memorials and records of former greatness, and not as pretensions to present power—and I quoted the titles of the kings of Sardinia and Naples, &c. as examples exactly in point. I argued however in vain. They treated it very gravely, and made so strong a stand upon it, that I could not avoid taking it for reference, which I thought it better to do, than, feeling as I did at the moment, to push the conversation farther.

The second insulated point was a very material one indeed, and which, although it had been adverted to as a proposal that might possibly be brought forward, I confess came upon me unexpectedly.—It was to ask either a restitution of the ships taken and destroyed at Toulon, or an equivalent for them. They grounded this claim on the preliminary declaration made by lord Hood on his taking possession of Toulon; and on the eighth article of the declaration of the committee of the sections to him. They said, peace they hoped was about to be re-established; that his majesty, in acknowledging the republic, admitted that a sovereignty existed in the French government; and of course that the ships, held only as a deposit by England till this legal authority was admitted, ought now to be restored. I replied, that this claim was so perfectly unlooked for, that it was impossible for me to have been provided for it in my instructions, and that I could therefore only convey my own private sentiments

ments on it, which were, that they could not have devised a step more likely to defeat the great end of our mission. One of the French plenipotentiaries said, that he sincerely hoped not; that without a restitution of the ships an equivalent might be found to effect the purpose desired, since their great object was, that something should appear to prove that this just demand had not been overlooked by them, and was not left unsatisfied by us. I told him fairly, I did not see where this equivalent was to be found, or how it could be appreciated; and that considering the great advantages France had already obtained by the war, and those she was likely to obtain from the act of condescension I had already intimated his majesty was disposed to make in order to restore peace, I was much surprised, and deeply concerned at what I heard. I trusted, therefore, that this very inadmissible proposal would be withdrawn. They said it was not in their power; and one of them, from a written paper before him, which he said were his instructions, read to me words to the effect I have already stated.

The third question was as to any mortgage we might have upon the Low Countries, in consequence of money lent to the emperor by Great Britain.—They wished to know if any such existed, since, as they had taken the Low Countries charged with all their incumbrances, they were to declare that they should not consider themselves bound to answer any mortgage given for money lent to the emperor, for the purpose of carrying on war against them.

I told them, that without replying to this question, supposing the case to exist, the exception they required should have been stated in their treaty with the emperor, and could

not at all be mixed up in ours; that if they had taken the Low Countries as they stood charged with all their incumbrances, there could be no doubt what these words meant, and that if no exception was stated in the first instance, none could be made with a retro-active effect.

The French plenipotentiaries, however, were as tenacious on this point as on the other two; and as I found to every argument I used that they constantly opposed their instructions, I had nothing to do but to desire that they would give me a written paper stating their three claims, in order that I might immediately transmit it to your lordship; and on this being promised, our conference broke up.

Between four and five P. M. yesterday, I received the inclosed note (D), and I have lost no time since it is in my possession in preparing to send away a messenger, as, independent of the disagreeable subjects brought forward in this last conference, and which it is material should be communicated without delay, I am anxious his majesty should be informed of what has passed in general up to this day, as it may perhaps furnish some ideas as to the possible event of the negotiation.

(No. 13. A.)—*Projet delivered by Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries in their Conference, July 8th, 1797.*

Projet of a Treaty of a Peace.

Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern: The most serene and most potent prince George the Third, by the grace of God king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, duke of

of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire, and the executive directory of the French republic, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which has for sometime past subsisted between the dominions of the two parties, have named and constituted for their plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the definitive treaty of peace; viz. the king of Great Britain, the lord baron of Malmesbury, a peer of the kingdom of Great Britain, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, privy counsellor to his Britannic majesty, and the executive directory of the French republic,

who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. As soon as this treaty shall be signed and ratified, there shall be an universal peace as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship between the two contracting parties, and their dominions, and territories, and people, without exception of either places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their said dominions, territories, and people, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed by either party towards the other before or since the commencement of the war; and they shall carefully avoid for the future every thing

which might prejudice the union happily re-established.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons of both parties to stop all hostilities; and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side to the ships dispatched to carry the news of peace to the possessions of the two parties.

II. The treaties of peace of Nimwegen of 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick of 1697, and of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1736; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763; and that of Versailles of 1783, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty. And for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenour, and religiously executed by both parties in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.—Each party respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic

authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side; and security shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release.

IV. With respect to the rights of fishery on the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands adjacent, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the two parties shall return to the same situation in which they stood respectively, according to the treaties and engagements subsisting at the period of the commencement of the war. And with this view, his majesty consents to restore to France, in full right, the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

V. The same principle of the state of possession before the war, is adopted by mutual consent, with respect to all other possessions and rights on both sides, in every part of the world; save only the exceptions which are stipulated by the subsequent articles of this treaty. And, to this intent, all possessions or territories which have or may have been conquered by one of the parties from the other (and not specially excepted in this treaty), shall be restored to the party to whom they belonged at the commencement of the present war.

VI. From this principle of mutual restitution, the two parties have agreed to except

which shall remain to his Britannic majesty in full sovereignty.

VII. In all the cases of restitution provided by the present treaty, the fortresses shall be restored in the same condition in which they now are, and no injury shall be done to

any works that have been constructed since the conquest of them.

VIII. It is also agreed, that in every case of restitution or cession provided by any of the articles of this treaty, the term of three years from the date of the notification of the treaty, in the respective territory or place restored or ceded, shall be allowed to persons of whatever description, residing or being in the said territory or place, possessed of property therein under any title existing before the war, or which has since devolved to them by the laws then existing; during which term of three years they shall remain and reside unmolested in the exercise of their religion, and in the enjoyment of their possessions and effects, upon the conditions and titles under which they so acquired the same, without being liable in any manner, or under any pretence, to be prosecuted or sued for their past conduct, except as to the discharge of just debts to individuals; and that all those who, within the time of months after the notification of this treaty, shall declare to the government, then established, their intention to withdraw themselves, or their effects, and to remove to some other place, shall have and obtain within one month after such declaration, full liberty to depart and to remove their effects, or to sell and dispose of the same, whether moveable or immoveable, at any time within the said period of three years, without any restraint or hindrance, except on account of debts at any time contracted, or of any criminal prosecution for acts done subsequent to the notification of this treaty.

IX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions herein-before stipulated, it is agreed, that

that the same shall take place in Europe within (one month), in Africa and America within (three months), and in Asia within (six months), after the ratification of the present treaty.

X. For preventing the revival of the lawsuits which have been ended in the territories to be restored by virtue of this treaty, it is agreed, that the judgments in private causes pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenour.

XI. The decision of the prizes and seizures of ships and their cargoes taken at sea or seized in the ports of either country, prior to the hostilities, shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures. And in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British channel and in the North seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be restored on each side: that the term shall be one month from the British channel and the North seas, as far as the Canary islands, inclusively, whether in the ocean, or in the Mediterranean: two months from the said Canary islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator: three months from the equator to any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope,

and the eastward of Cape Horn: and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception or any more particular description of time or place.

XII. The allies of the two parties, that is to say, her most Faithful majesty as ally of his Britannic majesty, and his Catholic majesty and the Batavian republic as allies of the French republic, shall be invited by the two contracting parties to accede to this peace on the terms and conditions specified in the three following articles; the execution of which the said two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other, being thereto respectively authorized by their above-mentioned allies: and the two contracting parties further agree, that if their allies respectively shall not have so acceded within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the party so refusing to accede, shall not receive from its ally any aid or succour of any nature during the further continuance of the war.

XIII. His Britannic majesty engages to conclude a definitive peace with his Catholic majesty on the footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of which shall remain in full sovereignty to his Britannic majesty.

XIV. His Britannic majesty in like manner engages to conclude a definitive peace with the Batavian republic on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of

which shall remain to his Britannic majesty in full sovereignty, and of which shall be ceded to his majesty in exchange for

In consideration of these restitutions, to be hereby made by his Britannic majesty, all property belonging to the prince of Orange, in the month of December, 1794, and which has been seized and confiscated since that period, shall be restored to him, or a full equivalent in money given him for the same. And the French republic further engages to procure for him, at the general peace, an adequate compensation for the loss of his offices and dignities in the United Provinces; and the persons who have been imprisoned or banished, or whose property has been sequestered or confiscated in the said republic, on account of their attachment to the interests of the House of Orange, or to the former government of the United Provinces, shall be released, and shall be at liberty to return to their country, and to reside therein, and to enjoy their property there, conforming themselves to the laws and constitution there established.

XV. The French republic engages to conclude a definitive peace with her most Faithful majesty on the same footing, of the state of possession before the war, and without any further demand or burdensome condition being made on either side.

XVI. All the stipulations contained in this treaty, respecting the time and manner of making the restitutions therein mentioned, and all the privileges thereby reserved to the inhabitants or proprietors in the islands or territories restored or ceded, shall apply in like manner to the restitutions to be made by virtue of any of the three last articles, viz. the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth, except in those instances where the same may be derogated

from by the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

XVII. All former treaties of peace between the respective parties, to whom the said three articles relate, and which subsisted and were in force at the commencement of hostilities between them respectively, shall be renewed, except in such instances only where the same may be derogated from by mutual consent; and the articles of this treaty for the restoration of prisoners, the cessation of hostilities, and the decision relative to prizes and seizures, shall equally apply to the respective parties to whom the said three articles relate, and shall be held to be in full force between them, as soon as they shall respectively and in due form have acceded to this treaty.

XVIII. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties named in this treaty, on the rights, properties, or debts of individuals belonging to any other of the said parties, shall be taken off, and the property of whatever kind shall be restored in the fullest manner to the lawful owner; or just compensation be made for it: and all complaints of injury done to private property, contrary to the usual practice and rules of war, and all claims of private rights or property which belonged to individuals at the periods of the commencement of hostilities respectively, between the said parties, viz. Great Britain and Portugal on one side, and France, Spain, and Holland, on the other; and which ought, according to the usual practice and laws of nations, to revive at the period of peace, shall be received, heard, and decided, in the respective courts of justice of the different parties; and full justice there-
in

in shall be done by each of the said parties to the subjects and people of the other, in the same manner as to their own subjects or people.

And if any complaint should arise respecting the execution of this article, which complaints shall not be settled by mutual agreement between the respective governments within twelve months after the same shall have been preferred to them, the same shall be determined by sworn commissioners to be appointed on each side, with power to call in an arbitrator of any indifferent nation; and the decision of the said commissioners shall be binding, and without appeal.

XIX. His Britannic majesty and the French republic promise to observe sincerely, and *bonâ fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XX. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in between the contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, &c. &c.

(No. 14. B.)—*Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has the honour of presenting to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French re-

public, in consequence of the wish expressed by them in the conference of this morning, the following note: which he requests them at the same time to consider, not so much in the light of an official paper as of a verbal and confidential communication, and as a proof of his readiness to facilitate the progress of the negotiation, by giving them, on the very outset, all the explanations in his power on the projet of the treaty which he has delivered to them.

If, as the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have assured him, it is contrary to their most positive instructions to enter into any discussion relative to the cession of those possessions which belonged to France before the war, it is useless to dwell on the VIth article: since the compensations which his Britannic majesty might have demanded by that article, in return for the restitutions which he is disposed to make for the re-establishment of peace, must, in consequence of this declaration, be sought for in the cessions to be made by his Catholic majesty, and the Batavian republic.

Lord Malmesbury therefore proposes to insert in the thirteenth article, after the words *status ante bellum*, the following words; “With the exception of the island of Trinidad, which shall remain in full possession to his Britannic majesty.”

Lord Malmesbury imagines that it is unnecessary for him to repeat the reasons which induce him to insist upon the retaining of this conquest, unless compensation should be made for it by some other cession which shall balance the augmentation of power accruing to France, from the acquisition of the Spanish part of St. Domingo.

With regard to the fourteenth article,

article, lord Malmesbury proposes, that after the words *status ante bellum*, should be added, "With the exception of the town, fort, and establishment of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the possessions which belonged to the Dutch before the war in the island of Ceylon, and of the town and fort of Cochin, which shall be ceded to his Britannic majesty in exchange for the town of Negapatnam and its dependencies."

Lord Malmesbury repeats to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic the assurance of his readiness to concur with them, in every thing which shall depend on him, to bring the negotiation to a happy issue; and requests of them, at the same time, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Lisle, July 8, 1797.

(No. 15. C.)—*Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have received the note which the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty did them the honour of addressing to them yesterday. They will give to it, as well as to the projet of a treaty to which it relates, the most serious attention. In the mean time, though they are not yet enabled to communicate to lord Malmesbury the remarks to which these two papers appear to them liable, they think it their duty to propose to him a conference to-morrow, at one o'clock, if that hour is agreeable to him, in order to treat with him on distinct points, the discussion of which may be entered upon separately, and which may be proceeded in without delay.

They request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) LE TOURNEUR.

PLEVILLE LE PELLEY.

HUGHES B. MARET.

*Lisle, 21 Messidor,
5th year of the Republic.*

(*July 9th, 1797.*)

COLCHEN, Sec. Gen. of the
Legation.

(No. 16 D.)—*Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury. Dated Lisle.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic lose no time in complying with the wish expressed to them by the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, by transmitting to him a note on the three points which were the subject of their conference of this day.

1. They have positive orders to require the renunciation of the title of King of France borne by his Britannic majesty.

Lord Malmesbury is requested to observe that the question is not only of a renunciation of the rights which might be pretended to be derived from this title, but further and formally of the title itself. The establishment of the French republic, and the acknowledgment of this form of government by the king of England, will not allow of his retaining a title which would imply the existence in France of an order of things which is at an end.

2. The ministers plenipotentiary of the republic are ordered to demand the restitution of the vessels taken or destroyed at Toulon.

Great Britain has publicly and formally declared that these vessels were taken in trust for the king of France.

France. This trust is sacred. It incontestably belongs to the republic, which exercises the rights and the sovereignty that Great Britain attributed to Louis XVII. at the period of the capture of Toulon. His Britannic majesty cannot, therefore, in acknowledging the French republic, deny its right to the restitution required, or refuse either to make the restitution, or to offer an equivalent for it.

3. The ministers plenipotentiary have orders to demand, and do demand, the renunciation, on the part of his Britannic majesty, of the mortgage on Belgium.

That country was mortgaged for the loans made by the emperor in England. It has become an integral part of the French republic, and cannot remain burdened with such a mortgage.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) LE TOURNEUR.

PLEVILLE LE PELLEY.

HUGUES B. MARET.

Liste, le 22 Messidor,

5th year of the Republic.

(July 10, 1797.)

COLCHEN, Sec. Gen. of the Legation.

(No. 17.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, July 13, 1797.*

With respect to the demands contained in the note transmitted to your lordship by the French ministers, they have been naturally received here with great surprise. On the subject of the Netherlands as connected with the Austrian loans, it is conceived that any explanation between his majesty and the French government is wholly

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unnecessary. The loans raised in England for the service of the emperor of Germany, and guaranteed by act of parliament here, rest, as your lordship will perceive, by the annexed copy of the convention on that subject, upon the security of all the revenues of all the hereditary dominions of his imperial majesty. They do not seem in any manner to come under the description contained in the sixth article of the preliminaries between Austria and France, respecting mortgages upon the soil of the Netherlands, on which ground alone France could have any pretence to interfere in the business. Nor is this subject one which appears to be in any manner a fit point of discussion between his majesty and the republic; the king neither forms, nor has any intention of forming, any demand on the French government for the payment of any part either of the interest or capital of those loans. It is to the emperor alone that his majesty looks for the performance of his imperial majesty's engagements to him, and it is upon the Austrian government, and upon its revenues, that individuals concerned in those loans have claims of private right, and means of personal demand secured to them by the convention.

On the other two points I have nothing to add to the observations which your lordship has already made upon them: and we can therefore only wait with impatience for the answer to the projet delivered by your lordship, which will enable us to form a judgment on the intentions of the government with whom we are treating.

Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury.

(No. 18.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville,*
(R)

Grenville, dated Lisle, 16th July, 1797.

It was at the express invitation of the French plenipotentiaries that I met them on Thursday the 13th instant; one of them stated their motive for wishing to confer with me, not to be in consequence of any answer they had received from Paris on the subject of the projet, which he observed could not be expected so soon, but to resume the discussion on the article which he had objected to on my first reading the projet, and on which they conceived it was possible and even expedient to argue before we entered on the more important branches of the negotiation. It was article II. that he referred to. He objected to the renewal of the treaties therein mentioned from various reasons; first, that many, and even most of them, were irrelevant to that we were now negotiating; secondly, that they were in contradiction to the new order of things established in France, as they seem to imply an acknowledgment that a portion of the regal authority is still existing; thirdly, that they might be supposed to apply to conventions and stipulations, in direct contradiction to their present form of government, and he quoted the convention of Pilnitz in particular. I was about to reply to him, and I trust in a way that would have done away his apprehensions on this point, when another of them interposed by saying, that their sincere and only desire was, that the treaty we were now entering upon might be so framed, as to secure permanently the object for which it was intended; that no article likely to produce this end might be omitted, nor any doubtful one inserted; but that the whole, as well

with regard to the past as to the future, might be so clearly and distinctly expressed, that no room for cavil might be left. This he assured me, in the name of his colleagues, was all that was meant by their objection to renew so many treaties in which such various interests were blended, and so many points discussed foreign to the present moment. Their renewing them in a lump, and without examining carefully to what we were pledged by them, might involve us in difficulties much better to be avoided. I replied, that I admitted most certainly all he said, and that it was with this view, and on this principle solely, that the renewal of these treaties was proposed by his majesty; and that if he recollected (as he undoubtedly did) the different wars which were terminated by these treaties, and the many important regulations stipulated by them, he would admit that the allowing them to remain in their full force was simply an acknowledgment of the tenure by which almost all the sovereigns of Europe, and particularly the French republic, held their dominions up to this day. That these treaties were become the law of nations, and that infinite confusion would result from their not being renewed.

He replied, that our object was evidently the same, that we only differed as to the manner. I thought the renewing these treaties *in toto* would the best contribute to it; while they were inclined to think, that extracting from them every thing which immediately related to the interests of the two countries, and stating it in one article, was more likely to attain this desirable object. The French minister again repeated, that their first wish was, that the treaty we were now making should

should be clear, distinct, solid, and lasting, and such a one as could not, at any future period, be broken through without a manifest violation of good faith. And I again repeated, that nothing could be so consonant to my orders, or the intentions of my royal master.

One of the plenipotentiaries was disposed to dwell on his objections, which were, that these treaties were signed when France was a monarchy, and that any retrospect to those times implied a sort of censure on their present form of government; but this was arguing on such weak ground, and so incapable of being seriously maintained, that I, to avoid superfluous contradiction, was very willing to let it pass unnoticed. After a good deal of very conciliatory, and even amicable discussion, in which, however, neither party gave much way to the other, it was proposed by them that we should return home, to meet again as soon as was convenient after an attentive and deliberate perusal of these treaties, in order to state respectively our ideas on this subject. I observed, that although I was perfectly prepared to do it at the moment, and felt almost bold enough to affirm, that no measure could be devised which would so completely meet our intentions as an unreserved renewal of the treaties they hesitated about, yet I was very willing to acquiesce in their proposal, with this simple observation, that if any delay arose from it, such delay was imputable to them, and not to me. My words were, “ Je ne me rends pas responsable des longueurs dans lesquelles cette discussion pourrait nous entraîner.” The French minister’s answer was, “ Si des longueurs servent à déterminer des objets qui pourraient donner

“ lieu à des querelles à l’avenir, ce sera du tems bien employé.” It was not my wish to contest this assertion, and our conference ended with it.

(No. 19.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, July 16, 1797.*

My Lord,

Yesterday, at the moment I was preparing to attend the conference, in which we were to enter into fuller discussions on the litigated subject of the renewal of the treaties mentioned in the second article of the projet, I received from the French legation the enclosed paper (A). In about an hour I returned the enclosed answer (B), to which I received the enclosed reply (C); and I am this moment come from the conference which has taken place in consequence of it.

I began by saying, that I had solicited this interview from the same motive which would actuate every part of my conduct; that I wished to make my reports not only correct but conciliatory as far as depended on me, and I was now come in order, if possible, to obtain from them such comments and explanations on the note they sent to me yesterday, as would enable me, when I transmitted it to my court, to secure the negotiation from being interrupted, perhaps abruptly terminated, by the perusal of it. If I understood it right, it meant that the directory requires as *a sine qua non preliminary*, that every thing the king has conquered from all and each of his enemies should be restored, and that till this restoration was consented to the negotiation was not even to begin. I said, if

I was correct in this statement, and the plain sense of the declaration would bear no other interpretation, I must add that it would not only most certainly prevent the treaty from beginning, but would leave no room for treating at all, since it deprived his majesty of every means of negotiation; for I could not suppose that it was in their thoughts to intimate that the principle of the treaty, as far as it related to his majesty, was to be one of all cession and no compensation, and yet that was precisely the position in which his majesty was placed by their note.

One of the French plenipotentiaries, who had let me proceed rather reluctantly, here stopt me, and said, that he and his colleagues were exceedingly happy that I had expressed a wish to see them before I dispatched my messenger; that they wished to assure me, that they had thought it dealing fairly and honourably to state what they had received from the directory in the very words in which it came to them; that they should be sorry if the declaration they had been directed to make me, should be of a nature to interrupt, much less to break off, the negotiation; that it was the sincere wish of the directory that the negotiation should proceed and end successfully; and that, far from shutting the door to further discussions, they were perfectly ready to hear any proposals we had to make, and only wished that these proposals should be, if possible, such as were compatible with their most sacred engagements. I repeated what I had said, that no door was left open if his majesty was *in limine* to restore every thing; and that a peace on these conditions would not be heard of by the country. I observed, that immediately

on leaving them, I should dispatch a messenger; but what that messenger carried would most materially affect the progress and issue of the negotiation; I therefore desired to know whether, in consequence of what I had heard from them, I might consider the strict and literal meaning of the declaration not to be a decided negative (which it certainly seemed to imply) on all compensation whatever to be made to his majesty, but that proposals tending to this effect would still be listened to. One of them answered, "Certainly, and if they should be found such as it will be impossible for us to admit, we will on our side bring forward others for your court to deliberate on." Under this assurance, which at least, to a certain degree, qualifies the declaration of yesterday, I broke up the conference.

(No. 20. A.)—*Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have transmitted to their government the projet of the treaty, and the note relating thereto, which were delivered to them on the 20th of the present month, by the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty.

They have just received fresh communications and orders, which require that they should make the following declaration to Lord Malmesbury.

There exist in the public and secret treaties, by which the French republic is bound to its allies, Spain and the Batavian republic, articles by which the three powers respectively guarantee the territories possessed by each of them before the war.

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The French government, unable to detach itself from the engagements which it has contracted by these treaties, establishes, as an indispensable preliminary of the negotiation for the peace with England, the consent of his Britannic majesty to the restitution of all the possessions which he occupies, not only from the French republic, but further and formally of those of Spain and the Batavian republic.

In consequence, the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary request lord Malmesbury to explain himself with regard to this restitution, and to consent to it, if he is sufficiently authorized to do so; if not, and in the contrary case, to send a messenger to his court, in order to procure the necessary powers.

The object of the conference which was to have taken place to-day being necessarily delayed by the purport of the above-mentioned declaration, the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic have to express to lord Malmesbury the regret that they feel in losing this opportunity of conversing together, which they had themselves solicited:—but in case lord Malmesbury should have any communication to make to them, they beg him to believe that they will always be happy to receive him, and to listen to him, whenever he may think it proper.

They request him, at the same time, to accept anew the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) LE TOURNEUR.

PLEVILLE LE PELLEY.

HUGUES B. MARET.

Lisle, 27 Messidor,
5th year of the Republic.

(July 15, 1797.)

COLCHEN, Sec. Gen. of the Legation.

(No. 21. B.)—*Note from Lord*

Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has given the most serious attention to the note dated this morning, which he has received from the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic.

He has no hesitation in declaring to them, that his instructions by no means authorise him to admit, as a preliminary principle, that which their declaration seems intended to establish: nevertheless, being persuaded that it is his first duty not to give up the hopes of conciliation until he shall have exhausted every means of obtaining it, and being anxious to avoid, in the report which he shall have to make to his court, the possibility of misunderstanding on a subject of such importance, he proposes to them a conference for to-morrow, at the hour most convenient to them, after which it is his intention to dispatch a messenger to his court.

He requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Lisle, 15th July, 1797.

(No. 22. C.)—*Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic lose no time in acceding to the desire expressed by the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, of conferring with them on the subject of the note which they addressed to him this day.

They have, in consequence, the honour of proposing to him to meet to-morrow morning at eleven

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o'clock,

o'clock, at the usual place of conference.

They request him to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) LE TOURNEUR.

PLEVILLE I. E. PELLEY.

HUGUES B. MARET.

Lisle, the 27th Messidor, 5th year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

(July 15, 1797.)

COLCHEN, Sec. Gen. of the Legation.

(No. 23.)—*Copy of a Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-Street, July 29, 1797.*

My Lord,

Your lordship's dispatches by the messenger Dressins were received here on the 17th instant, at night, and I lost no time in receiving his majesty's commands on the very important subject of your letter, No. 9.

I am much concerned to be under the necessity of remarking, that the claim brought forward in the note transmitted to your lordship by the French plenipotentiaries, is in itself so extravagant, and so little to be reconciled either with the former professions of those ministers, or with their conduct in the previous stages of the negotiation, that it affords the strongest presumption of a determination to preclude all means of accommodation. If such is really the determination of the directory, nothing can remain for this country, but to persevere in opposing, with an energy and spirit proportioned to the exigency, a system which must tend to perpetuate a state of war and civil tumult in every part of Europe.

The natural step upon the present occasion would therefore have been, to direct your lordship to terminate at once a negotiation, which, on the footing now proposed by the enemy, affords neither the hope nor the means of any favourable conclusion. Nothing being left for treaty, where, as a preliminary step, one party is required to concede every thing, and all compensation from the other is absolutely and at once precluded. His majesty's servants have, however, observed, that in the conclusion of your lordship's conference with the French plenipotentiaries on the subject of the note in question, the president of that mission informed your lordship, that it was not intended to resist all compensation for the immense extent of restitution demanded from his majesty, and for the other obvious circumstances of disadvantage to this country in the situation of Europe, as resulting from the war; and even added, that he and his colleagues would eventually bring forward proposals on this head for the deliberation of the king's government. It appeared possible that some advantage might perhaps arise to the great object of peace, from grounding on this declaration a further proceeding, such as might afford to the directory (if they are so disposed) the means of replacing the negotiation on a more practicable footing. With the view therefore of leaving nothing untried which can contribute to restore peace on any suitable terms, his majesty has been pleased to direct that your lordship should for that purpose ask another conference with the French plenipotentiaries. In this conference your lordship will remark in such terms as the occasion must naturally suggest to you

you upon the indefensible spirit and tendency of the demand now made by France. You will observe that France, treating in conjunction with her allies, and in their name, cannot, with any pretence of justice and fairness, oppose her treaties with them as an obstacle in the way of any reasonable proposal of peace in which they are to be included. In a separate negotiation, to which they were not parties, such a plea might, perhaps, have been urged; but in that case France would have been bound to offer, from her own means, that compensation which she did not think herself at liberty to engage to obtain from her allies. And such was, in fact, as your lordship must remember, the principle on which his majesty offered to treat last year, when he was really bound by engagements to Austria similar to those which are now alleged by France. But it never can be allowed that France, Spain, and Holland, negotiating jointly for a peace with Great Britain, can set up, as a bar to our just demands, the treaties between themselves, from which they are at once able to release each other whenever they think fit.

You will further remark, that even if, contrary to all reason, such a principle could for a moment have been admitted on our part, still even that principle, inadmissible as it is, could only apply to public treaties, known to those who agreed to be governed by them, and not to secret articles, unknown even to the French plenipotentiaries, or concealed by one of them from the knowledge of the others.

You will add in explicit, though not offensive terms, that the whole of this pretence now set up by France is intently frivoltous

and illufory; being grounded on a fupposition of a ftate of things directly contrary to that which is known really to exift. It being perfectly notorious that both Spain and Holland, fo far from wifhing to continue the war, were compelled by France to engage in it, greatly againft their own wifhes; and to undertake, without the means of fupporting it, a conteft in which they had nothing to gain, and every thing to lofe. It never, therefore, can be allowed to be a queftion of any poffible doubt, but that the directory, if they really wifh it, muft already have obtained, or could at any moment obtain, the confent of thofe powers to fuch terms of peace as have been propofed by his majesty. If, however, France, from any motive of intereft or engagement, is in truth defirous to procure for them the reftitution of poffeffions which they were unable to defend, and have no means to re-conquer, the projet delivered by your lordship afforded an opening for this; thofe articles having been fo drawn as to leave it to France to provide a compensation to his majesty, either out of her colonies, or out of thofe of her allies, refpectively conquered by his majesty's arms. The choice between thefe alternatives may be left to the directory; but to refufe both is, in other words, to refufe all compensation. This is neverthelefs exprefly declared not to be the intention of thofe with whom you treat. It is therefore neceffary that your lordship fhould demand from them a ftatement of the propofals which, as they informed you, they have to make, in order to do away this apparent contradiction, which the king's fervants are wholly unable to reconcile by any fuggeltions of

theirs, even if it were fitting and reasonable for them to bring forward any new proposals immediately after the detailed project which was delivered on the part of this country at the outset of the negotiation.

Since the project is not acceded to, we have evidently, and on every ground, a right to expect a counter project, equally full and explicit on the part of the enemy. You will therefore state to the French ministers distinctly, that the only hope of bringing this business to a favourable conclusion, is by their stating at once plainly, and without reserve, the whole of what they have to ask, instead of bringing forward separate points one after the other, not only contrary to the avowed principle of the negotiation proposed by themselves, but, as it appears, even contrary to the expectation of the ministers themselves who are employed on the part of France. There can be no pretence for refusing a compliance with this demand, if the plenipotentiaries of France are disposed to forward the object of peace; and the obtaining such a statement from them is, as I have before stated to your lordship, a point of so much importance, in any course which this negotiation may take, that it is the king's pleasure that your lordship should use every possible endeavour to prevent their eluding so just a demand.

After what has passed it is, I fear, very doubtful whether such a counter project would be framed on principles such as could be admitted here; but it would at all events place the business on its real issue, and bring distinctly into question the several points on which the conclusion of peace, or the pro-

longation of war, will really depend.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury.

(No. 24.)—*Copy of a Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing Street, July 20, 1797.*

My Lord,

There are two separate points on which it is necessary for me to say a few words to your lordship, in addition to the instructions in my other dispatch, on the general subject of negotiation.

The first relates to the assertion of one of the French ministers, that the Portuguese ships and troops were at Toulon. The fact is very immaterial as to any conclusion that could be drawn from it, to affect the situation or just claims of the court of Lisbon; because your lordship well knows, that it is a principle universally recognized in the public law of Europe, that when one of the parties in a defensive alliance furnishes to his ally the stipulated succours, those succours remain entirely at the disposal of the requiring party, to be employed wherever he shall judge proper, subject only to the limitations of the treaty which before existed; and if the amount of those succours is not increased beyond that engaged for, nor the means of using them extended by new facilities, the party furnishing the stipulated assistance is not understood to violate the laws of neutrality.

But the fact, in this case, would not bear out the assertion, even if the argument to be drawn from it were more conclusive; the troops of her most Faithful majesty hav-

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ing been, as I apprehend, no otherwise employed than in the two campaigns carried on by land upon the southern part of the frontiers of France and Spain.

The other point relates to what was said to your lordship about the treaty of Pilnitz. It would certainly not require much argument to prove that the renewal of several treaties enumerated by name and date, and the latest of which was concluded in 1783, does not imply a renewal of another treaty supposed to be concluded in 1791. But what is more material to the present case is, that your lordship should take this opportunity to explain, in the most distinct and unequivocal terms, that if any secret treaty was in fact concluded at the interview at Pilnitz, between the late emperor and the king of Prussia (which is, to say the least, very doubtful in point of fact), this at least is certain, that his majesty was no party to such treaty; and not only was not then included in it, but has never since adhered to it, nor even been apprised of its contents. The public declaration which was made at that interview shews, on the face of it, that his majesty was no party to it; and it is, indeed, notorious, that it applied to circumstances which were done away long before the war broke out between Austria and France, and that the subsequent negotiations for the maintenance of peace between those powers turned on points wholly distinct from those supposed to have been referred to in the pretended treaty of Pilnitz.

This explanation, however little connected with the present negotiation, seems to be called for by the allusion made to you upon the subject; and, indeed, on a point on which so much misrepresentation

has prevailed, it is useful not to omit the opportunity of stating the facts as they really are.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury.

(No. 25.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 25th July, 1797.*

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge your lordship's dispatches, Nos. 19 and 20, of the 20th inst. which were delivered to me on Saturday the 22d inst. by the messenger Major.

It was impossible that the claim brought forward in the note inclosed in my No. 9, could have produced on your lordship's mind any impression different from that which you describe, and I am happy to find that the conduct I observed, when it was first delivered to me, was such as put it in my power to execute with great consistency the spirited instructions your lordship now sends me.

Immediately on the arrival of the messenger, I proposed an interview with the French plenipotentiaries, and we met on Sunday the 23d, at one P. M.

I could not obey his majesty's orders in a manner more likely to command attention, and to impress those who heard me with a just sense of the mixture of firmness and moderation with which his majesty was pleased to conduct this important negotiation, than by employing not only the substance, but, as far as was practicable in conversation, the very words of your lordship's dispatch, No. 19; and if I should attempt to relate minutely what I myself said in this conference,

conference, it would in fact be little more than a repetition of them.

I began by observing, that I was certain the French plenipotentiaries must be fully prepared for what I now had it in command to say : I reminded them that I had taken upon me to affirm, when we were last assembled, and immediately before I dispatched my messenger, that the requiring such a preliminary as that proposed in the note, was putting an end at once to all negotiation; and that I was sure peace on such terms would not be heard of; that the orders I was then about to communicate to them would prove that I had not made this assertion lightly, or in consequence of any hasty opinion of my own, at the same time that it would also appear that my royal master was as anxiously and as sincerely inclined to listen to all reasonable and admissible conditions, as he was determined to repel and reject all such as were of an opposite description. I then, my lord, took up my arguments on the precise grounds set forth in your lordship's No. 19. I neither omitted any thing, nor inserted any thing of my own, which could at all alter its spirit; and I only varied from the letter in as much as was necessary to make it applicable to a conference.

My first object was to state, in as forcible a way as possible, the utter inadmissibility of the pretension set forth in the note, the frivolous and illusory reasons alleged for bringing it forward; and I observed that, if it was preserved in, it must lead to this necessary conclusion, that there did exist, when it was framed, an intention on the part of the directory to break off the negotiation in the outset. My second object in point of reasoning, though a very primary one in point of import-

ance, was either to prevent the negotiation breaking off at all, or, if this was not to be prevented, to endeavour to be so clear and explicit in my language, and to draw the line so distinctly between such sacrifices as his majesty might be inclined to make in order to restore so great a blessing as peace, and those to which the dignity of his crown and interest of his subjects would never allow him to attend, as to make it impossible that by any future cavil or subterfuge the interruption of the treaty, if unfortunately it should be interrupted, could be imputed to any other cause than the exorbitant demands of the French government; and the better to insure this purpose, I explained to them that his majesty having already in a detailed *projet* stated freely and fully his conditions, and these conditions having been at once rejected by a sweeping claim on the part of the French government, it was not fitting or reasonable, neither could it be expected, that any new proposals should originate with his majesty: and that on every ground the king had a right to expect a *contre-projet* from them, stating at once plainly and without reserve, the whole of what they had to ask, instead of bringing forward separate points, one after another, directly contrary to the principle on which we had agreed to begin the negotiation, and which, from their being insulated, could only tend to protract and impede its progress.

On the first point, on the inadmissibility of the preliminary conditions as proposed by the French government, one of the French plenipotentiaries said, it was impossible for them to do more than to take it for reference; that the instructions they had received when the

the directory sent them the note, were precise and positive, and that they had received none since. He therefore had on that point simply to request of me, that I would state in writing the several grounds on which his majesty rejected this proposition, in order that the report transmitted by them to the directory might be correct; and he assured me, that if I did not think it proper to put in writing all the arguments I had used to them in the conference, they would have no scruple of employing those I omitted in such a way as was the best calculated to give them weight, and, to use the French minister's own expression, to place the negotiation once more on its legs.

In regard to the second point, he had no hesitation in agreeing with me, that the best method, and indeed the only one, which could accelerate the whole of the business, was for them to give in a *contre-projet*; neither did he attempt to disprove our perfect right to expect one from them before we made any new proposals. But he said, that it was not necessary for him to observe, that as long as they were bound by their instructions not to give way on the proposition I had now so decidedly rejected, that it was impossible for them to move a step without new orders from the directory; that they would ask for these orders immediately, and lose no time in acquainting me when they were received.

I observed, that in our last conference he had intimated to me they were empowered to come to some explanation with me on the subject of compensation to be made to his majesty for the great cessions he was disposed to make; that, at the time, I conceived these explanations were of a nature to qualify

the wide claim stated in the note, and that if I had abstained from pressing him further at the moment, it was from perceiving a reluctance on their part to bring them forward; — that, however, if they really had such proposals to make me, and if they were of a nature to meet in substance and effect the basis laid down in the projet I had given, I should be well disposed to listen to them.

One of the French ministers, after some hesitation and a sort of silent reference to one of his colleagues, said he thought, as matters now stood, it would be much better to wait their answer from Paris; — that it was a very important period, a crisis in the negotiation, the result of which probably would be conclusive as to its fate, and that it seemed to be of more consequence to make this result, as conformable to what he hoped I was convinced were as much their wishes as mine, than to waste our time in discussions which were useless, not to say more, till this was ascertained.

I confined myself in my reply to saying, I had no objection whatever to giving to the French plenipotentiaries a paper, stating the strong motives on which his majesty rejected the proposition made in their note of the 15th; and that as I, on my part, had considered it a duty to make my reports as conciliatory as was consistent with truth and correctness, so I heard with great pleasure the assurances he gave me of their intending to observe the same line of conduct.

That as we seemed perfectly agreed as to the propriety of their producing a *contre-projet*, I had nothing to say on that point, except to express my most sincere wish that it would soon appear, and
when

when it did appear, be such a one as would lead to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiation.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

(No. 26.)—*Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has transmitted to his court the note which was delivered to him the 15th of this month, by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic; and having received the orders of the king his master, on this subject, he hastens to repeat to them, in writing, conformably to the desire which they have expressed to him, the following reflections, which he had already stated to them verbally, in consequence of his most positive instructions.

He observes, in the first place, that to require “As an indispensable preliminary of negotiation for peace with England, the consent of his Britannic majesty to the formal restitution of all the possessions which he occupies, as well those of the French republic, as further and formally those of Spain and the Batavian republic,” is to wish to establish a previous condition, which excludes all reciprocity, refuses to the king all compensation, and leaves no object of ulterior negotiation.

That the French republic, formally authorized by its allies to negotiate the articles of peace in their name, cannot fairly set up its partial treaties with them, in opposition to reasonable proposals of peace, since it is universally understood that the contracting parties always preserve the power to modify, by mutual consent, the conditions by which they may be en-

gaged to each other, whenever their common interests may require it: — consequently, the proposition made to the king of a general and gratuitous restitution as an indispensable preliminary, would necessarily impute to his Catholic majesty, and to the Batavian republic, dispositions far less pacific than those which animate the French republic.

That moreover, in consequence of what passed in the first conferences, lord Malmesbury has always thought himself entitled to expect that the king his master would find a compensation for the sacrifices he was ready to make for peace, by retaining a part of his conquests; and he was the less able to foresee any obstacle, on account of the secret articles of the treaties which bind the French republic, as the principle of compensation was acknowledged by a formal and positive declaration, made in the name of the executive directory, and communicated in an official note, dated the 27th of November, 1796; a declaration posterior to the completion of those treaties.

It was, therefore, in order to remove, as much as possible, every difficulty, that, in the projet of a treaty, which lord Malmesbury has delivered to the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, the alternative was left to France to settle this compensation on its own possessions, or on those of its allies: but the absolute refusal of this alternative appears to do away the only possible means of conciliating every interest, and of arriving at an honourable, just, and permanent peace.

Lord Malmesbury, persuaded that such cannot be the intention of the French government, hopes, that in consequence of the reasons herein stated,

stated, a condition will not be insisted upon, to which his Britannic majesty can by no means consent.

He again requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Lisle, 24th July, 1797.

(No. 27.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Sunday, August 6th, 1797.*

My Lord,

I fully expected, when I received the inclosed note on Friday, that the conference proposed was to acquaint me with the instructions the French plenipotentiaries had received from the directory, on the note I had given in near a fortnight ago, as an answer to that in which the restitution of the whole of his majesty's conquests from each of his enemies is required as an indispensable preliminary to all negotiation.

I was therefore surprised and disappointed, when I had taken my place at the conference, to hear from the French plenipotentiaries that the letters they had received that morning from Paris did not bring any specific reply to my last note, but only went to inform them that the directory had taken the subject into their most serious consideration, and would acquaint them as soon as possible with the result.

I could not avoid expressing my concern and surprise that there existed any hesitation whatever in the mind of the directory on a point, which, although a very important, was certainly a very simple one:—that to allow it to remain in doubt whether his majesty was to have any compensation or not, was in

other words to leave it in doubt whether the directory sincerely meant peace or not:—and that, although I was very far from wishing for any improper haste, or not to move in a matter of such magnitude with becoming prudence and deliberation, yet I could not forbear lamenting that more than a month had now elapsed without our having advanced a single step, notwithstanding his majesty had, in the very outset of the negotiation, manifested a moderation and forbearance unprecedented under similar circumstances:—that anxious as I was not to prejudice it by any representations of mine, I must say, this delay placed me in a very awkward position, as I really did not perceive how I could account for it in a way at all satisfactory, at the same time that it was quite impossible for me to suffer a longer space of time to pass over without writing to my court.

One of the French plenipotentiaries expressed his earnest wish that I would write immediately; he was confident this delay would be seen in its true light; and added, “*Si nous n'avancons pas à pas de géant, j'espère que nous marchons d'un pas sur.*” — And another of them repeated this phrase.

I expressed my sincere hope this might be the case, but it would have been much better proved by the communication of the counter project they had in a manner pledged themselves to procure, than by any vague and indeterminate assurances of what might possibly be the result of the present suspension of all business. They observed to me, that the counter project would of course be (virtually) contained in their next instructions, and that their only motive for wishing to see me was, to convince me that this

this delay had neither originated with them, nor been occasioned at Paris by any want of attention to this important business, or from any cause not immediately and closely connected with it.

I desired to know from them when they thought it probable they should receive positive and explicit instructions, whether in three, four, or five days? — They said, it would be probably eight or ten. — And one of them observed, that as our not meeting more frequently gave rise to many idle rumours and false reports, he would propose to me, if I had no objection, to meet every other day at two o'clock: that it was very possible that in our next two or three meetings we might have nothing material to say, but that we should get better acquainted with each other, and in our conversations mutually suggest ideas which might be of use. — I readily consented to this.

I had a conference again this morning. As I was very desirous of being able to transmit to your lordship some more satisfactory account as to the motives of this delay, I again pressed the French plenipotentiaries on this point. They each of them repeated what they had said before; and on my endeavouring to make them feel how impossible it was that his majesty should not be hurt at this demur on so very simple a point, one of them said, You ought to augur favourably from it; your note was a refusal to agree to what was stated by the directory in their instructions to us as a *sine quâ non*: — if the directory were determined to persist in this *sine quâ non*, they would have said so at once — “Je vous assure qu'ils nous auroient promptement renvoyé le courrier,” were his words: — The time they take to delibe-

rate indicates beyond a doubt that they are looking for some temperament, and it scarce can be doubted that one will be found.—I said I was well pleased to hear him say this; but that still he must be aware that it would not be an easy task for me to make my dispatches to-day either interesting or satisfactory.

Another of the French ministers said, that he really believed that this would be the only great impediment we should have to encounter, that every thing would go on quickly and smoothly, and that I must admit the present to be a very important and difficult point in the negotiation. I agreed with him entirely as to its importance, but could not acquiesce as to its difficulty.

I am very sorry, my lord, that in such a moment, and after waiting so long, I should not be able to send you more explicit and decisive assurances; but it is not in my power to compel the French negotiators to move on faster. All I can do is by my conduct and language to take care that no part whatever of the imputation of delay should attach to me. I have, at every conference I have held, always declared my readiness to proceed, and I shall not fail to repeat this every time we meet.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

(No. 28.)—*Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will be happy to have an opportunity of conversing for a few minutes with lord Malmesbury; and they have in consequence the honour of proposing to him to meet them at two o'clock to-day, or at any other hour which may be more convenient to him, and

and which he will have the goodness to appoint.

They renew, with pleasure, to lord Malmesbury, the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed)

LE TOURNEUR.

HUGUES B. MARET.

COLCHEN, Sec. Gen. of
the Legation of the
Republic, August 4,
1797.

*Lisle, 17 Thermidor,
5th year of the Republic.*

(Aug 4, 1797.)

(No. 29.)—*Extract of a Dispatch
from Lord Malmesbury to Lord
Grenville, dated Lisle, August 14th,
1797.*

My Lord,

In consequence of the resolution we had come to, to meet on the days of the arrival of the post from Paris, our conferences for this last week have taken place regularly every other morning, except on Thursday the 10th of August, which, being the anniversary of one of their national festivals, the French legation could not attend.

I have in mine, No. 17, given your lordship an account of every thing which passed in these conferences, up to that of the 6th. On the 8th nothing was said at all worth transmitting, except an intimation flung out by one of the French plenipotentiaries, that it would be necessary to take into consideration the rights of neutral nations on this occasion. But as he spoke very vaguely, and in general terms, I did not choose to press him for an explanation, as I consider it more judicious to avoid discussions on separate and collate-

ral points, and not to enter into negotiation till the whole can be brought under deliberation at once.

What passed on the 12th was rather more interesting. The return of Mr. Wesley afforded me a very natural opportunity of expressing the impatience with which an answer to my last note was expected by my court; that three weeks had now elapsed since its transmission, and that, although I by no means wished to insinuate that due attention had not been paid to so very important a subject as that on which we were treating, yet I could not but greatly lament, that day after day should be allowed to pass away without our proceeding at all in the great business for which we were met. One of the French ministers said, that it was impossible I could lament this delay more than they did; that they had already declared to me that it was occasioned by a wish not to create but remove difficulties; and they could assure me positively, that the French government had no other object in view, and that I should find, when once we began fairly to negotiate, we should proceed very rapidly.

I replied, it was indeed very material to make good the time we had lost. The French minister answered, You would not call it time lost if you knew how it was employed. On my expressing, by my manner, a wish to be informed, he went on, by saying, We will not scruple to tell you, though we feel we ought not yet to do it officially, that we are consulting with our allies; that we have communicated to them all that has passed here; we have stated that, unless they mean to continue the war, they must release us from our engagements,

ments, and enable us, to a certain degree, to meet your proposals.

The conference of to-day is this moment over. One of the French plenipotentiaries informed me, that he had received this morning a letter from the president of the directory, assuring him that in four or five days they would receive their final instructions; and he added of himself, that he trusted these would be such as would enable us to continue our work without any further interruption. I said, I hoped these instructions would be in substance a counter project, as I did not see how any thing short of one could enable us to proceed so rapidly as he described. He agreed with me entirely, and assured me, that both he and his colleagues had repeatedly stated the necessity of a counter project being sent them; and he observed, that he really thought the French government might have foreseen every thing which had passed, and been prepared with one; and that this would have saved a great deal of valuable time. As I could not myself have said more, I readily gave a full assent to what I heard.

(No. 30.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, August 19, 1797.*

An expression mentioned in one of your lordship's last dispatches to have fallen from one of the French plenipotentiaries, leads to the presumption that it is intended, on the part of France, to bring forward some proposal about the navigation of neutral powers in time of war. Your lordship will best judge of the proper opportunity of expressing his majesty's decided and

unalterable resolution on this point, not to admit of any proposal for treating with his enemies on the subject of the rights or claims of neutral powers.

The only other remark with which I have to trouble your lordship by this messenger, relates to an expression in the late message of the directory to the council of five hundred, which, if literally taken, conveys an accusation against his majesty's government, that some delay has arisen on the part of this country in the negotiations at Lisle. This is so avowedly contrary to the fact, that it must be considered as impossible that such a charge could be intended to be made by a government which had at that moment delayed for three weeks making any answer to his majesty's distinct and liberal proposals of peace, and whose plenipotentiaries were daily apologising to your lordship for this unbecoming, and, as they almost confess, unaccountable delay; but as the point is too important to be left unnoticed, it is the king's pleasure that your lordship should present a note, remarking upon the sense to which these words are liable, expressing your persuasion that such cannot be the intention with which they were used, but asking on the part of your court an explanation to that effect, which cannot be refused without a violation of every thing which truth and justice require on such an occasion.

(No. 31.)—*Extract from the Message of the French Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, Aug. 9th, 1797.*

In short, this cause is in the same despondency in which all good

good citizens, and particularly the defenders of the country, are, at seeing deferred at the very moment when its conclusion was thought to be near at hand, and after having bought it with so much blood and so much suffering — a definitive peace, which the heads of the vanquished coalition at length solicited in good earnest, when its conclusion was expected, and which a government, friendly to humanity, were still more earnest to conclude: when, all on a sudden, buoyed up with new hopes, reckoning upon a general dissolution of the government by the failing of its finances, upon its destruction, upon the death or banishment of its bravest generals, and upon the dispersion and loss of its armies, these very same coalesced powers have thrown as much delay into the negotiations, as they had shewn anxiety to bring them to an end.

(No. 32.)—*Copy of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 22, 1797.*

My Lord,

In my conference of this morning I took an opportunity of remarking to the French plenipotentiaries on the very unfair and extraordinary assertion which had appeared in the message of the 9th instant, from the directory to the council of five hundred, viz. “*Que les puissances coalisées ont mis autant de lenteur dans les négociations, qu’elles avoient montré de l’ardeur pour les terminer.*” I observed to them, that I had orders from my court to ask a precise explanation, whether this accusation of delay was meant to apply to the manner in which his majesty had conducted the nego-

tiation at Lisle, and if it was so meant, to declare that no accusation was ever more destitute of foundation, nor a wider deviation from the real fact. I said I was perfectly ready to abide by their determination on this point, convinced that it was impossible for them not to acknowledge that the delay (if there had been any blameable delay) rested with the French government, and not with his majesty. The French plenipotentiaries admitted this to be most strictly true; that the phrase I had quoted was an ill-judged one, and *mal redigée*, but that it could not in any point of view whatever be construed as applying to England; and they were ready to say, that when it was written, the directory alluded solely to the court of Vienna; that they could assure me they had been very faithful in their reports, and that when they said this it was saying in other words that I had carried on the negotiation with as much expedition as possible, and that if it had proceeded slowly for this last month, the slowness arose on their side and not on mine.

I said I could not for an instant call in question their feelings on this point; it was the insinuation conveyed in the message, and which had gone over Europe, that it was necessary for me to clear up, and to know whether the directory thought and felt as they did. One of the French ministers, with very strong expressions, assured me the directory certainly did think and feel like them; that no unfair or insidious allusion was meant, and added, “*Que ce message étoit fait pour stimuler les conseils.*” I went on by observing it was very essential for me to have this fully explained,

plained, and that I should give them in a note to this effect; they requested I would not, it would lead to disagreeable discussions, and would not answer the end I proposed. They would take upon themselves now to assure me in the name of the directory, that nothing at all similar to the construction I put on the phrase was intended, and that as soon as they could receive an answer to the report they should make of to-day's conversation, they would say the same from the directory itself.

I hope, my lord, I have, therefore, by obtaining this very precise and formal disavowal of an intention to fix any imputation of delay on his majesty's government, fulfilled the object of my instructions on this particular point. If, when the French plenipotentiaries speak from the directory, the disavowal should not be equally satisfactory and complete, I then will not fail, according to your lordship's order, to give in a note.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Right Honourable Lord Grenville.

(No. 33.)—*Extract of a Letter from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 22, 1797.*

The four conferences I have held with the French plenipotentiaries, since I wrote to your lordship on the 4th instant, will not, I fear, furnish very interesting materials for a dispatch.

Our conference of this morning was principally employed in what I have related in my other dispatch; but the French plenipotentiaries assured me, that by Thurs-

day, or at the latest by Saturday, they expected to receive their long-expected messenger.

(No. 34.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Aug. 29, 1797.*

I am extremely sorry to be forced to announce to your lordship, that fresh delays occur in the progress of the negotiation.

The French plenipotentiaries informed me at our conference yesterday, that the last answer from Holland was so unsatisfactory, that the directory had ordered the minister for foreign affairs to return it to the Dutch ministers at Paris; that the Dutch ministers could not take upon themselves to alter it in the way the directory proposed, but had been obliged to refer to their government for new orders; and that therefore, supposing no time to be lost in the deliberation on this subject at the Hague, it would be at least a week from to-day before any farther account could be received here.

After lamenting this unexpected procrastination of our business, I expressed a wish to know what the Dutch answer had been, what objections the directory had made to it, and the alteration they were desirous it should undergo.

One of the French plenipotentiaries said, it had not been communicated to them, but that he understood it was *complexe, louche, et peu satisfaisante*.—That the directory expected it should be clear and distinct, and such an one as would enable them to send such instructions here, as would allow us to go on with the negotiation in a way to recover the time we had lost.

(No.

(No. 35.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Sept. 5, 1797.*

My Lord,

I should have considered what has passed in our conferences since I last had the honour of writing to your lordship by Mr. Wesley, as in itself too unimportant to authorise me to dispatch a messenger, but that in general I think it my duty never to leave your lordship more than a week without hearing from me; and I was also glad of an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's dispatch, No. 23, which was delivered to me by the messenger Shaw, on the 31st August, at 10 P. M.

Nothing but common conversation passed in our conferences of the 30th August and of the 1st September. In that of the 3d the French plenipotentiaries confirmed what they had taken upon themselves to assure me on the 22d August, in consequence of the representation I had your lordship's orders to make on the expressions employed by the directory in their message of the 9th August to the councils, and which expressions appeared to fix an imputation of delay on his majesty's government in the progress of the negotiation. They said that they had reported to the directory what I observed on this subject, and that they were now charged to repeat what I had already heard from them, and to declare that no intention similar to that I supposed ever existed on the part of the directory.

In our conference of this morning, although I had reason to expect that the answer from the Hague was arrived at Paris, yet it

was not admitted by the French plenipotentiaries.

(No. 36.)—*Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 9th Sept. 1797.*

I need not say that the two conferences which have been held since I dispatched the messenger Brooks, were not likely, under the present circumstances of this country, to afford any thing extremely important or interesting.

In that of Thursday the 7th, one of the French plenipotentiaries began, on my entering the room, by announcing a wish that the great event which had taken place at Paris, should not interrupt for a long time our negotiation, or destroy the pleasing prospect we had of its soon terminating successfully; and from his manner I clearly saw he meant to convey the idea that it was his opinion it would not. I endeavoured to discover whether he spoke in consequence of any private intelligence he had received from Paris, or simply from his own private judgment, and I found it was entirely from the latter.

In our conference of this morning, he said they were still without any letters from M. Tallerand (which rather surprised him); but he could assure me, with certainty, that by Monday they should be empowered to go on with the negotiation, and that I might safely say so to my court.

(No. 37.) *Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, September 11, 1797.*

Your lordship's dispatches by the
(S 2) messenger,

messenger, Shaw, were received here this morning.

It would be premature in the present moment, to enter into any reasoning on the effect which the extraordinary events at Paris may be expected to have on the important negotiation with which your lordship is charged. A very few days must now probably shew, in the most unequivocal manner, what are the views which are entertained by the now predominant party at Paris, respecting the question of peace or war with Great Britain: and it becomes his majesty's government to wait the event with the same desire for accommodation on reasonable terms, and the same firmness, with respect to undue and insulting demands, which has actuated every part of the conduct held by your lordship.

(No. 38.) *Copy of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Monday, September 11, 1797.*

My Lord,

On my going to the conference this morning, the French plenipotentiaries informed me that the whole French legation was recalled, and that Messrs. Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco were appointed in their room. They said, their orders were to communicate this event to me immediately, and at the same time to add, in the name of the French government, that this alteration, in the choice of the negotiators, would not produce any whatever in the disposition of the directory, to bring the negotiation to a happy issue.

I assured them I was extremely sorry to hear that they were recalled. That we had hitherto acted to-

gether so cordially, that it was to be lamented any circumstances had arisen which made the French government think it advisable to put the negotiation into other hands.

That I received with satisfaction what they told me as to the sentiments manifested by the directory, relative to the negotiation, and that I could assure them, they were such as certainly existed in the breast of my royal master.

I then suggested to them, whether it would not be proper to give me an official note on this occasion, since it made a very marked period in the negotiation; and as they perfectly agreed with me on the propriety of this, they sent me that I now enclose.

I consider this event as so material, that I do not lose a moment in dispatching one of my servants to England, as I have at present no messenger with me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

(No. 39.) — *Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have the honour to inform lord Malmesbury that they have received, by this day's post, a decree of the executive directory, signifying their recall, and the nomination of citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to succeed them, and to continue the negotiations entered upon with England.

The minister for foreign affairs, in sending to the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary this decree of the directory, of the 22d of this month, orders them to wait the arrival of their successors. It also directs

rects them to inform the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, that the change of the negotiators does not carry with it any change in the disposition of the directory, with regard to the negotiation.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have the honour to renew to lord Malmesbury the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) LE TOURNEUR.

HUGUES B. MARET.

*Lisle, 25th Fructidor,
5th Year of the Republic.*

(September 11, 1797.)

COLCHEN, secretary-general of the Legation.

(No. 40.) — *Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have addressed him, communicating the decree of the executive directory, which signifies their recall and the nomination of the ministers destined to succeed them, and to continue the negotiations already commenced. He receives at the same time with satisfaction, and will transmit without delay to his court, the assurance, that this change of the negotiators does not bring with it any change in the disposition of the directory as to the negotiation.

Lord Malmesbury, in thanking the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic for this communication, begs them to be persuaded of his personal regret on account of their departure, and to accept the

assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Lisle, September 12, 1797.

(No. 41.) — *Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th September, 1797.*

My Lord,

The new French plenipotentiaries, Messrs. Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco, with their principal secretary, M. Derché, and two private secretaries, arrived here at five o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 13th instant. At eleven, A. M. they sent M. Derché to acquaint me with their arrival, and to enquire at what hour I would receive their visit. In consequence of my saying whenever it was convenient to them, they came immediately, attended by Messrs. Le Tourneur, Maret, and Colchen.

On taking leave, M. Le Tourneur came forward and said to me, in his name and that of his colleagues, that they could not terminate their mission without expressing the satisfaction they had felt from the openness and candour (*loyauté et franchise*) with which I had acted during the whole of the negotiation, or take leave of me, without expressing their sincere personal regrets; that the recollection of my conduct would always be agreeable to them, and that it had given me the strongest title to their esteem and good wishes.

After giving the new plenipotentiaries as much time as was necessary to return to their own house, I sent Mr. Ross to ask at what hour I might return their visit; and in consequence of their answer, I went to them, attended by lord Morpeth and Mr. Ellis.

I took an opportunity of returning the compliment M. Le Tourneur had made me; and I must in justice repeat, my lord, what I have already said, that his conduct and that of his colleagues has, in every point which has depended on them, been perfectly fair and honourable, and in no instance contrary to the principles they announced, and the professions they made. It is therefore impossible for me not to regret them, and not to consider the change of negotiators at least as a very unpleasant, if not a very unfortunate incident.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

(No. 42.)—*Copy of a Dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 1797.*

My Lord,

I shall endeavour in this dispatch to give your lordship as circumstantial an account as my memory will allow me to do, of what has passed in the two conferences I have held with the new French plenipotentiaries.

In that of Friday the 14th, after communicating to me the *arrêt* of the directory appointing them to succeed Messrs. Le Tourneur and Maret, and empowering them to continue the negotiation with me, *one of them* began by making the strongest assurances of the sincere desire entertained by the directory for peace. He observed, that if this desire had manifested itself so strongly at a moment when the two great authorities of the country were at variance, it must naturally become stronger and be exerted with more effect when all spirit of division was suppressed, and when the government was strengthened by the perfect concord which now reigns between all its branches;

that the first and most material point to be ascertained in every negotiation was the extent of the full powers with which the negotiators are vested; that I should find theirs to be very ample; and that, as it was necessary to the success of our discussions that mine should be equally so, they had it in command to present a note, the object of which was to inquire, whether I was authorised to treat on the principle of a general restitution of every possession remaining in his majesty's hands, not only belonging to them, but to their allies; that I was not unacquainted with their laws and with their treaties; that a great country could not on any occasion act in contradiction to them; and that, aware as I must be of this, I could not but expect the question contained in the note, neither could I consider the requisition of an explicit answer, previous to entering upon the negotiation, as arising from any other motive than that of the most perfect wish, on the part of the directory, to bring it to a successful, and, above all, to a speedy conclusion.

I replied, that if, after what I heard, I could allow myself to hope for such an event as he seemed to think probable, or give any credit to the pacific dispositions he announced on the part of the French government, such hope must arise solely from the confidence I might place in his assurances; since the measure itself now adopted by the directory was certainly calculated to make a directly contrary impression on my mind; that I could not conceal from him, that, far from expecting such a question, its being now put surprised me beyond measure, and still more so, when from his comment upon it I was to infer, that he wished me to consider it as tending

to

to promote a speedy pacification; that the question expressed in the note he had delivered (for he had given it to me, and I had read it over as he ended his speech) was word for word the same as that put to me by his predecessors so long ago as the 14th July; that on the 15th I had, from my own authority, given an answer, and that this answer I confirmed fully and distinctly by order of my court on the 24th July; that these notes had to the present hour remained unnoticed, and a delay of two months had occurred; that the reasons assigned for this delay were, as I was repeatedly told, a decided resolution on the part of the French government to listen to the reasonable proposals made by his majesty; but that being bound by their engagements with the court of Madrid and the Batavian republic, and wishing to treat their allies with due consideration, they were desirous of consulting with them previous to any positive declaration, and obtaining from them a voluntary release from those engagements sufficient to enable the French plenipotentiaries here to admit the basis his majesty had established, and to ground on it all future discussions which might arise in the course of the negotiation; that if he had read over the papers left, undoubtedly, in his possession by his predecessors, he would find what I stated to be strictly true; and that of course it could not be difficult to account for my surprise, when, after being told that he and his colleague were to take up the negotiation precisely where they found it, it now became evident that it was to be flung back to the very point from which we started, and flung back in a way which seemed to threaten a conclusion

very different from that he foretold.

I shall not attempt to follow the French minister through the very elaborate and certainly able speech he made in reply, with a view to convince me that the enquiry into the extent of my full powers was the strongest proof the directory could furnish of their pacific intention, and the shortest road they could take to accomplish the desired end. It was in order to give activity to the negotiation (*activer* was his word), and to prevent its stagnating, that this demand was made so specifically; and he intimated to me, that it was impossible for the directory to proceed till a full and satisfactory answer had been given to it. I interrupted him here, by saying, their manner of acting appeared to me calculated to decide the negotiation at once, not to give it activity, since it must be known, I could not have powers of the description he alluded to; and even supposing I had, the admitting it would be in fact neither more or less than a complete avowal of the principle itself, which once agreed on, nothing would be left to negotiate about. The other French plenipotentiary interposed here, by saying, "that would not be the case; many articles would still remain to be proposed, and many points for important discussion." I said, every word I heard seemed to present fresh difficulties. Without replying to me, the first-mentioned minister went on by endeavouring to prove, that the avowal of having powers to a certain extent, did not imply the necessity of exercising them; that it was the avowal alone for which they contended, in order to determine at once the form the negotiation was to take; that the note, and the

time prescribed in it, were in consequence of the most positive orders from the directory; and that if I drew from it a conclusion different from the assurances they had made me in the name of the directory, I did not make the true inference. I replied, that, although the prescribing the day on which the question was put to me as the term within which I was to give my answer to it, was both a very unusual and abrupt mode of proceeding, yet as a day was much more than sufficient for the purpose, I should forbear making any particular remark on this circumstance: that as to the inference to be drawn from the positive manner in which they appeared to maintain the question put to me, I really could not make it different from that I had already expressed; that the reverting, after an interval of two months, to a question already answered, and which question involved the fate of the negotiation, certainly could not be considered as wearing a very conciliatory appearance; that in regard to my answer, it could not be different from that I had given before; that my full powers, which were in their hands, were as extensive as any could be, and it did not depend on me to give them more or less latitude; but that in fact their question went not to the extent of my full powers, but to require of me to declare the nature of my instructions; and on this point they certainly would forgive me if I did not speak out till such time as the circumstances of the negotiation called upon me to do it.

The French minister strove to prove to me, what he had before attempted, that the claiming a right of enquiry into the nature of the discretionary authority confided in a minister, by no means implied

an intention of requiring of him to act up to its utmost limits. I observed, if no such intention existed, why institute the enquiry? and if it did exist, why not say so at once?—He said, what we now ask is little more than a matter of form; when you have given us your answer, we shall follow it up by another step, which we are ordered to take. I said, my answer was given two months ago; that, although I was ready to give it them again, and in writing, as one to their note, yet, as it could not be different, I did not see why they should not proceed immediately to the other step, by which I was told the question was to be followed up. It would be premature, said the French minister; but in drawing up your answer, do not forget the force of the arguments I have used, or in your report to your court, the assurances we have given of the earnest wish of the directory to terminate the war.

I replied, that I still must maintain, that, from the manner in which they thought proper to define full powers, I could see no distinction between acknowledging the power and admitting the principle; and that the question itself could not be put with any other intention.—(Your lordship will observe, from the subsequent notes which passed between us, that I was perfectly grounded in this assertion) That in my reports, they might be fully assured I should act up to that conciliatory spirit, which from the earliest period of the negotiation, had always decided my conduct; and that, inauspicious as appearances were, I certainly would be careful not to make them look *hostile*. At the word *hostile*, both the French plenipotentiaries were most warm in their protestations, that

that nothing could be less so; that the idea of the negotiation breaking off was as far from their thoughts as from their wishes. I said, that although I heard this with pleasure, yet I could not avoid adverting to facts, and that when, instead of an answer, and the favourable answer which I had every reason to expect, I received only the repetition of a demand which had been already satisfied two months ago; I certainly could not think this a good omen. If it did not bode an immediate rupture of the treaty, it assuredly did not announce a near and successful termination of it. The above-mentioned minister persisted I was mistaken; that the business would end speedily; that speed was their wish, and speed with peace for its object.

On breaking up our conference, I said, that I took it for granted we should meet again at the usual hour, on Sunday. He said, that perhaps it might not be necessary, but that they certainly would let me know in time; and this conveyed to me the first idea of what has since taken place.

I inclose your lordship the note A, I received in this conference from the French plenipotentiaries, and the answer B, which I made to it yesterday morning at 10 A. M.

At 6 P. M. the note C was transmitted to me; to which at 8 P. M. I returned the answer D, by Mr. Ross, whom I sent in order that he might bring me the passports I asked for; but at quarter before 10 P. M. M. Derché, secretary of the French legation, delivered to me the paper marked E; and this morning at 9 A. M. I replied by the note F, which immediately produced that marked G.

The notes sent me by the French

plenipotentiaries speak for themselves: and it is unnecessary to enter into any reflections on them. I am willing to hope that the answers I have made were such as became the situation in which I stand, the importance of the cause entrusted to me, and the steady but temperate conduct which the spirit of my instructions injoin me to hold.

It was my wish to give every opening to the French plenipotentiaries to recall the violent step they had taken; and, if possible, to convince them of its extreme impropriety. And it was with this view, and with a most anxious desire not to exclude all hope of the restoration of peace, that I determined on suggesting the idea of our meeting once more before I left Lisle.

This meeting took place to-day at noon: I opened it by observing, that the several notes they had received from me since the preceding evening, had been too expressive of the surprize I felt at the measure the directory had thought proper to adopt, to make it necessary for me to enlarge upon it in this conference; and indeed my sole motive for suggesting that it might be for our mutual satisfaction that it should be held, was, because this measure appeared to me to be in such direct contradiction to the very strong assurances I had so constantly and repeatedly heard from them, and to the pacific intentions with which they declared they were sent, that it was my earnest wish (before I considered their conduct as forcing me to a step which must so materially affect the success of the negotiation) to be perfectly certain that I understood clearly and distinctly the precise meaning of their official notes. On their admitting that nothing could be more reasonable than that I should, on so important a point,

a point, require explanation, or more satisfactory to them than to give it to me (as far as lay in their power), I proceeded by saying, that it appeared to me that I was called upon to produce immediately my full powers, or rather my instructions (for however different these were in themselves, in their demand they seemed constantly blended); and that if either I refused to consent to this, or if on consenting to it, it was found that I was not authorised to treat on the principle they laid down, I was then in the space of twenty-four hours to leave Lisle, and return to my court; and that I was required to obtain full authority to admit this principle, if it was wished the negotiation should proceed. This I said appeared to me to be the evident sense of the notes; and I begged to know whether I had mistaken it or not. One of the French plenipotentiaries said, "You have understood it exactly; I hope you equally understand the intention of the French government, which is to accelerate peace by removing every obstacle which stands in its way."

I replied, that having now no doubt left on my mind as to their exact meaning, and being quite sure notwithstanding the observation they had made, *que j'avais saisi la véritable intention de leur note*, it would, I feared, be a very unprofitable employment of our time to argue either on the nature of the principle they announced as a *sine qua non*, to even a preliminary discussion, or on the extreme difficulty of reconciling the peremptory demand with which they opened their mission, to the pacific professions that accompanied it; that if they were determined to persist in this demand, it was much better to avoid all useless altercation; and nothing

in that case remained for me to do, but to ask for my passports, and to signify to them my intention of leaving France at an early hour the next morning. They said, they had their hands tied by an *arrêt* of the directory, and were bound to observe the conduct they had followed by the most positive orders; and although we remained together some time longer, not a hint dropped from them expressive of a wish that, instead of going myself for new instructions, I should either write for them by a messenger, or obtain them by sending to England one of the gentlemen who are with me. I endeavoured by every indirect means to suggest to them the necessity of adopting some such modification, if they meant that their wishes for peace, in the expression of which they were this morning more eager than ever, should meet with the slightest degree of credit: I again brought to their recollection that I was authorised to receive any proposal, any *contre projet* they tendered me; but that they must be aware that it was not possible for me to alter the orders I had received, or to assume an authority with which I was not invested. I dwelt particularly and repeatedly on my being competent to take any thing they said for reference; but this availed nothing, except drawing from one of them a remark, that the full powers which authorised a minister to hear proposals, were widely different from those which would enable him to accede to them; and that it was such full powers that the directory required me to solicit.

An easy answer presented itself to this mode of reasoning; but I saw no advantage to be derived from prolonging a conversation, which, after the positive declaration they had made, could lead to nothing;

nothing: I therefore ended the conference by declaring my resolution to begin my journey at a very early hour the next morning, and by saying, that immediately on my arrival in England I would make an exact report of every thing that had passed since their arrival.

I trust, my lord, I shall not incur censure for having declined to offer in distinct terms to wait at Lisle till I could know his majesty's pleasure on the peremptory proposal made to me: but when I considered the nature of the proposal itself, the avowal that this would not be the last, nor perhaps the most humiliating condition required of us, and the imperious style with which I was enjoined to depart in twenty-four hours, it was utterly impossible for me to assume a language, or affect a manner, that could be interpreted into solicitation or entreaty. I felt myself called upon to treat the whole of this extraordinary proceeding with calmness and temper; and, notwithstanding the deep and poignant concern I must feel at an event which I fear will remove all probability of an immediate pacification, I trust that in the expression of this sentiment I have not used a language unbecoming the character with which I am invested, or the greatness of the sovereign and country whose dignity and interests it is my primary duty to consult and to maintain.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect, my lord,
your lordship's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Right Honourable Lord Grenville.

(No. 43. A.) *Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The undersigned ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic, commissioned to treat of peace with England, have the honour to assure lord Malmesbury, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, that the French government wishes as sincerely, as strongly as ever, a peace, desired by the two nations; but, unable to conclude any other peace than such an one as is founded on the laws and on the treaties which bind the French republic; persuaded that, to arrive at this end, it is necessary to explain itself with entire frankness, and desirous of giving to the negotiation the greatest rapidity, the executive directory has expressly charged the undersigned to demand of lord Malmesbury, whether he has sufficient powers for restoring, in the treaty which may be concluded, to the French republic and to its allies, all the possessions, which, since the beginning of the war, have passed into the hands of the English.

The undersigned are equally charged by the executive directory to demand of lord Malmesbury an answer in the course of the day. They request him to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD.
BONNIER.

Lisle, 29 Fructidor,
5th Year of the Republic,
(Sept. 15, 1797)

By the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, the sec. gen.
DERCHE.

(No. 44. B.) *Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary

potentiary of his Britannic majesty receives, with great satisfaction, the expression of the sincere desire for peace, which the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic announced to him yesterday in the name of their government. He has the honour to assure them, that the king, his master, is animated with the same desire, and has nothing more at heart than to put an end to the calamities of the war.

With regard to the question which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic addressed to lord Malmesbury, concerning the extent of his full powers, he considers himself as having already given the most unequivocal answer upon this subject, in the two notes which he delivered to their predecessors on the 15th and 24th of July.

However, to avoid all misunderstanding, he renews the declaration which he made yesterday; that is to say, that he neither can nor ought to treat upon any other principle than that of compensations; a principle which has been formally recognised as the basis of a treaty equally just, honourable, and advantageous to the two powers.

Lord Malmesbury requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French Republic to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Lisle. Saturday, 16th Sept.
1797. 10 A. M.

(No. 45. C.) *Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic, commissioned to treat of peace with England, have the honour to acknowledge the re-

ceipt of the answer of lord Malmesbury to the note which was presented to him in the conference of yesterday.

It appears from this answer, and from the two notes of the 15th and 24th of July, to which it refers, that lord Malmesbury has not powers for agreeing to the restitution of all the possessions which his Britannic majesty occupies, whether from the French republic, or from its allies.

In consequence, while they reiterate to lord Malmesbury the most positive assurance of the sentiments of the French government, the undersigned apprise him of a decree of the executive directory, which signifies that, in case lord Malmesbury shall declare himself not to have the necessary powers for agreeing to all the restitutions which the laws and the treaties which bind the French republic make indispensable, he shall be to return, in four-and-twenty hours, to his court, to ask for sufficient powers. Lord Malmesbury can see in this determination of the executive directory, nothing else than an intention to hasten the moment when the negotiation may be followed up with the certainty of a speedy conclusion.

The ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD.
BONNIER.

Lisle, 30 Fructidor,
5th Year of the Republic.
(Sept. 16, 1797.)

By the ministers plenipotentiaries, the sec. gen. of the legation.

DERCHE.
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(No. 46. D.) *Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of this day, which has been sent him by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic.

Whatever regret he may experience at seeing the hope of a speedy conciliation thus destroyed, he can return no other answer to a refusal so absolute, to continue the negotiation on grounds which appeared to have been already agreed upon, than by demanding the necessary passports for himself and his suite, in order that they may set off within the four-and-twenty hours, and return immediately to England.

He requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Lisle, Saturday, 16th Sept. 8 P. M.

(No. 47. E.) *Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, commissioned to treat of peace with England, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of lord Malmesbury's answer to the note which they addressed to him this day.

They think it right to observe to him, that he does not appear to have seized the real meaning of their note; that it by no means contains refusal to continue the negotiations, but, on the contrary, the means for giving them activity,

and for following them up with a success, no less desirable to the two nations, than it would be flattering to the ministers charged with the conduct of them.

The French government is so far from entertaining the intentions which the note of lord Malmesbury appears to impute to them, that the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have received no order to quit Lisle, after the departure of the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD.
BONNIER.

By the ministers plenipotentiary, the sec. gen. of the legation.

DERCHE.

*Lisle, 30 Fructidor,
5th Year of the French Republic.
(Sept. 16, 1797.)*

(No. 48. F.) *Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic transmitted to him yesterday, through the hands of the secretary general of their legation. He thinks he cannot answer it better than by submitting to them in his turn the following observations.

That having already by his note, dated July 24, and in obedience to the express orders of his court, given an answer to the question, which is now so unexpectedly renewed; a question that, in appearance, relates solely to the limits of his

his full powers (which are in the most ample form), but which does in fact require a declaration of the whole extent of his instructions; and not being authorised to quit the place of his destination without the express orders of the king his master, in any case except that of the rupture of the negotiation; he could not help considering a note enjoining him, in consequence of a decree of the executive directory, to return to his court in the space of four-and-twenty hours, as ill calculated to accelerate the conclusion of peace; nevertheless, to answer the assurances of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, and to testify his desire to seize their real meaning, with respect to which he should be very sorry to deceive himself, he thinks that it would be more satisfactory to meet once more; and if the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic should be of the same opinion, lord Malmesbury would propose that this meeting should take place at an earlier hour than usual, in order that he may have time to take such steps as the result of their conferences may render necessary. He desires the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
Lisle, Sunday, Sept. 17, 1797.

(No. 49. G.) *Note from the Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, commissioned to treat of peace with England, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has transmitted to them this morning. Re-

ferring to the notes addressed to lord Malmesbury on the 29th and 30th Fructidor, and especially to the first of yesterday, they agree to the meeting which lord Malmesbury appears to desire, and propose the hour of noon.

They request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD.
BONNIER.

*Lisle, 1st complimentary Day,
5th Year of the French Republic.
(17 Sept. 1797.)*

By the ministers plenipotentiary, the sec. gen.
of the legation.

DERCHE.

(No. 50.) *Dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, Sept. 22, 1797.*

My Lord,

I have had the honour of laying before his majesty your lordship's dispatches, in which you have given an account of the extraordinary conduct of the new plenipotentiaries of the French republic, of the answers given by your lordship to their unjustifiable demand, and of your consequent departure from Lisle.

I have the satisfaction to be able to assure your lordship, that his majesty has been pleased to express his entire approbation of your lordship's judicious and temperate conduct in the unprecedented situation in which you were placed, and of the manner in which you expressed yourself, both in your official notes, and in your conversations with the French plenipotentiaries, as well as of that in which you have conducted yourself during the whole course of the negotiation, which seems too likely to be now brought to its close.

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As it appears, however, that some further answer will probably be expected by the French government to their late extraordinary demand; notwithstanding the full and conclusive reply given in your lordship's notes, I have received the king's commands to transmit to you the inclosed draft of a note, which it is his majesty's pleasure that your lordship should transmit to the plenipotentiaries at Lisle, by a messenger whom I shall direct to be in readiness for that purpose.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.
Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury.

(No. 51.) *Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has rendered to his court a faithful account of the circumstances that have interrupted the exercise of those important functions which his majesty had been pleased to intrust to him. His majesty has deigned to honour with his entire approbation the answers which the undersigned has already made to the extraordinary and unexpected demands which the new plenipotentiaries of the French republic addressed to him immediately upon their arrival at Lisle.

But in order to leave no doubt respecting the nature and object of this demand, the undersigned has been expressly ordered to declare, in the name of his court,

1. That the full powers with which his majesty had thought proper to furnish him for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace, are conceived and expressed in the most ample form, authorising the undersigned fully, and without reserve, to sign any treaty upon which he might agree with the

French plenipotentiaries, whatever its nature or conditions might be; conforming himself, in all cases, to the instructions which he might receive from his court.

2. That these full powers have been received and recognised as sufficient, as well by the plenipotentiaries with whom he has hitherto treated, as by the directory themselves, and that there is, consequently, no room for any new discussion upon a subject which has already been closed by common agreement, and which, moreover, is not liable to any doubt or difficulty whatever; every thing which has been done hitherto upon this subject being entirely conformable to customs long established and recognised by all the nations of Europe.

3. That the demand of the directory, therefore, in reality, refers not to the full powers of the undersigned but to the extent of his instructions, of which the directory could not, under any circumstances, require any communication, further than as the undersigned himself might judge such a communication conducive to the success of the negotiation; and that very far from being in a situation to be called upon for any new explanations whatever, the undersigned had every reason to expect, from the repeated communications which had been made to him by the French plenipotentiaries, that he should immediately receive a *contre projet*, of a nature to facilitate the further progress of the negotiation which had been suspended for more than two months.

4. That the court of London had good reason to be still more astonished at the substance of the new demand made to the undersigned; a demand relating to preliminary con-

conditions which had already been rejected at the very commencement of the negotiation, and from which the French plenipotentiaries had in effect departed, by a formal notification of the measures which the directory were, in consequence, taking, for the purpose of coming to some arrangement with their allies.

• 5. That it is, therefore, only by consenting to treat upon the basis of the projet, detailed with so much openness, which was presented by the undersigned a few days after his arrival at Lisle, or by returning a *contre projet* of a conciliatory nature, agreeably to the assurances which he received so long ago, that it appears possible to continue the negotiation, which the plenipotentiaries have so strongly assured him that the directory did not wish to break off, notwithstanding the measures lately adopted with respect to him: a measure which the undersigned forbears to characterise, but which could not fail to produce in this country the impression of a disposition by no means pacific on the part of the directory.

The undersigned is directed to add, that his majesty would see with real regret the certainty of the existence of such a disposition, so little compatible with the ardent desire with which he is animated to restore peace to the two nations; but that if, without having himself contributed to it on his part, he should again find himself under the necessity of continuing the war, he will conduct himself upon every occasion agreeably to the same principles, doing every thing which can depend upon him for the re-establishment of peace, but persisting to defend, with an unshaken firmness, the dignity of his crown, and the interests of his people.

The minister plenipotentiary of

his Britannic majesty requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

London,

the 22d of September, 1797.

(No. 52.) *Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, commissioned to treat of peace with England, have received the note, dated from London, which has been brought to them by an extraordinary messenger, from lord Malmesbury. They have the honour to answer to him, that their note of the 29th Fructidor, to which they refer, offered the double assurance of the settled intention of the French government to continue the negotiations for peace, and of its constant determination not to agree to any other conditions than such as are compatible with the dignity of the French republic.

A peace, of which the basis should be contrary to the laws, or to the engagements taken with its allies, would never satisfy the hopes of the nation. It is a point from which the executive directory has never departed, and upon which its sentiments have never varied.

Lord Malmesbury having formally declared in his notes of the 15th and 24th of July, and in the last instance in that of the 17th September, that he had not the powers necessary for restoring the Dutch and Spanish possessions, occupied by the troops of his Britannic majesty, the executive directory has given a new proof of its openness, and of its desire to accelerate the conclusion of peace, in requiring

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lord Malmesbury to return to his court, for the purpose of obtaining the authority, without which he cannot conclude; a measure rendered necessary by the declaration of the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and upon which it is impossible to give a wrong impression to any thinking and impartial mind.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic request lord Malmesbury to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD.
BONNIER.

*Lisle, 4th Vendemiaire,
5th Year of the Republic.*

(Sept. 25, 1797.) DERCHE.

(No. 53.) *Note from the French
Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury.*

The ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic, charged to treat for peace with England, have the honour to inform lord Malmesbury, that having sent a copy of his last note to their government, the executive directory has directed them to declare in its name, that it has never ceased to wish for peace; that it gave an unequivocal proof of the sentiment which animates it, when it ordered the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic to require a categorical explanation as to the powers given by the English government to its minister plenipotentiary; that this demand had, and could have, no other object but to bring the negotiation to a speedy and successful issue:

That the order given to the plenipotentiaries of the republic to remain at Lisle after the departure of lord Malmesbury, is another proof that the directory had desired and

1797.

foreseen his return with powers that should not be illusory, and the limitation of which should no longer be a pretext for delaying the conclusion of peace:

That such are still the hopes and intentions of the executive directory, which enjoins the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic not to quit Lisle till the continued absence of the negotiator shall no longer leave any doubt of the intention of his Britannic majesty to break off all negotiation:

That consequently the 25th Vendemiaire (16th of October, old style) is the period fixed for the recall of the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, supposing that at that time the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty shall not have arrived at Lisle.

The executive directory will feel the greatest regret that a reconciliation, already twice attempted, should not be perfected; but its conscience, and the whole of Europe, will bear it testimony, that it is the English government alone that will have inflicted the scourge of war upon the two nations.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic entreat the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) TREILHARD.
BONNIER.

*Lisle, 10th Vendemiaire,
6th Year of the French Republic.*

(October 1, 1797.)

The sec. of the legation,
DERCHE.

(No. 54.) *Note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries.*

The undersigned having laid before the king's ministry the note of
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the plenipotentiaries of the French republic, is directed to observe to them,

That it is only in consequence of the formal and positive injunction of the directory that he quitted Lisle; that his powers were neither illusory nor limited; and that nothing was omitted on his part to accelerate the negotiation, which has been only retarded by the delays of the directory, and which at this moment is only suspended by its act.

With regard to the renewal of the conferences, the undersigned can only refer to his last note, where he has explained with frankness and precision the only means which remain for continuing the negotiation; observing at the same time that the king could no longer treat in an enemy's country, without being certain that the customs established amongst all civilized nations, with regard to public ministers, and especially to those charged to negotiate for the re-establishment of peace, would be respected for the future in the person of his plenipotentiary.

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty requests the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.
London, 5th Oct. 1797.

Declaration of the King of Great Britain to the People, respecting the Rupture of the late Negotiation.

His majesty's benevolent endeavours to restore to his people the blessings of secure and honourable peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, the determined and persevering hostility

of the government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the war originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged. And while by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to all his majesty's faithful subjects, of his anxious and unremitting solicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His majesty could not but feel how much the means of peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every negotiation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree more favourable to the interests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of his subjects induced his majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of war: thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure an honourable peace, and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New obstacles were immediately interposed by those who still directed the councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for peace, which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created; modes of negotiation were insisted

insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appeared in every step which was taken by them; and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simple acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the negotiations. All these things his majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points, in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

He directed his minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of peace, reduced into the shape of a regular treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interests concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquillity. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied by such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained: no statement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negotiation, and accompanied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his majesty's minister, were at once frivolous and offensive; none of them productive of any solid advantage to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to these demands was soon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted by common consent, as the just and equitable basis of negotiation, was now disclaimed; every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice, was disregarded; and a concession was required from his majesty's plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negotiation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself, by her own in-

ternal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies, have conquered in the present war, either from France, or from her allies. She required that the power of Great Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his empire. Nor was even this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of peace, but as the price of negotiation; as the condition on which alone his majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the king abruptly to preclude the means of negotiation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation a demand, which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should still be left, for treating on reasonable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his crown, and the rank and station in Europe in

which it has pleased the divine providence to place the British nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his majesty's intentions; and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed after his majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negotiation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned, it was openly disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negotiate with sincerity, by the delivery of a counter-project, of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French government in executing these promises were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her allies for those sacrifices on their part, which might afford the means of proceeding in the negotiation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect that his minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions

on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

In was in this stage of the business that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these new messengers of peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the king's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the king's plenipotentiary at the appointed place of negotiation was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his court had, two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no further discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required; and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific dispositions. In cutting off the means of negotiation they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negotiate: in ordering the king's minister to quit their country, they professed the hope of his immediate return to it: and in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and

favourable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the king's messenger, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have still studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negotiation; have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation either on the particulars of the proposals of peace, so long since delivered by his majesty's minister, or on any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude: and this in the vain hope that it could be possible by any artifice to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and to the world, it must be manifest that the French government (while they persist in their present sentiments) leave his majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies the honour of his crown and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest that, instead of shewing, on their part, any inclination to meet his majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have ne-

ver brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in the form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of negotiation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which, nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset: reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others, which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of peace, has been, on his majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negotiation is not, therefore, to be ascribed to any pretensions (however inadmissible) urged as the price of peace; not to any ultimate difference on terms, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to restore peace to his subjects must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France may shew

a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed by that fresh success, which, by the blessing of providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the war be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensable duty to fulfil: he will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a war, so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts that the favour of providence, by which they have

have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies; will be still extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and to resist, with just indignation, the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage, and success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British empire: all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquillity at home, and above all, that constitution on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties.

Westminster, Oct. 25, 1797.

Joint Address of both Houses of Parliament to his Majesty, presented Nov. 15, 1797.

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration the papers which your majesty has been pleased to direct to be laid before us, on the subject of the negotiation into which your majesty had entered, with the view of restoring to your people a secure and honourable peace.—In every stage of that transaction we have recognised your majesty's invariable and unremitted solicitude for our prosperity and welfare, while we have seen, on the other hand, the most abundant proofs of the continu-

ance of that spirit of inveterate animosity and desperate ambition, on the part of our enemies, in which the present contest first originated. Your majesty's conduct, characterised by an unexampled moderation, openness, and consistency, has left to the enemy no means of evasion, no subterfuge of disguise or artifice. It can no longer be denied, that their conduct is actuated by a fixed determination of excluding all means of peace, and of pursuing, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the happiness and safety of these kingdoms; even the vain pretence of pacific dispositions is now abandoned, and the real purpose of all their councils, and of all their measures, at length openly and publicly avowed. It is to our laws and government that they have declared their irreconcilable hatred. No sacrifice will content them but that of our liberty; no concession but that of our envied and happy constitution.

Under such circumstances, we feel the duty which we owe in this great crisis to God and to our country. Animated by the same sentiments which your majesty has been pleased to declare to your people, and to the world—attached to your majesty by principles of duty and gratitude, and sensible that it is only from courage and firmness that we can look for present safety, or permanent peace, we are determined to defend, with unshaken resolution, your majesty's throne, the lives and property of our fellow-subjects, the government and constitution of our country, and the honour and independency of the British empire. We know that great exertions are necessary; we are prepared to make them; and, placing our firm reliance on that divine protection which has always

hitherto been extended to us, we will support your majesty to the utmost, and stand or fall with our religion, laws, and liberties.

ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Nothing could be more satisfactory to me than this unanimous declaration of the sentiments of my two houses of parliament. They are such as the conduct and declared intention of the enemy could not fail to produce. We are engaged in a cause which is common to us all, and contending for every interest which a free and independent nation can have to maintain. Under the blessing of Providence, I look with confidence to the issue of this great contest: but in every event my resolution is taken. It is such as I owe to God, to my country, and to myself; and it is confirmed by the sentiments which you have this day declared to me. I will not be wanting to my people, but will stand, or fall, with them, in the defence of our religion, and in the maintenance of the independence, laws, and liberties, of these kingdoms.

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10-21, 1797.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity!

His majesty the king of Great Britain and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, already united by the ties of the most intimate alliance, and having it equally at heart to cement more and more the good correspondence which subsists between them and their re-

spective kingdoms, and, as much as it is in their power, to make the reciprocal commerce between their subjects prosper, have judged it proper to collect under one point of view, and to fix the reciprocal rights and duties, upon which they have agreed amongst themselves, in order to encourage and facilitate the mutual exchanges betwixt the two nations. In consequence of which, and in order without delay to proceed to the perfection of so salutary a work, their said majesties have chosen and nominated, for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his majesty the king of Great Britain, the sieur Charles Whitworth, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the imperial court of Russia, knight of the order of the Bath; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the sieur Alexander count of Besborodko, his actual privy councillor of the first class, senator minister of the council of state, director general of the posts, and knight of the orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. Anne of the first class, and grand cross of St. Wladimir of the first class; the sieur Alexander prince of Kourakin, his vice-chancellor, actual privy councillor, minister of the council of state, actual chamberlain, and knight of the order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the first class, as also of the orders of Denmark, of Dannebrog, and of the perfect union; and the sieur Peter of Soimonow, his privy councillor, senator president of the college of commerce, and knight grand cross of the order of St. Wladimir of the second class; who, in virtue of their full powers, have agreed and concluded upon the following articles.

Article

Article I. The peace, friendship, and good intelligence, which have happily hitherto subsisted between their majesties the king of Great Britain and the emperor of all the Russias, shall be confirmed and established by this treaty, in such manner, that from the present and for the future there shall be between the crown of Great Britain on one side, and the crown of all the Russias on the other, as also betwixt the states, countries, kingdoms, domains and territories, under their dominion, a true, sincere, firm and perfect peace, friendship and good intelligence, which shall last for ever, and shall be inviolably observed equally by sea and by land, and upon the fresh waters; and the subjects, people, and inhabitants on each side, of whatever state or condition they may be, shall mutually treat each other with every possible kind of benevolence and assistance, without doing each other any wrong or damage whatsoever.

II. The subjects of the two high contracting powers shall have perfect freedom of navigation and of commerce in all their dominions situated in Europe, where navigation and commerce are permitted at present, or shall be so hereafter, by the high contracting parties, to any other nation.

III. It is agreed that the subjects of the two high contracting parties may enter, trade, and remain with their ships, vessels, and carriages, laden or empty, in all the ports, places, and cities, where the same is permitted to the subjects of any other nation whatsoever; and the sailors, passengers, and ships, whether British or Russian (although amongst their crews there should be found the subjects of some other foreign nation), shall be received

and treated as the most favoured nation; and neither the sailors, nor the passengers, shall be forced to enter, against their will, into the service of either of the two contracting powers, with the exception of such of their subjects whom they may require for their own service; and if a servant or sailor shall desert from his service or ship, he shall be restored. It is in like manner agreed that the subjects of the high contracting parties may purchase all sorts of things which they may be in want of at the current price; repair and refit their ships, vessels, and carriages; buy all the provisions necessary for their subsistence or voyage; stay or depart at their pleasure without molestation or hindrance, provided that they conform themselves to the laws and ordinances of the respective dominions of the high contracting parties, where they may be. In like manner, the Russian ships which shall be at sea for the purpose of navigation, and shall be met by English ships, shall not be hindered in their navigation, provided that in the British sea they conform themselves to custom; but every sort of assistance shall be given to them both in the ports subject to Great Britain and in the open sea.

IV. It is agreed that the subjects of Great Britain may carry, by water or by land, in their own ships and carriages, or in those which they shall have freighted or hired for that purpose, into any province whatever of Russia, all sorts of merchandise or effects, of which the trade or entry is not prohibited; that they shall be permitted to keep them in their houses or magazines, to sell or exchange them whole sale, freely and without molestation, without being obliged to

to become citizens of such city or place where they shall reside or trade. By selling wholesale, is understood one or more bales of goods, chests, casks, barrels, also several dozens of small articles of merchandise of the same kind, collected in the same place, and in considerable lots or other sorts of package. It is further agreed, that the subjects of Russia may carry, in the same manner, into the ports of Great Britain and of Ireland, where they shall be established or reside, all sorts of merchandise or effects, of which the trade or the entry is not prohibited, which is understood equally of the manufactures and productions of the Asiatic provinces, provided that it be not actually prohibited by some law now in force in Great Britain; that they shall be permitted to keep them in their houses or magazines, to sell or exchange them wholesale, freely become citizens of such city or place where they shall reside or trade; and that they may buy and transport out of the dominions of Great Britain all sorts of merchandise and effects which the subjects of any other nation may there buy and transport elsewhere, particularly gold and silver, wrought or unwrought, except the coined money of Great Britain. It is agreed that British subjects trading in the dominions of Russia shall have the liberty, in case of death, of an extraordinary want, or of an absolute necessity, when there remains no other means of procuring money, or in case of bankruptcy, of disposing of their effects, either in Russian or foreign merchandise, in the manner in which the persons interested shall think most advantageous. The same thing shall be observed with regard to Russian subjects in the dominions of Great

Britain. All this is to be understood with the restriction, that every permission on either side, specified in this article, shall be in no wise contrary to the laws of the country, and that the Russian subjects, as well as the British subjects, and their clerks, conform themselves, on both sides, punctually to the rights, statutes, and ordinances of the country in which they shall trade, in order to obviate all sorts of frauds and pretexts. It is for this reason the decisions of the said cases happening to the British factories in Russia shall depend, at St. Petersburg, upon the college of commerce, and in the other cities, where there is no college of commerce, upon the tribunals, which have cognizance of commercial affairs.

V. And in order to preserve a just equality between Russian and British subjects, both the one and the other shall pay the same duties of exportation and of importation, whether it be in Russia or in Great Britain and Ireland, whether it be in Russian or in British vessels, and no regulation shall be made by the high contracting parties in favour of its own subjects, which the subjects of the other high contracting party shall not enjoy, and that understood *bona fide*, under whatever name or form it may be, in such manner as that the subjects of one of the powers shall have no advantage over those of the other in the respective dominions.

VI. Every assistance and possible dispatch shall be given for the loading and unloading of vessels, as well as for the entry and departure of their merchandise, according to the regulations made for that purpose; and they shall not in any manner be detained, upon the penalties announced in the said regulations. In like manner,

ner, if the subjects of Great Britain make contracts with any chancery or college whatsoever, for delivering certain merchandise or effects, on the declaration that those merchandise are ready to be delivered, and after they shall have been actually delivered within the term fixed in those contracts, they shall be received, and the accounts shall be regulated and liquidated, in consequence, between the said college or chancery and the British merchants, within the time which shall have been fixed in the said contracts. The same rule shall be observed in the dominions of Great Britain towards Russian merchants.

VII. It is agreed that the subjects of Great Britain may, in all the cities and places of Russia where it is allowed to any other nation to trade, pay for merchandise bought in the same current money of Russia which they have taken for their merchandise sold, unless the contrary should be stipulated in their contracts. The same is to be understood equally respecting Russian merchandise in the dominions of Great Britain.

VIII. In the places where embarkations are usually made, it shall be permitted to the subjects of the high contracting parties to load their ships or carriages with, and to transport by water and by land, all sorts of merchandise which they may have bought (with the exception of those of which the exportation is prohibited), on paying the custom-house duties, providing that those ships and carriages conform themselves to the laws.

IX. The subjects of the high contracting parties shall not pay more duties upon the entry or departure of their merchandise than are paid by the subjects of other

nations. — Nevertheless, in order to prevent, on both sides, the custom-house from being defrauded, in the case of the discovery of merchandise imported clandestinely, and without paying the custom-house duty, they shall be confiscated, and the merchants convicted of contrabanding shall be subjected to the fine established by the law in such cases.

X. It shall be permitted to the high contracting parties to go, come, and trade freely in the states with which the one or the other of those parties shall be, in present or in future, at war, provided that they do not carry ammunition to the enemy: With the exception, nevertheless, of places actually blockaded or besieged, whether by sea or land; but at all other times, and with the exception of warlike ammunition, the subjects aforesaid may transport into those places every other sort of merchandise, as well as passengers, without the smallest hindrance. With respect to the searching of merchant ships, ships of war and privateers shall conduct themselves as favourable as the course of the war then existing may possibly permit it towards the most friendly powers which shall remain neuter, observing, as much as possible, the acknowledged principles and rules of the law of nations.

XI. All cannons, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, bullets, musquets, flints, matches, powder, salt-petre, sulphur, cutlasses, pikes, swords, belts, cartouch-boxes, saddles and bridles, beyond the quantity which may be necessary for the use of the ship, or beyond that which each man serving on board the vessel, or passenger shall have, shall be esteemed warlike provisions or ammunition,

munition; and if any are found, they shall be confiscated, according to the laws, as contraband or prohibited effects; but neither the ships, passengers, nor the other merchandise found at the same time, shall be detained or prevented from continuing their voyage.

XII. If, which God forbid, peace should be broken between the two high contracting parties, neither persons, ships, nor merchandise, shall be detained or confiscated; but the term of a year at least shall be granted, for the purpose of selling, disposing of, or carrying away their effects, and withdrawing themselves wherever they shall please, which is to be understood equally respecting all those who shall be in the sea and land service, and they shall be permitted, previous to, or at their departure, to consign the effects of which they shall not have disposed, as well as the debts to which they may have a claim, to such person as they shall judge proper, to be disposed of according to their will and profit; which debts the debtor shall equally be obliged to pay as if the rupture had not taken place.

XIII. In the event of a shipwreck happening in a place belonging to one or other of the high contracting parties, not only every assistance shall be given to the unfortunate persons, and no violence done to them, but also the effects which they shall have thrown out of the ship into the sea shall not be concealed, detained, nor damaged, under any pretext whatever; on the contrary, the above mentioned effects and merchandise shall be preserved and restored to them, upon a suitable recompence being given to those who shall have assisted in saving their persons, vessels, and effects.

XIV. It shall be permitted to

British merchants to build, buy, sell, and hire houses in all states and cities of Russia, excepting only the permission of building, buying, selling, and hiring houses in those cities of the empire which have particular rights of citizenship, and privileges contrary thereto; and it is expressly stipulated that at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel, Riga, and Narva, as well as in all ports of the Black Sea, the houses which British merchants shall have purchased or built, shall, as long as they shall continue to belong to them, and reside therein, be exempted from having soldiers quartered in them; but such houses as they shall let or hire, shall be subjected to all city taxes, the tenant and proprietor agreeing with each other on that subject. As to every other city in Russia, the houses which they shall purchase or build, as well as those which they shall hire or let, shall not be exempt from having soldiers quartered in them. It is, in like manner, permitted to Russian merchants to build, buy, sell, and hire houses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to dispose of them as it is allowed to the subjects of the most favoured nations. They shall have the free exercise of the Greek religion in their own houses or in the places allotted for that purpose. In like manner British merchants shall have the free exercise of the protestant religion. The subjects of both the one and the other power established in Russia or Great Britain, shall have the disposal of their property, and the power of leaving it by will to whom they shall judge proper, according to the custom and the laws of their own country.

XV. Passports shall be granted to all British subjects who shall de-
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fire to quit Russia, after having published their names and places of abode in the gazettes, according to the custom of the present day, without obliging them to give security; and if at the time there does not appear any just cause for detaining them, they shall be permitted to depart, after providing themselves, however, with passports from the tribunals established for that purpose. The same facility shall be granted, on the like occasion, according to the custom of the country, to Russian subjects, who shall desire to quit the dominions of Great Britain.

XVI. British merchants, who shall hire or keep servants, shall be obliged to conform themselves to the laws of that empire upon this subject; which Russian merchants shall be equally obliged to do in Great Britain.

XVII. In all lawsuits and other affairs, British merchants shall not be under any other jurisdiction than that of the college of commerce, or that which shall be hereafter established for the administration of justice between merchants. If it should happen, however, that British merchants were to have lawsuits in any cities at a distance from the above-mentioned college of commerce, both they and the other party shall carry their complaint before the magistrates of the said cities. Russian merchants in Great Britain shall have reciprocally the same protection and justice, according to the laws of that kingdom, which other foreign merchants have there, and shall be treated in the same manner as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

XVIII. Russian merchants residing in Great Britain, and British merchants residing in Russia, shall

not be obliged to shew their books or papers to any person whatsoever, unless it be to afford evidence in courts of justice; neither shall the said books or papers be taken nor detained. If it should happen, however, that a British merchant becomes a bankrupt, the affair shall be under the jurisdiction, at St. Petersburg, of the college of commerce, or of that which shall hereafter be established for the purpose of administering justice in commercial affairs, and, in the other cities at a distance, under that of the magistrate of the city: and the business shall be carried on according to the laws which are, or shall hereafter be made upon that subject. If, however, British merchants, obstinately resolved not to become bankrupts, should refuse to pay their debts either into the banks of his imperial majesty or to individuals, it shall be permitted to arrest a part of their effects, equivalent to their debts; and in case those effects should prove inadequate to that purpose, they may arrest their persons, and detain them until the majority of their creditors both as to the number and value of their respective demands, consent to liberate them: with respect to their effects which shall have been arrested, they shall remain in the custody of those who shall be appointed and duly authorised for that purpose by the majority of the creditors as aforesaid; and the persons so appointed shall be obliged to appraise the effects as soon as possible, and to make a just and equitable distribution to all the creditors, according to their respective claims. The same course shall be pursued, in similar cases, with regard to Russian merchants in the dominions of Great Britain, and they shall be protected therein in the manner

regulated in the preceding article.

XIX. In case of complaints and of law-suits, three persons of irreproachable character, from amongst the foreign merchants, shall be, according to the circumstances of the case, appointed by the college of commerce, and in such places where there is none, by the magistrate, to examine the books and papers of the complainants, and the report which they shall make to the college of commerce, or to the magistrate, of what they shall have found in the said books and papers, shall be considered as good proof.

XX. The custom-houses shall take care to examine the servants or the clerks of Russian merchants, at the time of their enregistering their purchases, if they are furnished, for that purpose, with the orders or full powers of their masters, and if they are not, they shall not be credited. The same measures shall be adopted with the servants of British merchants; and when the said servants, having orders or full powers from their masters, shall have enregistered the merchandise on account of their masters, the latter shall be responsible therefore in the same manner as if they had themselves enregistered them. With respect to Russian servants employed in shops, they shall, in like manner, be enregistered by the tribunals established for that purpose, in the cities where those shops shall be; and their masters shall be responsible for them, in matters of trade, and in the purchases which they shall have made in their name.

XXI. In the case of Russian merchants who are in debt to British merchants upon bills of exchange, or who have made contracts for the delivery of merchandise, not paying their bills of exchange, or not

delivering their merchandise at the place, or at the time agreed upon and mentioned in the said bills or contracts, the college of commerce, after complaints to that effect shall have been made, and proofs given, shall summons them three times, granting them a sufficient time to appear in person, and if they allow it to elapse without appearing, the said college shall condemn them, and shall send an express, at the expence of the plaintiff, to the governors and to the tribunals of government, enjoining them to put the sentence into execution, and thereby compel the debtors to fulfil their engagements. And if the demands should be found frivolous or unjust, then the British merchants shall be obliged to pay the damage which they shall have occasioned, either by the loss of time, or by the expences of the voyage.

XXII. The brack shall be established with justice, and the brackers shall be answerable for the quality of the merchandise and for fraudulent packages, and obliged, upon sufficient proofs against them, to pay for the losses which they have occasioned.

XXIII. A regulation shall be made in order to prevent the abuses which may be practised in the packing of leather, hemp, and lint; and if any disputes should happen between the purchaser and the seller respecting the weight or the tare of any merchandise, the custom-house shall decide it according to equity.

XXIV. In every thing which relates to taxes and duties upon the importation and exportation of merchandise in general, the subjects of the two high contracting parties shall always be considered and treated as the most favoured nation.

XXV. The subjects of the two
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contracting powers shall be at liberty, in the respective dominions, to assemble together with their consul, in body, as a factory, and make amongst themselves, for the common interest of the factory, such arrangements as they shall judge proper; provided they are in no respect contrary to the laws, statutes, and regulations of the country or place where they shall be established.

XXVI. Peace, friendship, and good intelligence shall continue for ever between the high contracting parties; and, as it is customary to fix a certain period to treaties of commerce, the above-mentioned high contracting parties have agreed that the present shall last eight years, reckoning from the expiration of the convention concluded between them on the 25th of March, 1793; and this treaty shall have effect immediately after its ratification: this term being elapsed, they may agree together to renew or prolong it.

XXVII. The present treaty of navigation and commerce shall be approved and ratified by his Britannic majesty and his imperial majesty of all the Russias, and the ratifications in good and due form, shall be exchanged in the space of three months, or sooner if it can be done, reckoning from the day of the signature.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have caused two copies of it to be made perfectly conformable to each other, signed with their hands, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg the 10-21st of February, 1797.

(L. S.) ALEXANDER count of Besborodko.

(L. S.) Prince ALEXANDER of Kourakin.

(L. S.) PETER of Soimonow.

(L. S.) C. WHITWORTH.

DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of his majesty the king of Great Britain on one side, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias on the other, having, in virtue of those full powers, concluded and signed, at St. Petersburg, on February the 10-21st, 1797, a treaty of navigation and commerce, of which the 9th article states, "The subjects of the high contracting parties shall not pay higher duties, on the importation and exportation of their merchandise, than are paid by the subjects of another nation, &c." declare by these presents, in virtue of those same full powers, that by the words other nations, European nations alone are to be understood.

The present declaration shall be considered as making part of the above-mentioned treaty of navigation and commerce, signed February 10-21, of the present year, and this day ratified.

In faith of which, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have caused two copies of it perfectly conformable to each other, to be made, have signed them with our own hand, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Moscow, on the 30th April, 11th May, 1797.

(L. S.) ALEXANDER count of Besborodko.

(L. S.) Prince ALEXANDER of Kourakin.

(L. S.) C. WHITWORTH.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Palace Yard, Westminster, April 3.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, householders of the city and liberty of Westminster, held this day; pursuant to advertisement signed by seven

seven householders for that purpose,

PETER MOORE, esq. in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously, That the following address and petition be presented to his majesty.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

We your majesty's most dutiful subjects, the inhabitants, householders of the city and liberty of Westminster, humbly beg leave to approach your majesty in a crisis of the greatest danger to our country, that it has experienced since the revolution.

Your majesty's ministers have involved us in a war, in the prosecution of which they have already squandered upwards of one hundred and thirty millions of money. They have already laid taxes upon the people to the amount of six millions and a half annually; and the lives which they have sacrificed, and the sum which they have added to human misery, exceeds all calculation or belief.

We humbly represent to your majesty, that in the hands of those ministers nothing has succeeded.

Instead of restoring monarchy in France, they have been compelled to recognise the republic there established, and to offer proposals of peace to it. Instead of dismembering the territories of that republic, they have suffered it to add to them the Netherlands, Holland, and a great part of Italy and Germany; and even a part of these kingdoms, which the fleets of that republic have insulted, have only been preserved from the calamities of an invasion, by the accidents of the seasons.

In their negotiations for peace, they have been equally unsuccessful. It was to be expected. When they asked peace, they were abject, but not sincere; they acknowledg-

ed their impotence, but not their errors: they discovered their most hostile dispositions towards France, at the very time they proved their utter inability to contend with her.

When they wanted to obtain our consent to the war, they assured us that it was necessary for the safety of our commerce.—At this moment most of the ports of Europe are shut against us; goods to an immense amount are lying upon the hands of our merchants; and the manufacturing poor are starving by thousands.

They assured us the war was necessary for the preservation of property and public credit. They have rendered every man's property subject to an order of the privy-council, and the bank of England has stopped payment.

They assured us, that the war was necessary for the preservation of the constitution.—They have destroyed its best part, which is its liberty, by oppressive restrictions upon the right of petitioning, and upon the freedom of the press; by prosecuting innocent men, under false pretences; by sending money to foreign princes, without consent of parliament; while by erecting barracks throughout the kingdom, they give us reason to suspect their intention of finally subjecting the people to military despotism.

They assured us that the war was necessary for the preservation of the unity of our empire.—But they have so conducted, and are still so conducting themselves in Ireland, as to alienate the affections of that brave, loyal, but oppressed and persecuted nation; and to expose the most flourishing of its provinces to all the horrors of lawless, military violence.

These are not common errors. They are great crimes:—and of these crimes, before God and our country, we accuse your ministers.

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Our affections to your majesty's person, our loyalty to your government, are unabated: your majesty's virtues are a pledge for the one; the constitution which makes you king, for the other. But duty to our fellow-countrymen, and to our posterity, which is but another name for that affection and loyalty, impels us to represent to your majesty, that your ministers are defrauding us of the benefit of those virtues, by destroying the channels through which they flow. They have tarnished the national honour and glory. They have oppressed the poor, with almost intolerable burthens. They have poisoned the intercourse of private life. They have given a fatal blow to public credit. They have divided the empire; and they have subverted the constitution.

We humbly pray your majesty, therefore, to dismiss them from your presence and councils for ever.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right hon. Charles James Fox, one of the representatives of this city in parliament, for the firm and faithful discharge of his public duty, in the most trying times, and for his opposition to that calamitous system, of which he with prophetic sagacity foresaw and foretold the ruinous consequences.

That the said address and petition be presented by the chairman and by the several gentlemen who called this meeting, and the right hon. Charles James Fox.

That his grace the duke of Norfolk, his grace the duke of Bedford, his grace the duke of Northumberland, the earl of Derby, the earl of Thanet, the earl of Lauderdale, lord Robert Spencer, and the hon. Mr. Petre, be requested to accompany them.

1797.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the seven independent inhabitants who called this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the morning and evening papers, signed by the chairman.

PETER MOORE, chairman.

Speech of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to both Houses of Parliament, July 3.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of being at length enabled to relieve you from your laborious attendance in parliament; and am commanded by his majesty to express the just sense he entertains of that firm temper and vigorous determination which you have uniformly manifested in supporting his majesty's government, and protecting our happy constitution from the attempts of every foreign and domestic enemy.

I have much pleasure in announcing to you, that the British parliament has passed acts for abolishing the bounty on sail-cloth exported to Ireland, and for prohibiting the importation of cambric from all countries except this kingdom.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am to thank you, in his majesty's name, for your unanimity in voting the extraordinary supplies which the public exigencies demanded. However unprecedented these supplies may have been in extent, and however difficult they

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may have been rendered from the state of public credit, you have wisely attended to the superior consideration of national safety. Such an exertion is the surest proof that you are truly sensible of the invaluable blessings which we are contending to preserve; and that the best means of effecting an honourable peace, and of restoring all the comforts of tranquillity, are by displaying at once your determination and your power, and by convincing your enemies of the extent of your resources as well as of the steadiness of your courage.

The ready assistance which has been received from the sister kingdom in facilitating the loan of the year, while it is a sure demonstration of her friendly cordiality, cannot fail to shew how inseparable are the mutual interests of the two kingdoms, and how necessary their connection is for their mutual prosperity.

Your humanity in directing your attention to the present distress among the manufacturers, does not less command my approbation than your prudence in the mode of conveying relief, by increasing the means of their employment.

My lords and gentlemen,

The powers with which you entrusted me by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, have enabled me to bring to light, and to disconcert the secret conspiracy which had been formed for the total overthrow of your establishments, the destruction of property, and the dissolution of government. This conspiracy has been so fully unfolded by your wisdom, that it can no longer spread itself under the insidious pretence which it had artfully assumed, of improving the constitution. In the measures, whether of vigilance or coercion,

which you have recommended for its extinction, I shall not relax. It will be my study to temper the necessary acts of severity and rigour by conciliatory offers of clemency and pardon, to exhort the infatuated and deluded to abandon their deceivers, and to summon the guilty to repentance; but, at the same time, it is, and will be my fixed purpose, to proceed with vigour against those who, regardless of every warning and admonition, shall continue their desperate efforts to involve this flourishing country in all the horrors of insurrection and invasion, of bloodshed and of anarchy.

I have already the satisfaction to acquaint you, that great numbers who had been unfortunately seduced, have returned to a sense of their duty, and have been admitted to his majesty's clemency; and I trust that, by perseverance and energy, every vestige of disaffection will be effaced, and universally give way to the return of that spirit of loyalty which has so long been the distinguished characteristic of this kingdom.

I cannot omit to congratulate with you on the unimpaired lustre of that spirit which so conspicuously shone forth when the enemy's fleet appeared on our coasts, nor can I too often repeat my full sense of your wisdom in the establishment of district corps: I have the most satisfactory accounts of their improvement in discipline, as well as of their exertions in quelling and preventing insurrection, and I have myself witnessed the unexampled exertions, good conduct, and military appearance of the corps of the metropolis, whose unceasing and unwearied vigilance, at a most important crisis, checked every attempt to produce confusion by riot and

and tumult, at the same time that it destroyed the hopes of our enemies, and restored confidence to the country in general.

Your judicious augmentation of pay to his majesty's regular and militia forces, which must render their situation so highly comfortable, is at once a seasonable and honourable acknowledgment of their steadiness and loyalty.

The traitorous efforts which have been made to entice them from their allegiance, have had a fatal effect in a few lamentable examples. I trust, however, that they have excited in the minds of others so timely a repentance, and in the rest such indignation and abhorrence, that no future danger can be apprehended.

Your wise institution of a sinking fund, in the midst of financial difficulties, cannot be too much applauded, and will prevent any ruinous depreciation of funded stock, and being established before the national debts had accumulated to any oppressive magnitude, will tend to prevent its becoming dangerous. A measure so truly calculated for preserving the resources of the state, and supporting public credit, must secure to you the gratitude of an enlightened people.

His majesty is exerting every proper effort to produce a speedy and secure peace. It will be our duty to assist those efforts by convincing our enemies, from the state of our preparation, and the unanimity of our spirit, that they can hope for no advantage by prolonging the calamities of war.

Wherever your abilities, your influence, and exertions, can be most advantageously employed on your return to the several counties, I

am confident they will be most conspicuously displayed. A constant intercourse with your immediate neighbourhoods, must give you the opportunity of affording to the people both assistance and example, of reclaiming thereby the deluded and ill-disposed, and confirming the well-affected in their fidelity and allegiance. A forward spirit of loyalty, which in most parts of the kingdom has successfully checked the progress of treason, will be strengthened and diffused by your presence and exertions. It will be my ambition to second your activity and zeal, and to co-operate with your efforts for restoring the tranquillity and prosperity of the kingdom.

We have a sacred cause to defend, the independence and constitution of Great Britain and Ireland, from which both kingdoms have derived innumerable blessings under his majesty's auspicious reign.— They were purchased by the dearest blood of your ancestors, in a crisis not less formidable than the present. I trust we shall not fail to imitate their great example, and that we shall be enabled, by similar courage and continued firmness, to transmit to our posterity, inviolate, that invaluable inheritance which their valour rescued, and their perseverance preserved.

After which the lord chancellor, by his excellency's command, said,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 10th day of August next, to be then here holden: and the parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 10th day of August next.

Proclamation of General Lake, Commander in Chief of the Northern District in Ireland.

Belfast, March 13, 1797.

Whereas the daring and horrid outrages in many parts of this province, evidently perpetrated with a view to supersede the laws and the administration of justice, by an organised system of murder and robbery, have increased to such an alarming degree, as from their atrocity and extent to bid defiance to the civil power, and to endanger the lives and properties of his majesty's faithful subjects. And whereas the better to effect their traitorous purposes, several persons who have been enrolled under the authority of his majesty's commissioners, and others, have been forcibly and traitorously deprived of their arms; it is therefore become indispensably necessary, for the safety and protection of the well-disposed, to interpose the king's troops under my command; and I do hereby give notice, that I have received authority and directions to act in such a manner as the public safety may require. I do therefore hereby enjoin and require all persons in this district (peace officers, and those serving in a military capacity excepted) forthwith to bring in and surrender up all arms and ammunition which they may have in their possession, to the officer commanding the king's troops in their neighbourhood. I trust that an immediate compliance with this order may render any act of mine to enforce it unnecessary. Let the people seriously reflect; before it is too late, on the ruin into which they are rushing; let them reflect upon their present prosperity, and the miseries into which they will inevitably be involved by persisting

in acts of positive rebellion; let them instantly, by restoring those traitorously taken from the king's forces, rescue themselves from the severity of military authority.—Let all the loyal and well-intentioned act together with energy and spirit, in enforcing subordination to the laws, and restoring tranquillity in their respective neighbourhoods, and they may be assured of protection and support from me.—And I do hereby invite all persons who are enabled to give information touching arms or ammunition which may be concealed, immediately to communicate the same to the several officers commanding his majesty's forces in their respective districts; and for their encouragement and reward, I do hereby promise and engage that strict and inviolable secrecy shall be observed; with respect to all persons who shall make such communications; and that every person who shall make it shall receive as a reward the full value of all such arms and ammunition as shall be seized in consequence thereof.

Signed by G. LAKE, lieut gen. commanding the northern district.

Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the House of Commons.

CAMDEN,

The dangerous and the daring outrages committed in many parts of the province of Ulster, evidently perpetrated with a view to supersede the law and prevent the administration of justice by an organised system of murder and robbery, have lately increased to so alarming a degree in some parts of that province, as to bid defiance to the exertions

erions of the civil power, and to endanger the lives and properties of his majesty's subjects in that part of the kingdom.

These outrages are encouraged and supported by treasonable associations to overturn our happy constitution.

Threats have been held out against the lives of all persons who shall venture to discover such their treasonable intentions. — The frequent treasonable assemblage of persons, and their proceedings by threats and force to disarm the peaceable inhabitants, their endeavour to collect great quantities of arms in obscure hiding places, their assembling by night to exercise the practice of arms, their intimidations, accompanied by the most horrid murders, to prevent his majesty's faithful subjects from joining the yeomanry corps established by law, their having fired on some of his majesty's justices of the peace, and threatened with murder any who should have the spirit to stand forth in support of the laws, which threats have been recently exemplified, their attacks on the military, by firing on them in the execution of their duty, have so totally bid defiance to the ordinary exertions of civil power, that I found myself obliged by every tie of duty to his majesty, and of regard to the welfare of his faithful subjects, to provide for the public safety by the most effectual and immediate application of the military force entrusted to me.

I have accordingly ordered the general commanding in that province to dispose of and employ those troops under his command with the assistance and co-operation of the yeomanry, to suppress these outrages, and by seizing upon all arms and ammunition, to recover such as

had been traitorously taken from his majesty's troops and others, and more effectually to defeat the evil designs of those who had endangered the public safety.

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that by the firm and temperate conduct of the general and the troops under him, and the zealous co-operation of the yeomanry corps, a very considerable number of arms has been taken, and I am encouraged to hope that a continuance of the same vigorous measures will give confidence to the well-disposed, and restore to the civil power its constitutional authority, which it has ever been my wish and shall be my strenuous endeavour to support with energy and effect.

CAMDEN.

Rescript, published by Order of the King of Prussia respecting the Prussian Territories on the Left Bank of the Rhine.

Frederic William II. &c.

We having been informed, that an opinion has been propagated through a part of our state of Westphalia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, to wit, the provinces of Cleves, Meurs, and Guelders, in the actual possession of the French troops, that sufficient remonstrances and protestations had not been made on our part against the various innovations and oppressions which the French commissaries and agents exercise over our faithful subjects; we have therefore thought it good to make this public declaration, by means of our regency, jointly with our chamber of war and of territory; and we do publicly declare, that we have never ceased, nor shall we ever cease, to interest ourselves

in behalf of our said subjects, by the intervention of our envoy, to the French republic; and that it is far from our intention to depart from the basis of the treaty of Basle, respecting the civil or financial administration of those countries.

In concluding the treaty by which the war between our state and the French republic was put an end to, it was never our intention to grant them more than a mere military possession of our provinces on the left side of the Rhine, till peace should be concluded with the emperor; and this intention, which has been taken as a basis in the negotiations, is sufficiently manifest by the tenor of the 5th article, which expressly declares, "that the troops of the republic shall occupy these countries belonging to us."

The difference between provinces conquered from an enemy, and those which belong to a power in alliance, and which have been merely conceded for a temporary military occupation, is sufficiently evident, and it is obvious that they ought not to be treated in the same manner.

It is therefore impossible for us to believe that the French government, considering the amicable ties subsisting between us and it, will still oppose such evident reasoning. It cannot fail to conceive, that neither sequestration nor confiscation of the goods of the clergy, nor the projected sale of woods, nor the enormous contribution of three millions, imposed on the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, which would entirely ruin that country, can take place with any regard to appearance of justice.

It has already in effect given our envoy at Paris the most positive assurance, that the measures taken with respect to the clergy should be put an end to, and that the ecclesiastics should remain in quiet enjoyment of their goods and revenues. We therefore constantly expect the revocation of the order for the sale of woods, and, in general, a renunciation of all those destructive innovations relative to our dominions.

We shall not by any means recognise as valid the sale of woods, which have already taken place to our great astonishment; and we are positively determined to have recourse to the purchasers for restitution in kind, or for the value at which the property sold shall be estimated by our agents, and for the damages which shall result from the waste committed on these woods.

In those cases, where the purchasers cannot be found, we shall exercise our severity on all those who are employed by these last for cutting and carrying wood. We, in consequence, exhort our faithful subjects of the said provinces to remain assured of our lasting and efficacious protection, and to wait with confidence for the return of that ancient order of things, so highly to be desired.

At Wesel, in our chamber of war and territory, 29th December, 1796, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

BARON DE STEIN, first president.
Given at Emmeric, in our regency, the 29th December, 1796, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

ELBERS.

Letter of Convocation addressed to the Plenipotentiary Envoys of the Associated States of Northern Germany, by Von Dohm, the Prussian Minister.

The undersigned is charged, by the express command of the king of Prussia, his most gracious sovereign, to make the following overtures to all their excellencies, the plenipotentiaries of the associated states of Northern Germany, delegated to assemble in convention at Hildesheim: The general concerns of Germany, with regard to the continuance of the war, still remain in a most undecided condition, and the consolatory hope of a general peace, so devoutly to be wished, remains as yet uncertain and remote, to the last degree, since the negotiations entered upon for that purpose may, alas! produce a farther and more obstinate war, rather than bring about its final conclusion. In this perplexing situation, it certainly is a happiness which Northern Germany cannot sufficiently praise, to see itself entirely freed, not only from the miseries of this ravaging war, but also from all the inconveniencies connected with it, such as the requisitions of the belligerent powers, the passage and marches of troops, and many other similar burdens. It needs but a slight comparative glance at the most piteous state of the countries of Southern Germany, formerly flourishing, and now ruined for a long time to come, in order to feel, in its whole extent, the happiness of the northern parts, which have, for the two last campaigns, enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity.

The king is fully convinced, that it can be unknown to none of his co-states, who participate in

this blessing, that it is the mere result of the indefatigable exertions of his majesty, by which he has laid a safe foundation for the neutrality of Northern Germany, and must effectively protect it by a corps of his own troops, and of those of the two allied courts. His majesty has further consolidated this neutrality, by the formal accession of his serene highness the elector of Saxony, and the whole circle of Upper Saxony, in virtue of a supplementary article added to the convention of the 5th of August, 1796, by which a line of demarcation, extending from the utmost coasts of the North Sea, to the Lower Rhine, and from hence to Silesia, encompassed the whole north of Germany. The two associations in this vast extent of territory must remain separate, with respect to the maintenance of the troops, drawn out to cover their neutrality, which is done in Upper Saxony by a corps belonging to the elector himself; but with regard to their common design they join hands, and by this enlargement, effected by his majesty, the neutrality of Northern Germany receives a new and manifest importance.

The king is likewise firmly resolved to secure farther, and until the conclusion of the war, the full enjoyment of the neutrality to all the associated states, to protect them and their territories against every power, and to defend them in particular, at all times, and in the most effectual and powerful manner, against the incursions of the troops of the belligerent powers, against each and every demand of military requisitions, of whatever sort; and the levying of those requisitions which might be attempted by execution, and against all similar burdens of war; likewise to screen them by his most forcible interposition,

sition, during the period of this neutrality, from all the subsequent demands of supplies for the war of the empire.

The undersigned is expressly instructed to give once more these definite and most explicit assurances. It affords infinite pleasure to his majesty, to have thus secured the invaluable benefits of the neutrality to all his co-states, connected with his dominions by their topographical locality, in the same manner as it has been done to his own territories, and to have thus given them so strong a proof of his friendly sentiments. Besides the gratifying consciousness of having hitherto accomplished this happy end, his majesty requires no other proof of gratitude on the part of his co-states, than that they should continue as heretofore to co-operate in the maintenance of the troops. The king flatters himself the more to find the most perfect readiness on their part, since the burden which will arise from this measure to the countries thus protected, does not bear the most distant comparison with the manifold evils, and the probable and entire ruin averted from them, especially since the two courts allied with his majesty, and furnishing troops in a like manner, made the major part of the sacrifices required for that end. This latter circumstance must strike all the associated states with the most perfect conviction, that the continuance of those measures will not be prolonged a single moment beyond the period of their indispensable necessity. But the undersigned has his majesty's direct commands, to declare in the most positive manner, that his majesty deems the continuance of those measures absolutely necessary for the present, as he will only find himself enabled by

the corps of troops which is drawn out, covering the line of demarcation, maintaining farther, in the most efficacious manner, the neutrality of the countries situate within their precincts, to fulfil the promises previously given. Yet in this he will not compromise himself respecting those very possible events which accompany the vicissitudes of the fortune of war. But whereas the king is under the necessity of setting boundaries to the great sacrifices he has already made; and whereas the concurrence farther demanded of the protected countries for the maintenance of the troops who defend them, is so extremely just and equitable; the undersigned has also express orders, herewith to declare, that in the unexpected case of the majority of the states not displaying the necessary zeal and alacrity, his majesty will forthwith withdraw his troops, renounce entirely all the obligations which he has voluntarily taken upon him from motives of patriotism; suppress totally the convention made for that purpose with the French republic, and confine himself solely to the defence of his own dominions, abandoning all the rest to their own means and resources, and making known his intention to the belligerent powers. Should such a resolution once be taken, and the corps be withdrawn, no circumstances, of what complexion soever, shall induce his majesty to recur again to the adoption of similar measures; and the undersigned is obliged to announce beforehand, that his majesty will at no rate interest himself again in the fate of those of his co-states, who shall not now accept of the friendly proffer of protection, made with so much friendship, and so many personal sacrifices.

The

The coldness which has for some time past been manifested from various quarters respecting the maintenance of the troops, has induced his majesty to authorize the undersigned to make this frank and explicit declaration, and to give the well-meant warning; not to suffer themselves to be deceived by the hope of a speedy peace, but rather to rely upon the sufficiently public-spirited and patriotic sentiments of the king, and his majesty's knowledge of the general situation of public affairs, and to entertain the firm confidence that his majesty would certainly, and with great pleasure to his co-states, save the burdens required by the maintenance of the troops, if there were the least possibility of securing to their territories the benefits of the neutrality, and all the advantages which have hitherto accrued from it, without such a measure.

That, however (the saving of the burdens occasioned by the maintenance of the troops), according to the general situation of affairs, being impossible, and his majesty deeming it absolutely necessary to preserve the corps of observation till the conclusion of peace. If the tranquillity and neutrality of Northern Germany are to be maintained, his majesty doubts not but all his associated co-states will shew their readiness for that purpose, in the maintenance of the troops, display proper zeal in a measure so closely connected with self-preservation, and render practicable the farther execution of the beneficent designs of his majesty.

With this confidence, the undersigned, by supreme command, has the honour to make known to you, &c. &c.

[Here follow two articles specifying the supplies to be granted, for

three months longer, in flour, oats, hay, and straw, for the Prussian, Hanoverian, and Brunswick troops, at two different periods, viz. — the 15th instant and the 1st of April. In order to secure the subsistence of the troops in future, the States of Northern Germany are to meet in convention at Hildesheim on the 20th instant, or to send plenipotentiaries to regulate the quotas of supplies, in necessaries or in money, for as long as the war may last.]

As those deliberations (in convention at Hildesheim) will preclude all the subjects not essentially and directly relating to the maintenance of the troops, the undersigned will lose no time to terminate them with the utmost speed, and not to detain the plenipotentiaries a moment longer than shall be necessary from following their other affairs. The flattering confidence with which the undersigned has hitherto been honoured in the late negotiations, makes him equally confident that his zeal and activity will be entirely depended upon in that business. He has only most urgently to request, that, for the sake of dispatch, the States may furnish their plenipotentiaries with full instructions for the purpose, which has been thus plainly notified, in order not to waste time in sending for new ones, but that the necessary resolutions may be taken, not only for the farther substantial regulation of the maintenance, but for the obligatory assent to the same to the end of the war.

The undersigned has it likewise in command to request, that their excellencies the plenipotentiaries may arrange matters in such a manner, as not to quit the convention, till the state of affairs shall permit its suspension or conclusion, since the gradual departure of many plenipotentiaries

nipotentaries has formerly occasioned a precipitate suspension of the first convention, which has been highly prejudicial to the dispatching of business. His majesty will also consider the fulfilment of this wish, and the infallible meeting of the convention, according as it is expected to meet, as a gratifying proof that his serene co-states wish to do justice to his efforts and sacrifices. And the undersigned also looks forward for the desired answer, respecting the fourth sending of supplies, before the expiration of the present month, and hopes to have the honour and pleasure to see again their excellencies the plenipotentaries at the second opening of the convention, on the 20th of February.

(Signed)

DOHM.

Halberstadt, Jan. 4th, 1797.

IMPERIAL UKASA, OR EDICT,
*Issued at Petersburg, respecting the
Importation of French and Dutch
Merchandize.*

PAUL I.

By the grace of God emperor and
sole governor of all the Russias,
&c.

We do most graciously ordain,

1. The importation of all French
wines, without exception, also salad
oils of Provence, olives, capers,
anchovies, to be freely permitted
in all our harbours in neutral bot-
toms.

2. French and Spanish brandy is
only permitted to be imported by
neutral ships, in those harbours
which are specified in the Ukasa of
the 11th of December, 1784, and
to which we add the ports of Lie-
bau and Windau.

3. The duties on wine, oils, &c.
shall be taken from the Tariff of
September 27, 1782, till a new one

shall appear, and the duty on French
brandy shall be regulated agreeably
to the Ukasa of November 25,
1793.

4. The Ukasa of the 8th of A-
pril, 1793, shall be strictly observ-
ed, as far as it forbids the importa-
tion of various French goods, and
of others which are mere objects
of luxury; as likewise all commu-
nication with the French, until a
lawful government and order of
things shall have been introduced
in that country; the certificates of
consul or government ordained by
the said Ukasa shall also no longer
be demanded in the future importa-
tion of French goods, except for
such articles for which some duties
are to be remitted.

Done at St. Petersburg, Jan. 22,
1797.

SECOND UKASA.

PAUL I. &c.

We do hereby most graciously
permit the free importation, in all
our harbours, of such Dutch goods
as are not prohibited in the Tariff
or the Ukasa, provided such im-
portation takes place in ships be-
longing to neutral powers. Those
goods are to pay the duties pre-
scribed by the Tariff of September
27, 1782, till a new Tariff shall be
published.

Done at St. Petersburg, Jan.
22, 1797.

*Treaty of offensive and defensive Al-
liance between the French Repub-
lic and the King of Sardinia.*

Ratified by the Council of Five
Hundred, on the 1st Brumaire
(Oct. 21), and in the Council of
Ancients on the 4th of the same
month (Oct. 24th).

The executive directory of the
French republic, and his majesty the

the king of Sardinia, being desirous, by every means in their power, and by the most intimate union of their respective interests, to contribute as speedily as possible to the restoration of that peace which is the object of their wishes, and which will secure the repose and the tranquillity of Italy, have determined to enter into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance; and have charged with full powers to that effect, viz. on the part of the executive directory of the French republic, citizen Henry James William Clarke, general of division in the armies of the republic; and on the part of his majesty the king of Sardinia, the chevalier D. Clement Damian de Priocia, knight of the grand cross of the order of Saint Maurice and Lazarus, first secretary of state in his majesty's department for foreign affairs, and president of the home department; who, after exchanging their respective powers, concluded as follows:

1. There shall be an offensive and defensive alliance between the French republic and the king of Sardinia, until the period of continental peace. This alliance shall then become purely defensive, and shall be established upon a basis agreeable to the reciprocal interests of both powers.

2. The present alliance having for its object to hasten the restoration of peace, and to secure the future tranquillity of Italy, its execution during the present war shall be directed solely against the emperor of Germany, he being the only continental power that presents obstacles to wishes so salutary. His majesty the king of Sardinia shall remain neuter with regard to England and to the other powers still at war with the French republic.

3. The French republic and his

Sardinian majesty guarantee reciprocally, by all the means in their power, their respective possessions which they now hold in Europe during the existence of the present alliance. The two powers shall unite their forces against the common enemy externally, and shall give no aid directly or indirectly, to the internal enemies of either.

4. The contingent of troops which his majesty the king of Sardinia shall furnish immediately in consequence of the present treaty, shall be 8000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of cannon. In case the two powers shall think it necessary to augment this contingent, such augmentation shall be concerted and regulated by commissioners invested with full powers to that effect by the executive directory, and his majesty the king of Sardinia.

5. The contingent of troops and artillery shall be ready and assembled at Novara, viz. 500 cavalry, 4000 infantry, and twelve field pieces, by the 30th of Germinal current (April 19), and the remainder in a fortnight after.

This contingent shall be maintained at the expence of his majesty the king of Sardinia, and shall receive orders from the commander in chief of the French army in Italy.

A separate convention, settled in concert with the commander in chief of the French army, shall regulate the nature of the service of this contingent.

6. The troops which form this contingent shall participate, in proportion to the number which may be under arms, in the contributions which shall be levied from the conquered countries; reckoning from the day of the union of the contingent, to the army of the republic.

7. The

7. The French republic promises to procure to his majesty the king of Sardinia, at the period of a general or continental peace, all the advantages which circumstances may permit him to obtain.

8. Neither of the contracting powers shall conclude a separate peace with the common enemy, and no armistice shall be agreed to by the French republic, in which his Sardinian majesty is not included.

9. All the contributions imposed on the states of his Sardinian majesty which are not yet paid up, shall cease to be demanded immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

10. The furnishings, which from the same period shall be made in the states of his majesty the king of Sardinia to the French troops, or to prisoners of war, and also those which may have already been made in virtue of private contracts, and which have not yet been paid for by the French republic, shall be returned in kind to the troops forming the contingent of his Sardinian majesty: and if the amount of the furnishings should exceed the wants of the contingent, the overplus shall be repaid in specie.

11. The two contracting parties shall immediately appoint commissioners charged to negotiate in their name a treaty of commerce agreeably to the basis stipulated in article 7, of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the French republic and the king of Sardinia. — Meanwhile the posts and all other commercial relations shall be re-established without delay in the same manner as they were before the war.

12. The ratifications of the present treaty of alliance shall be ex-

changed at Paris in the shortest delay possible.

Done and signed at Turin on the 16th of Germinal (April 5), 5th year of the French republic.

(Signed) H. CLARKE.

CLEMENT DAMIAN.

The executive directory ratify and sign the present treaty of alliance with his majesty the king of Sardinia, negotiated in the name of the French republic by Henry James Clarke, general of division, appointed by an order of the executive directory on the 13th Ventose last, and charged with instructions to the above effect.

Done at the national palace on the 22d Germinal, 5th year of the French republic.

Message from the President of the United States to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

I have received information from the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States, pursuant to the third article of our treaty with Spain, that the running and marking of the boundary line between the colonies of East and West Florida, and the territory of the United States, have been delayed by the officers of his catholic majesty, and that they have declared their intention to maintain his jurisdiction, and to suspend the withdrawing his troops from the military posts they occupy with the territory of the United States, until the two governments shall, by negotiation, have settled the meaning of the second article respecting the withdrawing the troops, stores, or settlements of either party in the territory of the other; that is, whether when the Spanish gar-

rifons

rifons withdraw, they are to leave the works standing or to demolish them; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants shall be secured, and likewise until the Spanish officers are sure the Indians will be pacific.

The two first questions, if to be determined by negotiation, might be made subjects of discussion for years; and as no limitation of time can be prescribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the Spanish officers, that the Indians will be pacific, it will be impossible to suffer it to remain an obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty on the part of Spain.

To remove the first difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the discretion of the officers of his catholic majesty, when they withdraw his troops from the forts within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works standing or to demolish them. And to remove the second, I shall cause an assurance to be published, and to be particularly communicated to the minister of his catholic majesty, and to the governor of Louisiana, that the settlers or occupants of the lands in question shall not be disturbed in their possessions by the troops of the United States; but, on the contrary, that they shall be protected in all their lawful claims; and to prevent or remove every doubt on this point, it merits the consideration of congress, whether it will not be expedient immediately to pass a law, giving positive assurances to those inhabitants who by fair and regular grants, or by occupancy, have obtained legal titles, or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the treaty between

the United States and Spain, on the 25th April, 1796.

This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are represented to amount to nearly four thousand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the establishment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your consideration, the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Natchez, similar to that established for the territory north-west of the river Ohio, but with certain modifications relative to titles or claims of lands, whether of individuals or companies, or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 12, 1796.

Speech of the President of the United States in opening the Session of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of
Representatives,

The personal inconveniencies to the members of the senate and of the house of representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion which had rendered the convention of congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquillity.—But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the supreme dispenser

of

of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories, for civil, political and religious liberty; while other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty: increasing daily in the attachment to a system of government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reason, and resting on the only solid foundation—the affection of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us that some of these felicities may not be lasting; but if the tide of our prosperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to congress information of the state of the union, and recommending to their consideration such measures as appear to me to be expedient or necessary, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the president of the United States received information, that

the French government had expressed serious discontents, at some proceedings of the government of these States, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations, as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow citizens a character whose integrity, talents, experience and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission was expressed in his letter of credence to the French republic, being “to maintain that good understanding, which from the commencement of alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union.” And his instructions were to the same effect, “faithfully to represent the disposition of the government and people of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies, and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence, which had been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries and the real sentiments of his own.”

A minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected, would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two republics: the first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation; a few

few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister of foreign relations informed the American minister, the president at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor preparatory to his reception. These formalities they observed, and on the 9th of December presented officially to the minister of foreign relations, the one a copy of his letters of recall, the other a copy of his letters of credence. These were laid before the executive directory; two days afterwards, the minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister, that the executive directory had determined not to receive another minister plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French republic had a right to expect from it. The American minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French republic, and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer, but obtained none until towards the last of January, when receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the minister of police—but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations, due to him as the known minister of a foreign power. You will derive

further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by ministers, the right of embassy is well known and established by the law and usage of nations; the refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our minister is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands without discussion, and without investigation, is to treat us neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a sovereign state.

With this conduct of the French government, it will be proper to take into view the public audience given to the late minister of the United States on his taking leave of the executive directory. The speech of the president discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles, and interests, from those of their fellow citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence,

fluence, and regardless of national honour, character, and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast; it is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed; it is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you, and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations; and believing that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of the nation;—if we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them, and equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.—The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless there is reason to believe, that the executive directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, injurious to our lawful

commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens.—A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent, opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation, and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprise to these objects; any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man, who considers the injuries committed on our commerce, the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised; as the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection—to resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations,

tions, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to show that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops, from one state to another, which were then practised; our sea-coasts, from their great extent, are more easily annoyed, and more easily defended by a naval force than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in skill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily and extensively as the present crisis demands. — Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East-Indies, where general usage, and the danger from pirates, appeared to render the permission proper; yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collusions with the powers at war, contravening the act of congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring

citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens, it appears to be necessary to equip the frigates, and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers whose depredations have been most injurious have been built, and some of them partially equipped, in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised by the wisdom of congress to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention, that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But, besides protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour, and courage of the people, in defence of their country, happily diminish the probability of invasion: nevertheless, to guard against sudden and predatory incursions the situation of some of our

principal sea-ports demands your consideration; and, as our country is vulnerable in other interests besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure which even in time of universal peace ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the country efficacious. Although it is very true, that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no less necessary, than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary, in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparation against them: however we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial power of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale; it is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits; at the same time that measures

might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

It is particularly your province to consider the state of our public finances, and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigencies shall be found to require. The preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expences will, of course, call for your serious attention: although the imposition of new burthens cannot be in itself agreeable, yet there is not ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you such measures as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interest demand.

Gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives,

The present situation of our country imposes an obligation on all the departments of government to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary; but to repel by decided and united councils insinuations so derogatory to the honour, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted whether the people of the United States will support the government established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honourable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; having devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence, and constantly witnessed the patriotism, fidelity, and perseverance of my fellow-citizens on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate or abandon a cause in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government: to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely under God with entire confidence on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Having concluded his speech, after presenting a copy of it to the president of the senate, and another to the speaker of the house of representatives, the president retired,

as did also the members of the senate: and the speaker having resumed his chair, he read the speech: after which, on motion, it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.—
Adjourned.

Treaty of Definitive Peace concluded between the French Republic and the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia.

His majesty, the emperor of the Romans, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, wishing to consolidate the peace, the bases of which were laid down by the preliminaries signed at the castle of Eckenwald, near Leoben, in Styria, on 18th of April, 1797, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit:—his majesty (the emperor and king), the marquis di Gallo, count de Cobenzel, count de Meerfeldt, and baron de Degelmann; and the French republic, Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy; who, after exchanging their full and respective powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

I. There shall be for the future and for ever a solid and inviolable peace between his majesty the emperor of the Romans, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, his heirs and successors, and the French republic. The contracting parties shall engage their utmost attention to maintain between them and their possessions a perfect good understanding, without permitting henceforth on either side, that any act of hostility be committed, by land or sea, through any cause, or under any pretext whatever; and every thing shall

shall be carefully avoided, that might impair for the future, the union happily established between them. No assistance or protection shall be given, directly or indirectly, to those who might desire to do any prejudice to either of the contracting parties.

II. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the contracting parties shall cause all the sequestrations which have been placed on the property, rights, and revenues of the individuals residing in the respective territories which are united to them, as well as of the public establishments which are situated in those territories, to be taken off. They bind themselves to discharge all they may owe which has been lent to them, as funds, by the said individuals or public establishments, and to pay or reimburse all engagements entered into for their advantage by each of them.

[The present article is declared common to the Cisalpine republic.]

III. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, relinquishes, on his own part, and on that of his successors, in favour of the French republic, all his rights and titles on the *ci-devant* Belgic provinces, known by the name of the Austrian Low Countries. The French republic shall possess these countries for ever, in full sovereignty and propriety, and with all the territorial possessions which depend on them.

IV. All the mortgages entered into before the war on the land of the countries expressed in the preceding articles, and the contracts of which shall be drawn up with the usual formalities, shall become the charge of the French republic. The plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor shall furnish an account of

them in as speedy a manner as possible to the plenipotentiaries of the French republic, and that before the exchange of the ratifications, that when the exchange takes place, the plenipotentiaries of both powers may be enabled to agree with respect to all the articles explanatory of, and additional to, the present article, and sign them.

V. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, consents that the French republic possess, in full sovereignty, the former Venetian islands of the Levant, to wit, — Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Cerigo, and other islands depending on them, as well as Butrinto, Larta, Vonissa, and in general all the former Venetian establishments in Albania, which are situate lower than the gulf of Londrino.

VI. The French republic consents that his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, shall possess in full sovereignty and propriety the country hereafter expressed, to wit, Istria, Dalmatia, the former Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, the canals, and the countries comprehended between the hereditary states of his majesty the emperor and king, the Adriatic sea, and a line which shall be drawn from the county of Tyrol shall follow the torrent forward to Gardola, and cross the lake of Garda as far as Lacisa; from thence a military line as far as Sangiacomo, holding out an equal advantage to both parties, which shall be traced by engineers named on each side previous to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The line to ascertain the limits shall cross the Adige at San Giacomo, follow the left bank of that river as far as the mouth of the White Canal, comprehend-

tending that part of Porto Legnago which is on the right bank of the Adige, with a circle drawn of 3,000 fathoms. The line shall be carried on by the left bank of the White Canal, the left bank of the Tartaro, the left bank of the canal called the Polifella, until it discharges itself into the Po, and the left bank of the Great Po as far as the sea.

VII. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, relinquishes for ever, for himself and his successors, in favour of the Cisalpine republic, all the rights and titles arising out of those rights which his said majesty might pretend to have on the countries which he possessed before the war, and which now constitute a part of the Cisalpine republic, which shall possess them in full sovereignty and propriety, with all the territorial possessions that depend on them.

VIII. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, acknowledges the Cisalpine republic as an independent power. This republic comprehends the former Austrian Lombardy, the countries of Bergamo, of Brescia, and of Cremona, the city and fortress of Mantua, the Mantuan territory, Peschiera, that part of the former Venetian states to the west and south of the line, described in the 6th article, as the frontier of the states of his majesty the emperor in Italy, the country of Modena, the principality of Massa and Carrara, and the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

IX. In all the countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged by the present treaty, the sequestration placed on the property, effects, and revenues of all the inhabitants and properties of every description, on account of the war which has been carried on between his imperial majesty

and the French republic, shall be taken off, without their being exposed in that respect to be molested in their property or persons. Those who for the future may not wish to continue their residence in these countries, shall be bound to make a declaration to that effect, three months after the publication of the treaty of definitive peace. They shall be allowed the term of three years to sell their moveable and immoveable possessions, or to dispose of them as they think proper.

X. The countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged by the present treaty, shall incur no those in whose possession they shall remain with the mortgages that have been incurred on the land.

XI. The navigation of the part of the rivers and canals, serving as limits between the possessions of his majesty the emperor, and those of the Cisalpine republic, shall be free, without either being able to establish any toll, or to keep any vessels armed for war; which however does not exclude the necessary precautions for the safety of the fortress of Porto Legnago.

XII. All sales or alienations made, all engagements contracted, whether by the towns, or by the government, or the civil and administrative authorities of the countries formerly Venetian, for the maintenance of the German and French armies, until the date of signing the present treaty, shall be confirmed and considered as valid.

XIII. The titles of the domains, and the archives of the different countries ceded or exchanged by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months, to date from the exchange of the ratifications to the powers which shall have acquired the propriety of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses,

treffes, towns, and countries which the contracting parties acquire by the present treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them. The military papers and registers taken in the actual war from the staffs of the respective armies shall be equally restored.

XIV. The two contracting powers, alike animated with the desire of doing away every thing that might tend to injure the good understanding which now happily subsists between them, bind themselves in the most solemn manner to contribute with all their power to the maintenance of internal tranquillity in their respective states.

XV. A treaty of commerce established on equitable grounds, and on such as may give to his majesty the emperor, and to the French republic, advantages equal to those enjoyed by the most favoured nations in their respective dominions; shall be forthwith concluded. In the mean time, all the communications and commercial relations shall be re-established in the state in which they were before the war.

XVI. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies, shall be liable to be prosecuted or affected, whether in his person or property, on account of his political opinions, or his civil, military, or commercial conduct during the war, which has been carried on between the two powers.

XVII. His majesty the emperor shall not, conformably to the principle of neutrality, receive into any of his ports during the course of the present war more than six vessels armed for war belonging to any one of the belligerent powers.

XVIII. His majesty the emperor binds himself to cede to the duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the

countries which that prince and his heirs had in Italy, the Brisgau, which he shall possess on the same conditions as those in virtue of which he possessed the country of Modena.

XIX. The real and personal property, not alienated, of their royal highnesses the archduke Charles and the archduchess Christina, situate in the countries ceded to the French republic, shall be restored to them under the condition of selling them within the space of three years.

The same measure shall be observed with respect to the real and personal property of his royal highness the archduke Ferdinand, in the territory of the Cisalpine republic.

XX. A congress shall be held at Rastadt, solely composed of the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and the French republic, for concluding peace between these two powers. This congress shall be opened one month after the signing of the present treaty, or sooner if possible.

XXI. All the prisoners of war made on either side, and the hostages carried off, or given, during the war, who may not have been yet restored, shall be so within forty days, to date from the signing of the present treaty.

XXII. The contributions, deliveries, furnishings, and whatever assistances of war have taken place in the respective states of the contracting powers, shall cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

XXIII. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, shall preserve between them the same ceremony, with respect to rank, and other etiquettes, which was constantly observed before the war.

His

His said majesty and the Cisalpine republic shall have between them the same ceremony of etiquette as that which was customary between his said majesty and the republic of Venice.

XXIV. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, within the space of thirty days, to date from this day, or sooner if possible, and the acts of ratification in due form shall be exchanged at Rastadt.

Done and signed at Campo Formio, near Udine, on the 17th of October, 1797.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE;

Marquis di GALLO;

LOUIS, Count de COBENZEL;
Count de MEERFELDT, Major-General;

Baron de DEGELMANN.

The executive directory ratifies and signs the present treaty of peace with his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, negotiated in the name of the French republic by citizen Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, invested with powers by the executive directory, and charged with its instructions to that effect.

Done at the national palace of the executive directory the 5th Brumaire (October 26th), in the 6th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

Public Acts passed in the First Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

November 2, 1796.

Land and malt bills.

Nov. 12.

Act for granting annuities to satisfy certain navy, victualling, transport, and exchequer bills.

Dec. 23.

Act for raising the sum of eighteen millions by way of annuities.

Act to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments.

Act to continue several acts of the 35th and 36th of his present majesty, respecting the admission of certain articles of merchandise in neutral ships.

Dec. 28.

Act for additional duties on auctions, bricks, cocoa nuts, British and foreign spirits, and teas.

Act for granting certain duties of customs on goods, wares, and merchandise imported to, and exported from, or brought and carried coastwise within Great Britain, except wine and coal when brought or carried coastwise.

Act for additional duty on stage-coaches.

Act for additional duties on distilleries in Scotland.

Act for altering the rates of postage for conveyance of letters in England and Scotland.

Act for the more effectually securing the stamp duties on indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds.

Act for extending the time limited by an act of this session, for delivering in navy, victualling, and transport and exchequer bills.

Dec. 30.

Act for allowing further time for the payment of instalments on the loan.

Act for the more speedy payment of

of navy, victualling, and transport bills.

Act to explain and amend the augmentation militia act.

Act to explain and amend the provisional cavalry act.

Act to explain and amend the act for raising men in the several counties for the army and navy.

March 3.

An act to remove doubts respecting promissory notes of the governor and company of the bank of England, for payment of sums of money under five pounds.

March 24.

Act for the regulation of the marine forces while on shore.

Act appointing commissioners of the land-tax.

March 27.

Act to continue the commercial acts with America.

Act for defraying the pay of the militia in England.

Act to explain an act for raising men for the army and navy in Scotland.

Act to allow the Scotch banks to issue notes for sums under a certain amount.

April 24.

Act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers, &c. on quartering soldiers.

May 3.

An act for confirming and continuing, for a limited time, the restriction contained in the minute of council of the 26th of February, 1797, on payments of cash by the bank.

Act for making certain annuities created by the parliament of Ireland transferable, and the dividends thereon payable at the bank of England.

May 9.

Act for increase of pay and provision to the seamen and marines.

May 11.

Act for raising the sum of fourteen millions five hundred pounds by way of annuities.

May 25.

Act for guaranteeing the payment of the dividends on a loan of one million six hundred and twenty thousand pounds to the emperor of Germany.

Act to amend the act on stamp duties of attorneys' indentures.

Act to revive and amend the act to suspend, for a limited time, the operation of two acts of the 15th and 17th of his present majesty, for restraining the negotiation of promissory notes and inland bills of exchange.

Act to revive and continue the Scotch banking bill. See March 27.

Act for granting to foreign ships the privileges of prize ships, under certain regulations.

June 6.

Act for granting additional duties on the amount of certain taxes.

Act for the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in the army or navy from their duty and allegiance.

June 19.

Act for allowing certain discounts to the contributors of eighteen millions, raised by annuities.

June 22.

Act for granting certain stamp duties, and securing the duties on certificates of solicitors, &c.

Act for continuing the act of restriction on payments in cash by the bank. See May 3.

July 4.

Act for carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with the United States of America.

Act to amend the act of the 31st of George II. for the due making of bread.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ANECDOTES

AND

CHARACTERS.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS.

CHARACTER OF JAMES I. KING OF SCOTLAND.

From the first Volume of Mr. PINKERTON'S History of SCOTLAND
under the House of STUART.]

AFTER two weak and inactive reigns, and two reigns of no superior character, a monarch is to succeed, whose government is to be distinguished for novelty and vigour; and the house of Stuart is at last to know a sovereign. James had now attained his thirtieth year; and his prime of life was yet further recommended by every advantage which nature, talents, and a complete education, could bestow. In person he was rather under the middle size, but endued with such firmness and agility as to excel in every manly exercise. In wrestling, in the management of the bow, or the spear, in throwing the quoit, in running, in horsemanship, he yielded to none. But his mental abilities were yet more conspicuous. A man of science and learning, an excellent poet, a master of music, the fame of his accomplishments reflected glory even on the throne. Illustrious in every personal virtue, free from any personal vice, his very amusements adorned his character; his hours of leisure being frequently dedicated to elegant writing, and miniature painting, to mechanical arts, and to the cultivation of the garden and the orchard.

“ The features of his government it is more difficult to discriminate. If we believe some writers, not less than three thousand men were put to death in the two first years of his reign; and after the inroad of Donald Balloch, three hundred highland banditti met with the same fate. Happily these matters are quite unknown to contemporary and authentic monuments of our history: the justice of James fell only on a few nobles, and some chiefs of clans; but the numerous dependants of those victims of equitable severity embraced every occasion to excite discontents, and propagate falsehoods against the government, falsehoods which have even passed into the page of history, for one of the misfortunes of the house of Stuart has consisted in the prejudices of several Scottish historians.

rians. If any blame must fall, let it fall where it ought, upon the mis-rule of the house of Albany. To a people who had lived for half a century under a loose and delegated government, and who had been accustomed to regard licence as liberty, it is no wonder that the punishment of crimes seemed quite a new and strange cruelty: that a salutary strength of government appeared despotism: that a necessary and legal taxation assumed the shape of tyrannic extortion. The commons, led by the nobles, absurdly regarded the cause of the

latter as their own, and saw not that the king in crushing the aristocracy was doing the most essential service to his people. The plans of James were sagacious and profound, but sometimes incur the charge of temerity; and while they partake of the greatness of genius, they are limited by the want of a sufficient power in the Scottish monarchy for their complete execution. In a word James is fully entitled to the uncommon character of a great sovereign, in the arts of government and of peace."

The LIFE of POPE LEO X.

[From Mr. NOBLE's Memoirs of the ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE of MEDICI.]

"GIOVANNI, a younger son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, obtained by the care of his father a cardinal's hat, when only fourteen years of age, it having been conferred upon him by the favour of pope Innocent VIII. the friend of Lorenzo. From his high rank, and the youth of his brother Pietro's children, he was set, by the Medici, at the head of his family, to whom they looked up for protection in the grievous misfortunes that overwhelmed them.

"The cardinal had been included in the proscription which his brother's ill conduct had drawn upon the Medici, and he had undergone a series of extraordinary adventures; but he found in the courts of Guido and Francesco, dukes of Urbino, a friendly asylum.

"Florence, it must be remarked, after the death of Pietro, was

at the lowest ebb, and seemed sinking into ruin. The Pisans, having been joined by Genoa and Lucca, bid defiance to the Florentines; instead of acting only upon the defensive, they attacked and took Arezzo. Cortona fell a victim to Lodovico Sforza, surnamed the Moor, duke of Milan, whose fears of France only kept him from laying siege to the capital; and when this perfidious monster was, in 1500, expelled his dominions by Lewis XII. it gave no advantage to Florence; and to fill up the measure of her misfortunes, Balione, her general, deserted to her enemies.

"From these misfortunes, and the unhappy divisions in the republic, Giovanni flattered himself he might be able to procure the return of himself and his family, especially as cardinal Sforza, as if united by similitude of fortunes, declared

his interest to be inseparably the same with that of the Medici. But all these pleasing appearances vanished; cardinal Sforza died; Pisa was deserted by her allies; and cardinal de la Rovere, the nephew of Sixtus IV. became pope, Oct. 17, 1503, succeeding Pius III. who had survived his election only a month. The new pontiff took the name of Julius II. and one of his first acts of power was, to declare himself the ally of Florence, with whom he first signed a treaty, and then a peace. Florence, by this extraordinary alteration, regained her lost dominions, and civil discord subsiding, the Medici seemed for ever excluded her walls.

“Giovanni’s drooping hopes, however, were soon raised again by the folly of Soderini, who had exasperated his new ally, the pope, by imprudently permitting a general council, called by Lewis XII. to sit at Pisa. In revenge for this insult, and to take from the French a power that was their great support, his holiness determined to restore the Medici; as it would necessarily destroy Soderini, who was at the head of the republic, and in his stead place Giovanni, who was, both from interest and inclination, the enemy of a nation that he could not endure.”

“Several favourable circumstances occurred to promote this change. The Florentines, disgusted with Soderini’s impolitic conduct, of having himself declared gonfalonier for life, in imitation of Cæsar’s perpetual dictatorship, were convinced that they were no more safe under him than they had been before the expulsion of the Medici, nor that they enjoyed more freedom under the government of Soderini than they had done under that of the exiled family; and

they perceived, that they were neither so rich nor so happy as before the expulsion of the latter.

“Soderini too was the ally of France, who had treated the commonwealth with an excess of haughtiness. Great numbers of the citizens were secretly attached to the Medici from friendship, interest, or gratitude, and not a few from fear and the love of change, which always has its charms with the populace.

“No person could be better adapted to profit by these favourable conjunctures than Giovanni; he possessed every requisite to please, was in the prime of his life, handsome, graceful, polite, affable, magnificent, and liberal. So many splendid qualities clothed with the cardinalate, and invested with both the legatineships of Perugia and Bologna, with the recollection of his father’s great merit, confirmed the wavering, and won new partizans. The religious looked upon him as the mediator between them and heaven, and the young nobility trusted to him to support them in their extravagancies.

“In this crisis nothing could be more opportune than the gonfalonier’s joining the French in their attempts upon Milan; as it convinced Julius that he and France were not to be separated, and determined him no longer to defer the ruin of his interest in Florence by the recal of the Medici.

“Upon the eve, as Giovanni supposed, of this being accomplished, he saw himself, by the loss of the battle of Ravenna, a prisoner to Lewis XII. of which Julius was no sooner informed, than by a monitory addressed to the conqueror, he demanded his liberation.

“Giovanni at the same time re-

ceived from his holiness a commission to absolve such of the victorious soldiers as applied for pardon, for having dared to withstand the arms of the vicar of Christ, and a power of granting funereal rites to the dead : it is impossible to express the effects this produced. The soldiers, respecting him as alone having true apostolic power, thronged to him, and not only the common men, but the ennobled persons of the illustrious families of Visconti, Palavicini, and Trivalzi ; perhaps too the opposition of Giovanni's character to San Severino, the legate of the council of Pisa, not a little contributed to this, for he was reserved, haughty, and severe ; and instead of the habit of peace, in which his rival appeared, he wore bright shining armour.

“ To prevent the desertion of the army, which looked up to him with reverence and love, it was resolved to send him into France, no place in Italy being judged proper to confine him. Giovanni finding the intention of his enemies, prudently threw every impediment in the way, prolonging his stay in the camp as long as possible ; and when obliged to commence his journey, he pursued the same plan, flattering himself that some favourable circumstance might offer to assist him in making his escape.

“ Early one morning, as Giovanni was preparing to take a boat to pass over the river Po, opposite to Bisignana, Rinaldo Zallo, a noble Venetian, observing the sacred dignity of the prisoner, resolved, if possible, to procure him his liberty ; for this purpose collecting with expedition his domestics, and some peasants of the village of Del Cairo, whom he ordered to advance shouting, and fall upon the guard. The project answered

the kind design of Zallo, for the guard affrighted, by supposing them a regular body of forces, deserted their prisoner, to seek their own safety in flight.

“ His escape gave new life to the hopes of the party ; Julius instantly renounced the treaty he had solemnly concluded with Florence, and at a congress of the holy league it was resolved, through the persuasion of the papal ambassador, seconded by the entreaties of Julian, the brother of Giovanni, to restore the Medici to their country. To carry this into effect, Giovanni was invested with legatine power throughout Tuscany, and put at the head of the pontifical army, which was joined by the troops of Naples, commanded by the viceroy of Ferdinand the Catholic.

“ It was to no purpose the Florentines urged the repeated treaties that had been concluded between them and the allies, and the exactness with which they had fulfilled the last. The confederates insisted upon Soderini's abdicating the gonfaloniership, and admitting the Medici into Florence ; this he absolutely refused.

“ The sordid avarice of Soderini defeated its own aim, and befriended the Medici to a great degree ; he had heretofore refused the assistance of the emperor Maximilian at a stipulated price, so now he refused to part with thirty thousand ducats, which the covetous viceroy asked as the terms of betraying the interest of the exiled family.

“ He foolishly relied upon the faith of the fickle multitude. Fatal security ! Prato was stormed, and Pistoia revolted, declaring for the Medici. These misfortunes filled Florence with discontent, and whilst a revolt was each mo-

ment

ment threatened, Julian, with three other young noblemen, accomplished the revolution. The names of these grandees were Bartolomeo Valori, Paulo Vettori, and Antonio Francesco Albizi; the scheme was planned in a conference held at a country seat not far from Florence.

"They carried their intentions into execution by secretly entering the city with their partizans, when seizing Soderini, they obliged him, by threatening instant death in case of refusal, to quit the magistracy. The unhappy man tremblingly complied with commands he durst not dispute, and fled immediately after to Ragusa by sea, with the money he could convey away; but the four youths who undertook the plot seized upon the public treasury, and then assembled the people, taking advantage of the universal panic to procure the repeal of the banishment of the Medici.

"The artful Julius, gratified that he had restored the exiled family, wished them only to be esteemed as private citizens of Florence, supposing them equal in that capacity to contend with the French faction; and flattered himself, that whilst he thus kept them, he might depend upon the fidelity of Giovanni. This however did not satisfy the cardinal; he was too penetrating to be long the dupe of the pontiff's ambition.

"To counteract his holiness's design, he used all those blandishments that seemed so natural to him, and which won, deservedly won, every heart. He protected the women of Prato from the brutality of the soldiers, and put a stop to the carnage of the men of that place. He acted with moderation to all; he interceded with his friends to spare the most violent enemies of his house. He gained

the young nobility by an excess of liberality.

"Having by these means prepared for the completion of his project, he excused himself from paying the viceroy of Naples, pretending that he could not procure the money, owing to the French faction in the city, who threw every obstacle to it in his way. The greedy vice-king fell into the snare so artfully laid for him; he, anxious to secure the stipulated sum, and disregarding the manner in which it was raised, told Giovanni that he might dispose of the city in what manner he chose, as most conducive to obtain the wished-for money.

"This was a moment not to be lost, he assembled the people in the great square, where he stationed his friends, many of whom were lately won by the money he had judiciously applied; these all voted for a change in the form of government, and placed none but such as he approved in the magistracy; few, except Baptisto, Rodolphi, the new gonfalonier, and the other officers of justice, opposing it, but these were borne down, as prejudiced to their own interest; those who had the same sentiments finding themselves surrounded by the Neapolitan troops, lent for the present purpose by the viceroy, knowing how vain, how dangerous would be their opposition, appeared to acquiesce in what they could not prevent.

"This revolution at once surprised and alarmed Julius; knowing that the Catholic king paid no regard to the most solemn treaties, when it was his interest to break them, he imagined that Giovanni had won him over by some extraordinary temptation, never supposing that the young cardinal

could have dared to have acted with such determined courage, had not he depended upon the support of so powerful a prince. He feared the power of Spain equally with that of France, and felt himself ill at ease in supposing that two such powerful states should almost surround his dominions, who were allies, and could, with the assistance drawn from Spain, give laws to the patrimony of St. Peter. Entertaining these sentiments, it is not to be wondered at that his holiness determined to deprive Giovanni of that consequence he had dared to seize without his participation.

“ Perhaps nothing could have saved the Medici from a cruel reverse to their newly renewed consequence, but the timely death of the violent Julius II. who was taken from his earthly grandeur, February 21, 1513.

“ Though the Medici were solately reinstated in the government of Florence, yet Giovanni had the courage to leave the republic and repair to Rome, to assist in the conclave at the election of a successor to Julius. Whilst detained in this confinement he fell ill, scandal says of a complaint never occasioned by chastity, and the young and the old cardinals quarrelling which should appoint a future pope, both parties at length acquiesced in nominating Giovanni, though only thirty-seven years of age, from the supposition that his present malady would soon terminate fatally; and Giovanni, to the joint surprise of the world, and of himself, was saluted sovereign pontiff, March 10, in the preceding year, assuming the name of Leo X. upon the occasion, in conformity to the usage of the popes.

“ Leo, in his coronation, displayed a magnificence that exceeded whatever had been seen in

Rome; the expences were more than one hundred thousand crowns. It was celebrated upon the anniversary of the battle of Ravenna; and his holiness rode the same horse he did when he had been captured. It is foreign to the design of these memoirs to write the history of the papacy during his pontificate, but only continue to represent him to the reader as the principal of the house of Medici.

“ What a change was here in the fortune of the lately exiled cardinal! He was now sovereign of two considerable states, and, in right of one, the acknowledged head of Europe. Leo regarded his elevation in no other estimation, than as the means it afforded him to raise his family to permanent sovereignty.

“ The most powerful monarchs vied with each other in offering him and his family their friendship; Ferdinand the Catholic, and Francis I. the successor of Lewis XII. strove who should most ingratiate themselves by their liberality to the Medici. The former proposed an advantageous marriage between Julian and a princess of Cordona, allied to the crown of Spain, but Francis outbid him by offering his aunt, Philiberta, daughter of Philibert, and sister of Charles, dukes of Savoy. In right of this lady he became duke of Nemours, and by the bounty of his brother he was empowered to settle upon his bride one hundred thousand ducats. Henry VIII. who also courted the friendship of the Medici, created the duke knight of the garter, and dedicated to his holiness his well known book written against the tenets of Luther, for which Leo gave him the title of Defender of the Faith.

“ Leo, not content with the honours and titles he had procured Julian,

Julian, meditated to raise him to the sovereignty of Modena, Reggio, Parma, Placenza, and the Ferrareze. The four latter had been mortgaged to his holiness by the emperor Maximilian for forty thousand ducats, for which he was declared hereditary vicar, and had not Maximilian redeemed them, Leo would have conveyed them over to Julian.

“The ambitious pontiff aimed at still higher promotion for his brother; he meant to wrest the crown of Naples from Arragon, and place it upon his head, and there can be little doubt but that he would have attained some greater dignity for him, had not death snatched Julian away. His loss was greatly deplored both by his family and the public, because with a taste equal to Leo's he united many distinguished virtues. Julian was born in 1478, and died March 17, 1516, and was buried in the church of St. Lorenzo, in Florence. His monument was the work of Michael Angelo, whose much admired statues of Day and Night are a part of it. By Philiberta he had no child; but he left Hippolito, an illegitimate son, who became a cardinal.

“Leo accomplished his wish in providing for Julian, without giving uneasiness, or being guilty of injustice to any one; but his conduct was most reproachable in his advancement of Lorenzo, the son of the unfortunate Pietro. He had given him an excellent education, and placed him over the republic of Florence to govern under himself. To raise him to an independent sovereignty, however, was his aim, and he fixed upon Urbino, though its duke, Francisco-Maria, had shewed every kindness to him and his brother in the first years of their banishment. But

gratitude was of little avail when interest called; besides, the duke had been averse to the restoration of the Medicean power in Florence, which Leo thought abrogated all former obligation.

“The amiable Julian whilst he lived had constantly opposed Leo's intention, as inconsistent with decency and honour, but his death left his holiness at liberty to act as he pleased, without such a monitor to check his designs. The duke of Urbino's character was not irreproachable; an excuse for the intended violence was easily procured: he had in the heat of passion stabbed the cardinal of Pavia for his attachment to France; this was the crime principally insisted upon, though his having lost Bologna to the papacy, his opposing the restoration of the Medici, and possessing a fine principality, were the greatest in the eye of the greedy ambitious pontiff.

“Leo fulminated his thunder against him, and declared his duchy forfeited to the holy see, of which he held. Francisco-Maria did not pay implicit obedience, he remonstrated, he did more, he put himself in a posture of defence, but the treasury of Florence poured out her ample stores to obtain what rendered arms of little avail. The soldiers were bribed, and the duke was obliged to leave his dominions to the Medici, to whom he had formerly given asylum. This business cost eight hundred thousand ducats, but the annual revenue of Urbino was very great; even Pisaro, San Leo, and Singalia, which were separate members of it, and conquered with the duchy, yielded a revenue of twenty-five thousand ducats.

“His holiness having provided Lorenzo, his nephew, with a principality, united him in marriage to

to Madelaine de la Tour, of Auvergne, of the house of Bouillon, allied to the blood royal of France. The lying Sleidan, to use the epithet of the emperor Charles V. calls this lady Galla, of the house of Bolonnois, but she was the second daughter of John de la Tour, count of Auvergne, descended from a brother of Godfrey, the first Christian king of Jerusalem, by Jane of Bourbon, sister to the count of Vendosme. She brought Lorenzo a fortune of ten thousand ducats per annum, chiefly the gift of Francis I. who also presented him with fifty thousand ducats out of the money raised for the crusade against the sultan Selim I. and which Leo had given a brief to that monarch to apply to his own use.

“ It is not easy to estimate the grief of this pontiff, when he saw this prince brought to an early grave, by a lingering illness contracted in France from youthful intemperance, and in a few days afterwards Madelaine, in bringing into the world Catherine, their only child. The little orphan became queen of France, and is so well known for the uncommon beauty, fine accomplishments, and the vast extent of abilities she possessed, but which were rendered dangerous in the extreme by the atrocious wickedness of her manners.

“ Lorenzo had little to recommend him to Leo, except his relationship, as his character was chiefly formed of deceit, revenge, and cowardice. When he had shamefully deserted France, and dreaded her vengeance, he meanly threw the whole blame upon his uncle and benefactor. Instead of answering the challenge of the injured duke of Urbino, as military honour demanded, he basely hired

assassins to murder him, which they were near perpetrating. Lorenzo died May 4, 1519; his remains were deposited in the sacristy of St. Lorenzo's church, near those of the duke of Nemours. His monument is also the workmanship of Michael Angelo; his effigies, and the figure of Aurora and Twilight, are the admiration of connoisseurs.

“ Leo did not confine his favours to the nearest of his name. He was the patron of every one of his family, whether of the male or female line, not forgetting the illegitimate branches. He even formed the project of leaving Julio, the posthumous natural son of the unfortunate Julian, who fell a victim to the malice of pope Sixtus IV. and the Pazzi, his successor in the papal see. Lorenzo, the Magnificent, had shewn his particular regard for his brother Julian, by an extreme tenderness for this his son, whom he educated with his own children, treated as his nephew, and loaded with every kindness.

“ His fine parts, learning, and taste, still, if possible, more endeared all the Medici to him. His courage, assiduity, and the ease and dexterity with which he performed the most difficult and hazardous enterprizes, won him the favour of the discerning Julius, who created him a knight of Rhodes, and grand prior of Capua, and as such he carried the standard of the military order at the coronation of Leo.

“ The pontiff was no sooner seated upon the papal throne, than he obliged Julio to go into the church, though his inclination led him most to the camp. Ecclesiastical honours crowded upon him. He received the archiepiscopate of Florence, and the following year

was presented with a cardinal's hat, and made chancellor of the Roman church, the next dignitary to the pope. The emperor Charles V. granted him great pensions, and when Leo broke with Cæsar, Francis I. to make a recompence for the loss it would occasion to the cardinal, assigned him an annuity and preferments to the value of ten thousand ducats yearly, as he had before done to Lorenzo. His promotions in the church were beyond all decency, holding bishopricks in most of the kingdoms in Europe; and Leo, after Lorenzo's death, appointed him governor of Florence.

"In all these various situations, Julio acted with consummate prudence, and by the confidence Leo placed in him, he plainly pointed him out as heir to the Medicean grandeur. There was none of the elder branch of the family to contest it with him, and if there had, his vast advantages would have secured it to him against every opponent.

"In this situation was the house of Medici, when Leo, its head, was suddenly called away by excess of joy; for whilst he sat at supper, news was brought him that the French were beaten out of Italy; he cried out, 'God has been so merciful to me, as to let me see three things, which I desired from the bottom of my heart:—To return with honour into Florence, whence I was banished with shame; to have merit sufficient to advance me to the papacy; and to see the French beaten out of Italy.' In pronouncing of which last words, he fell dead with the glass he held in his hand.

"This event took place December 2, 1521, when he had within a few days completed his forty-eighth year, and sat in the papal

chair about eight. His remains were deposited in a brick grave in St. Peter's church, but were afterwards removed by Paul III. to the church of St. Maria-sopra-Minerva.

"Revenge, more than policy, made Leo the inveterate enemy of France; he remembered that the misfortunes of his house were in a great measure owing to that nation; but whenever his own or his family's interest demanded it, he altered his conduct. He professed the utmost affection for Francis I. at Bologna, where they had an interview, yet he took the first opportunity to break his engagements with that monarch.

"Leo's excess of magnificence charmed the Romans; a medal was struck with *Liberalitas Pontificia* upon the reverse, with a device suitable to the motto. He was the first pontiff that had a medal elegantly wrought; his predecessor began to strike them. Martin I. is the earliest who had one struck in honour of his memory.

"Leo's ambition and inclination to enlarge the patrimony of St. Peter was equal to that of his predecessor; but Julius left a full, Leo an empty treasury. 'Other pontificates,' it was said, 'expired at the death of a pope, but his continued long after.' His unbounded magnificence and liberality, which his revenue, immense as it was, could not support, by producing the sale of indulgencies, began the Reformation. Some of them the pope had given to be raised by sale, in particular provinces, to his relations and friends; Saxony was apportioned to his sister Maddelene, the wife of Francisco Cibo, son of Innocent VIII. not more from affinity to her than in gratitude to him, whose family had treated

treated the Medici in the kindest manner after their expulsion from Florence. These were sold at so great and extravagant a price, that it called forth Luthier, and Luther, freedom from papal tyranny.

“His affection to his family, by its excess, became highly criminal, because neither justice, honour, or gratitude, were any impediment to the promoting their interest, forgetting for that purpose every thing due to his sacred character. It is said he did not even pretend to believe in revelation. His mirth was

that of a Bacchanalian. With all these excessive defects, he will ever be remembered by the lovers of learning and taste with veneration. His reign was the golden age of literature, and the arts were not less obliged to him, owing in a great measure to his father having selected those of the highest celebrity in every science for his tutors and early companions. How much is it to be lamented, that he was not equally virtuous as learned and elegant.”

MEMOIRS OF BARON BORN.

[From TRAVELS IN HUNGARY, &c. by ROBERT TOWNSON, LL.D. &c.]

“THE Baron was born at Carlsburg in Transylvania, of a noble family, and came early in life to Vienna, and studied under the Jesuits; who, no doubt, perceiving in him more than common abilities, and that he would one day be an honour to their order, prevailed on him to enter into it; but of this society he was a member only for about a year and a half. He then left Vienna and went to Prague, where, as it is the custom in Germany, he studied the law. As soon as he had completed his studies, he made a tour through a part of Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, and France; and returning to Prague, he engaged in the studies of natural history, mining, and their connected branches; and in 1770 he was received into the department of the mines and mint at Prague. As we learn from his letters, this year he made a tour, and visited the principal mines of Hungary and Transylvania, and during it kept up a correspondence

with the celebrated Ferber, who in 1774 published his letters.—It was in this tour that he so nearly lost his life, and where he was struck with that disease which embittered the rest of his days, and which was only rendered supportable by a strong philosophic mind and active disposition.

“It was at Felfo-Banya where he met with this misfortune, as appears from his eighteenth letter to Mr. Ferber. He descended here into a mine, where fire was used to detach the ore, to observe the efficacy of this means, too soon after the fire had been extinguished, and whilst the mine was full of arsenical vapours raised by the heat. ‘My long silence,’ says he to his friend Ferber, ‘is the consequence of an unlucky accident, which had almost cost me my life. I descended the Great Mine to see the manner of applying the fire, and its effects on the mine, when the fire was hardly extinct, and the mine was still full of smoke.’

How

How greatly he suffered in his health by this accident appears from his letter which we mentioned when we spoke of Tokay; where it will be remembered he complained that he could hardly bear the motion of his carriage: upon this misfortune he hastened to Vienna. After this he was appointed at Prague counsellor of the mines. In 1771 he published a small work of the Jesuit Poda, on the machinery used about mines; and the next year his *Lithophylacium Borneanum*. This is the catalogue of his collection of fossils which he afterwards disposed of to the hon. Mr. Greville. This work drew on him the attention of mineralogists, and brought him into correspondence with the first men in this line. He was now made a member of the Royal Societies of Stockholm, Sienna and Padua; and in 1774, the same honour was conferred on him by the Royal Society of London.

“ During his residence in Bohemia, he did not apply himself to the business of his charge alone; but his active disposition induced him to seek for opportunities of extending knowledge, and of being useful to the world.—He took a part in the work entitled ‘*Portraits of the Learned Men and Artists of Bohemia and Moravia*.’ He was likewise concerned in the ‘*Acta Literaria Bohemæ et Moraviæ*’; and the editor of the latter publicly acknowledges in the preface to it, how much Bohemian literature is indebted to him. Prague and Vienna were both without a public cabinet for the use of the students: it was at his instigation that government was induced to form one, and he himself assisted by his contributions and his labours. In 1775 he laid the foundation of a literary society, which published several volumes under the title of

‘*Memoirs of a private Society in Bohemia*.’

“ His fame reaching the empress Mary Theresa, in 1776 she called him to Vienna to arrange and describe the imperial collection: and about two years after, he published the splendid work containing the ‘*Conchology*’ in the execution of this, I believe, he had some assistance. The empress defrayed the expences for a certain number of copies. On the death of this patron the work was discontinued, her successor, the emperor Joseph, not favouring the undertaking. He had likewise the honour of instructing the arch-duchess Maria Anna in natural history, who was partial to this entertaining study; and he formed and arranged for her a neat museum. In 1779 he was raised to the office of Actual Counsellor of the court chamber (*Hof Kammer*) in the department of the mines and mint. This office detained him constantly in Vienna, and engaged the chief part of his time.

“ The consequences of his misfortune at Felfo-Banya began now to be felt in the severest manner; he was attacked with the most excruciating colics, which rose to such a degree as to threaten a speedy termination of his life and miseries. In this depth of torment he had recourse to the usual calmer of bodily pain, opium; and a large portion of this being placed by the side of him, which he was ordered only to take in small doses; once brought to desperation through the intensity of his pain, he swallowed it at one draught. This brought on a lethargy, which lasted four-and-twenty hours; but when he awoke he was free of his pains. The disorder now attacked his legs and feet, particularly his right leg, and in this he was lame for the rest

of his life; sometimes the lameness was accompanied by pain, sometimes not. But his feet by degrees withered, and he was obliged to sit, or lie, or lean upon a sofa; though sometimes he was so well as to be able to sit upon a stool, but not to move from one room to the other without assistance.

“ His free and active genius led him to interest himself in all the occurrences of the times, and to take an active part in all the institutions and plans for enlightening and reforming mankind. With these benevolent intentions he formed connections with the Free Masons, whose views in this part of the world were something more than eating and drinking, as may be conjectured by the laws and regulations made against masonry by the emperor Joseph. Under Theresa, this order was obliged to keep itself very secret in Austria; but Joseph, on his coming to the throne, tolerated it, and the baron founded in the Austrian metropolis a lodge called the ‘ True Concord.’ This was no card club, or association for eating and drinking, where the leading members were chosen by their capacity for taking in solids and liquids, and where a good song was considered as a first rate qualification; but a society of learned men, whose lodge was a place of rendezvous for the literati of the capital.

“ No doubt the obstacles these gentlemen would find, to the progress of science and useful knowledge, in the church hierarchy, and in the cabals of courtiers, would draw their attention to political subjects; and subjects were really discussed here which the church had forbid to be spoken of, and which the government must have wished not to be thought of. At

their meetings, dissertations on some subject of History, Ethics, or Moral Philosophy, were read by the members; and commonly something on the history of ancient and modern mysteries, and secret societies. These were afterwards published in the Diary for Freemasons, for the use of the initiated, and not for public sale.—In the winter they met occasionally, and held more public discourses, to which the members of the other lodges were allowed access. As most of the learned of Vienna belonged to this lodge, it was very natural to suppose, that many of the dissertations read here were not quite within the limits of the original plan of the society. It was these dissertations, I believe, which gave rise to another periodical work, entitled, ‘ *Physikalische Arbeiten der einträchtigen Freunde in Wien,*’ which was continued for some time by the Baron and his brother Masons. He was likewise active in extirpating superstitions of various kinds which had crept into the other lodges, and equally zealous in giving to these societies such an organization as might render them useful to the public.

“ The Baron, and many others of his lodge, belonged to the society of the ‘ Illuminated.’ This was no dishonour to him: the views of this order, at least at first, seem to have been commendable; they were the improvement of mankind, not the destruction of society. Such institutions are only useful or dangerous, and to be approved of or condemned, according to the state of society; and this was before the French revolution, and in a country less enlightened than almost any other part of Germany. So zealous a friend was he to them, that when the elector of Bavaria ordered

dered all those in his service to quit this order, he was so displeased that he returned the academy of Munich the diploma they had sent him on their receiving him amongst them, publicly avowed his attachment to the order, and thought it proper to break off all further connection with Bavaria as a member of its literary society. The Free Masons did not long retain the patronage of their sovereign; the emperor Joseph soon became jealous of their influence, and put them under such restrictions, and clogged them with such incumbrances, as to amount almost to a prohibition; and as such they acted, for the society found it necessary to dissolve.

“What raised the baron so high in the public opinion, was his knowledge of mineralogy, and his successful experiments in metallurgy, and principally in the process of amalgamation. The use of quicksilver in extracting the noble metals from their ores, was not a discovery of the baron's, nor of the century in which he lived; yet he extended so far its application in metallurgy as to form a brilliant epoch in this most important art. After he had at great expence made many private experiments, and was convinced of the utility of his method, he laid before the emperor an account of his discovery, who gave orders that a decisive experiment on a large quantity of ore should be made at Schemnitz in Hungary. To see this he invited many of the most celebrated chymists and metallurgists of Europe; and Ferber, Elhujer, Charpentier, Trebra, Poda, and many more were present, and approved of his invention. On this general approbation he published, by order of the emperor, his *Treatise on the Process of Amalgamation*, with a great many

engravings of the requisite instruments and machinery. To suppose that his success, whilst it brought him fame and emolument, did not draw upon him the envy and ill will of many of his brother metallurgists and associates in office, would show a great ignorance of what is daily passing in common life. Envy has its share even in maintaining order in society: it is this which tends to keep the great from rising higher, whilst a contrary passion lifts up the little, or prevents them from falling lower.

“Though great cabals were raised against him, and against the introduction of his method, yet the advantages of it in many cases were so evident, that the emperor ordered it to be used in his Hungarian mines; and as a recompense for his discovery, gave him for ten years the third part of the savings arising from its application, and four per cent. of this third part for the next twenty years. Even this did not defend him from being still harassed by his enemies; obstacles were still thrown in the way to prevent the introduction and success of his discovery, and to defraud him of his well-earned recompense.

“Though he suffered very much in the latter part of his life, yet this did not prevent him from continuing his literary pursuits. In 1790 he published his ‘*Catalogue methodique raisonné*’ of the collection of fossils of Miss Raab, which had been chiefly formed by his donations. This work, elegantly printed in two volumes, was well received by the public, and he was writing the ‘*Fausti Leopoldini*,’ and a mineralogical work, when death put an end to his useful life and to his sufferings.

“Notwithstanding the varied advice of his physicians, his disease conti-

continued : in such a state quacks find easy access to the sick ; who is not then ready to seize the nostrum of the bold pretender ? One of these gave him a decoction which soon calmed his sufferings, and which he was assured would cure him in a few weeks. He continued the use of this for the last five months of his life : it really diminished his pains ; but his friends observed that his cheerfulness which hitherto had not left him, diminished likewise, and that spasms often attacked his upper limbs. On the 21st of July, 1791, he was seized with spasms and cold ; the former soon subsided on friction, but he lost his speech. On the subsequent days he had different attacks till the 28th, when he found himself better, but he was soon attacked again with spasms, and in these he expired.

“ Born was of a middle size and delicate constitution, dark complexion, black hair, and large black eyebrows. Wit and satire, and a quick comprehension, were marked in his eyes, and his lively and penetrating genius appeared in his countenance. Besides being a good Latin classic, he was master of most European languages of note, and possessed a deal of general information no ways connected with those branches of science required in his profession. He was a great wit and satirist, and a good companion even under the sufferings of bodily pain. His too liberal and unguarded use of satire made him many enemies. In his youthful days he wrote the ‘Staats Perücke’ for the amusement of his friends : this was afterwards published without his knowledge. But nothing shows more his talent for satire than his ‘Monachologia,’ which he published in 1783, just when the

emperor Joseph was making his reforms in the church : indeed, at any other time such a severe satire on the monks would not have been permitted. They are characterised thus :

‘ Monachus.

‘ *Descriptio.* — Animal avarum, ‘ foetidum, immundum, siticulosum, ‘ iners, inedia potius tolerans quam ‘ laborem ; — vivunt e rapina et quæ- ‘ tu ; mundum sui tantum causa cre- ‘ atum esse prædicant ; coeunt clan- ‘ destine, nuptias non celebrant, fœ- ‘ tus exponunt ; in propriam speciem ‘ sæviunt, et hostem ex insidiis ag- ‘ grediuntur. *Ufus.* Terræ pondus ‘ inutile. Fruges consumere nati.’ And upon the order of Dominicans he says — ‘ Eximio olfactu pollet, ‘ vinum et hæresin e longinquo odo- ‘ rat. Esurit semper polyphagus. ‘ Juniores fame probantur. Vete- ‘ rani, relegata omni cura et occu- ‘ patione, gulæ indulgent, cibis suc- ‘ culentis nutriuntur, molliter cu- ‘ bant, tepide quiescunt, somnum ‘ protrahunt, et ex suis diæta cu- ‘ rant, ut esca omnis in adipem trans- ‘ eat, lardumque adipiscantur : hinc ‘ abdomen prolixum passim præ se ‘ ferunt ; fenes ventricosi maxime ‘ æstimantur. Virginitatis sacræ oso- ‘ res in venerem volgivagam proni ‘ ruunt. Generi humano et sanæ ‘ rationi infestissima species, in cu- ‘ jus creatione non se jactavit auc- ‘ tor naturæ.’

“ The archbishop of Vienna complained to the emperor against this work ; who replied, that it was only the idle and useless part of the spiritual order which was attacked. This was seconded by his ‘Defensio Physiophili ;’ and to this succeeded his ‘Anatomia Mo- ‘ nachi.’ He wrote likewise a satire on Father Hell the astronomer, by publishing a long Latin advertisement, full of irony, announcing a
book

book written against the Free-masons, in the name of this learned Jesuit.

“It must not be forgotten, that his house was always open to the travelling literati who visited Vienna; and that unprotected genius was always sure to find in him a friend and patron. He carried this perhaps too far, so far as to ruin his estate; probably the expectations of receiving a large income from the amalgamation, made him less

attentive to œconomy in his domestic concerns; though I believe his insolvency was chiefly owing to usurers and money-lenders, to whom he was obliged to have recourse to carry on his expensive projects. Through these, though his patrimony was very considerable, he died greatly in debt: this is the more to be lamented, as he left a wife and two daughters.”

MEMOIRS of Dr. ZIMMERMAN.

Extracted from the LIFE of M. ZIMMERMAN, Counsellor of State, Chief Physician to the KING of ENGLAND at HANOVER, &c. Translated from the French of S. A. D. TISSOT, M. D. F. R. S. &c.]

JOHN George Zimmerman was born at Brug, a town in the German part of the Canton of Berne, on the 8th of Dec. 1728. He was the son of the senator J. Zimmerman, of one of those families, as there are many even in the smallest towns of Switzerland, and without doubt in other parts of Europe, which, without any of those titles of rank that are obtained in monarchies, sometimes by money, but often through favour or influence, have distinguished themselves for ages by the integrity with which they have filled the highest employments in their country for the advantage of their fellow-citizens. The mother of M. Zimmerman was a miss Pache of Morges, a town in the French part of the same canton, and daughter to a celebrated counsellor, who had formerly belonged to the parliament of Paris. This circumstance is mentioned because it serves to explain why, though born in a province where German only is spoken.

ken, and though he followed his studies in German cities, and passed a very short time in France, he yet spoke and wrote the two languages with equal facility.

“He was brought up in his father’s house under able masters till the age of fourteen, when he was sent to Berne, where he studied the belles lettres under M. Kirchberger, professor of eloquence and history, and M. Altman, professor of Greek; to both of whom he always acknowledged great obligations. At the end of three years he passed into the school of philosophy, the professor of which, a zealous disciple of Mr. Wolf, knew of philosophy only the metaphysics of his master, and employed the whole year in explaining a very small part even of them. It may easily be imagined how much such a method would tend to disgust an active mind with a science, which, well taught, is of infinite use to every person who wishes to study well; and which has even its allurements,

lurements, inasmuch as we feel our minds enlarged in proportion as we learn to generalize the ideas we have already acquired, and add to them others upon subjects, the very aspect of which had at first sight terrified us.

“ Zimmerman, therefore, never thought himself indebted to M. Brunner for what he learned of true philosophy at Berne (and he certainly did learn a great deal there), but to Messrs. James Tribolet and J. Stapfer, both of them ministers, and distinguished by their genius and their learning.

“ It was during his residence at Berne, that in 1746, a short time after my departure for Montpellier, he came to Morges to pass several months with his mother's relations; at my return, four years afterwards, his genius, his good sense, his amiable and cheerful disposition, were still spoken of with pleasure; and when in 1751 I read his fine Dissertation on Irritability, I already knew and loved the author; a partiality which contributes more than may be generally imagined to make one approve a man's doctrine, even when it is not invincibly demonstrated, as it certainly is in the work of M. Zimmerman.

“ His father died a short time after he had been placed at Berne; and just before the year 1747, in which he was to have finished his studies in philosophy, he had the misfortune to lose his excellent mother. Thus was he left without a friend to consult upon the choice of a profession; a circumstance at all times to be lamented; but which has, in some cases, the advantage of allowing the inclination to follow its own bent, and thereby perhaps of insuring success. Without hesitation he determined in favour of physic; and

the name of Haller, in which Berne gloried, did not permit him to think of studying any where but at Goettingen. He arrived there on the 12th of September 1747, and took his degree on the 14th of August 1751. By Haller he was received as if he had been his own son; he took him into his house, he assisted him with his advice, directed his studies, and was to him a father, preceptor, and friend. Under MM. Haller, Richter, Segner, and Brendel, he cultivated with the same attention every branch of the medical art. He followed the practical lessons of Richter, a pupil of Boerhaave's and bred up in his system, the principles of which will always be safe guides at the bedside of the sick, notwithstanding the contempt which many physicians, desirous of becoming chiefs of sects, have affected to throw on them, in hopes to raise the reputation of their own by discrediting those of that great man.

“ M. Zimmerman also attended the lectures of M. Brendel on the same subject. This gentleman joined to an excellent understanding a profound knowledge of physic, and visited a great many patients: he frequently conceived new and happy ideas; and his lessons became on that account useful and interesting, although a fondness for system has now and then led him astray.

“ Zimmerman did not, however, confine himself to the study of physic: under M. Segner he studied mathematics and natural philosophy; he also learned the English language and studied English literature, which he loved and cultivated all his life. Pope and Thomson were as familiar to him as Homer and Virgil, and the best French poets. He acquired under

M. Achenva

M. Achenval the knowledge of the states of Europe. It is doubtful whether the lessons he received from this master were lessons of politics properly so called, or of that science which now makes so much noise under the name of statistics; but from several passages in his letters I am inclined to think they comprized the principles of both.

“ The four years which he passed at Goettingen were, as may be seen, well employed. He gave himself up to study with the greatest ardour; and was supported by that inward feeling which already told him what he should one day become. In taking possession for him of an estate left him in this country by an aunt, I found in one of his letters, dated from Goettingen in 1748, the following passage: ‘ I lead here the life of a man who wishes to live after his death.’ This life, however, is not that which brings good health; and his began already to decay. He had at that time a slight attack of the hypochondria.

“ Part of the last year that he spent at Goettingen was employed upon a work which afterward became the basis of his reputation. The continual action of the heart, which from the first moment of animation, until death, never ceases alternately to contract and dilate itself, with a regularity which is only deranged by certain passions and certain disorders, has been regarded by observers as one of the most curious phenomena of nature. Every physician who had studied the animal economy had endeavoured to explain it; a multitude of causes had been imagined, none of which were satisfactory, because neither was the true one; and the

glory of the discovery was reserved for M. Haller.

“ Clifton, a celebrated English anatomist, had remarked, in some parts of the human body, a singular property of contraction upon being touched, although there should be no feeling in the part, and he called that property irritability. M. Haller imagined, that if the fibres of the heart had the same property, as several operations appeared to indicate, it was without doubt the cause of its movements; and he assumed this postulatium in his ‘ Outlines of Physiology,’ which appeared in 1747. Still, however, it was only a conjecture, which it was necessary to demonstrate or overturn; and M. Zimmerman undertook to make the requisite experiments. The general plan was, no doubt, given him by Haller; it was necessary that he should tell him what he wished to have discovered, and point out the means which he intended should be employed: several experiments he suggested, and saw them performed; but it is not less true, that the greatest part of the work, its reduction to a plan, the perspicuity of arrangement, and many of the conclusions, are by Zimmerman, who registered down his experiments, his researches, and his reflections, in a thesis which is the fundamental work upon this subject, and to which are fairly attributable all the changes that have since been made in the theory of physic. From the moment when that book was published, the name of Zimmerman resounded through all Europe.”

“ Upon quitting Goettingen, where he had for fellow-students the most distinguished characters (Messrs. Ash, Aurivilius, De Brun, Castel, Meckel, Schobinger, Fre-

delenbourg and Zinn), he went to pass some months in Holland, where he became extremely attached to M. Gaubius; and from thence to Paris, where he spent much of his time with M. Senac, in whom he found a great resemblance to his former instructor M. Brendel.

In 1752, M. Zimmerman returned to Berne, where he almost immediately enjoyed great confidence in his practice, and had the pleasure of again finding his early acquaintance, who received him with the utmost cordiality. It was then that he published in the Neuchatel Journal, without his name, a Letter to M. ****, a celebrated Physician, concerning M. Haller."

"While he resided at Berne, Haller came there to see his friends, and to re-establish his health. At the end of several weeks he determined to return no more to Goettingen, but to fix his abode at Berne; in consequence of which he expressed a wish that his pupil and friend would go to Goettingen to bring his family to him. Zimmerman undertook this journey with the more pleasure, as he, in common with all who had the happiness of that lady's acquaintance, had the most perfect esteem for madame Haller.

"Zimmerman's heart was susceptible of strong attachments, and he formed one for a lady in all respects worthy of him. She was related to Haller, and widow of a Mr. Stek. Her maiden name was Meley. She possessed good sense, a cultivated mind, elegant taste; and what is still more valuable, that sweetness of manner, that equability of temper, that soothing charm of voice, which so frequently recalled his sinking spirits during the time that it pleased heaven to continue their union.

"Shortly after his marriage, the post of physician to the town of Brug, the salary of which is very moderate considering the extent of the place, its revenue, and the duties attached to the situation, became vacant, and the principal citizens requested M. Zimmerman to undertake it. It is natural to love the places where we have passed our youth; and he had there relations, friends, and an excellent house, which, notwithstanding his agreeable situation at Berne, determined him to return to his natal soil.

"It was at this time that an acquaintance commenced between M. Zimmerman and myself; an acquaintance which has been endeared by reciprocal affection."

"His reputation in practice was established when he arrived at Brug, and he became immediately the physician not only of the town, but of all the country round, in which the patients were very numerous. But this was still not sufficient wholly to occupy his ardent mind or satisfy his thirst for knowledge; each fresh acquisition only served to increase the desire for more. M. Zimmerman read much, not only in physic, but in morality, philosophy, literature, history, travels, and periodical publications. Even novels he did not despise. It is indeed difficult to discover why good works of that sort should be lightly esteemed. There are no literary productions in which man is so well drawn, the resources of his mind so well disclosed, and the secret recesses of his heart so clearly developed. Good novels are the natural history of moral man, and ought on that account to be read with attention. English novels, and those of M. Wieland, with whom he was intimately acquainted, gave him the greatest pleasure; and

and he amused his mind by committing to paper the ideas which (as with every man who thinks) were produced by every perusal. These he afterwards formed into small pieces, and had them inserted in a journal intitled the *Moniteur*, which was printed at Zurich, and which I have heard commended by very good judges.

“ What he wrote to me on this occasion explains the intention with which he composed his most considerable work, and that to which he was most attached, namely, his ‘*Treatise on Solitude* ;’ ‘ I love solitude, and I find pleasure no where but at home ; I write to procure myself amusement.’ It was natural for him to be happy at home ; beside his wife, his mother-in-law, a very sensible woman, lived there with him ; and in a twelve-month after his marriage he had become a father. Yet he had not always loved solitude, and he once knew how to be happy away from home. This sudden change was in a great measure owing to the place of his abode, and it had the greatest influence over every moment of his life. Ever since he had first quitted Brug to go to college, he had lived either at Berne or at Goettingen, and he had formed at both those places connexions with sensible, intelligent, and amiable young men, whose conversation he truly enjoyed, as they enabled him to acquire knowledge, to display his talents, and exercise his genius ; a high gratification, no doubt, to those who are happily so endowed. He lived with associates of his own age, and he found among his patients persons worthy his regard. He had also within his reach every assistance necessary for the cultivation of letters and the sciences, which is a very strong inducement

whenever knowledge is properly estimated.

“ The greater part of these enjoyments M. Zimmerman lost when he went to Brug : I do not mean to say that there are no persons of good sense, not enlightened or amiable people in small towns ; perhaps, there are even more, proportionably, than in large ones ; and I know, by the letters I had from him there, that there were such in Brug ; but in a small town the number of such persons can be but few ; they have their professions, their callings, and their family duties, to occupy their attention ; they belong to society, and they do not like to separate from it in order to give themselves up wholly to one friend. In this there is much to commend. Beside, a man of letters wants a public library, book-sellers, literary friends, and the newest publications, which an individual who is not rich cannot easily procure, and which lose their value if there is no one to converse with about them. A person who loves his profession is desirous of associating with others who like it also, with whom he may consult, and to whom he may impart his discoveries.

“ M. Zimmerman felt too deeply all these wants ; he complained of them, and his letters frequently recalled to my mind some of those spoiled children who, when they have not all the playthings they want, will not amuse themselves with those which they have ; and whose enjoyment of what they have, is destroyed by reflections on what they have not.”

“ He found no allurements at Brug, because he thought there could be none there ; having always had a very tender and delicate nervous system, the frequent sensation of discontent threw him in-

to the hypochondria, and the hypochondria increased his taste for solitude, which may also exist without any trouble of the mind."

"M. Zimmerman's taste for solitude did not, however, render him neglectful of the functions which his employment imposed upon him, and which he fulfilled with the greatest tenderness and most scrupulous exactness. It was a duty, and the discharge of it gave him pleasure; besides, he loved physic; an extraordinary, difficult, or dangerous disorder engaged his extreme attention, and he scarcely ever quitted his patient."

"Upon leaving his patients M. Zimmerman usually returned home; and when he went into company it was generally either to please Mad. Zimmerman, or upon some particular occasions, when he was rather compelled by necessity than courted by pleasure."

"When the fits of the hypochondria had left him, which sometimes happened, his gaiety returned, and for a few days he would, from choice, mix in society; the true spirit of which, and what can alone render it interesting, is, that every one brings his share of amusement according to his means; that those who are most able give most; that every one carries thither that good-humour which consists in the making himself agreeable to every body; and, above all, that nobody can think he has a right to receive more than he gives."

"In this situation Zimmerman passed fourteen years of his life, dividing his time between the study and the practice of physic, in reading good books on other subjects, in composing, and in corresponding with his friends. His letters

during that period presented me, weekly, and sometimes oftener, with an exact account of his occupation as a physician, of his studies, of his plans, of his manner of living, of his troubles, and of his pleasures.

"Without having ever seen him, I knew him intimately, because no man was ever more open and unreserved to his friends, and I had him always in my mind's eye."

"From the time of his going to Brug, he wrote for the Journal of Zurich. Two of the pieces he published in it, excited much conversation in every place where the Journal was read. 'The first of these was a dream that he had in the night of the 5th of November 1755, concerning the state of the soul after death, which he related without addition or abridgment: the second was a plan of a catechism for small towns; a satire upon several ridiculous customs; and, as the same customs are to be found in towns of great inequality, more than one thought itself the object of the raillery, and became extremely angry; and one of the authors of the Journal was very near being ill treated while passing through W*****."

"His first essay upon Solitude appeared toward the end of 1756. It is a very short work, and has been translated within these few years into Italian by M. Antoni, a very able physician of Vicenza."

"He formed also the plan of his treatise upon 'Experience in Physic,' of which he sent me a very detailed sketch; and it was in speaking to me about this work that he defined a quack to be, 'a wife man who profits from the folly of others;' although there
cer-

certainly never was a man who disliked that sort of wisdom more than himself.

“ The first volume did not appear till the end of 1763, and was not translated before 1774. It is the art of observing, illustrated by some excellent remarks, with the best rules for drawing advantage from observations.”

“ In 1758 M. Zimmerman published his work on ‘ National Pride,’ four editions of which were rapidly printed, each under his own inspection; it was translated into French at Paris in 1769, and has just been reprinted there.”

“ From 1758 to 1763 he devoted to his treatise on ‘ Experience’ all the leisure time which an extensive practice among not only the people of Brug, but those of the surrounding country to a great distance, and even strangers who came to consult him, afforded. In 1760 he was admitted a member of the society at Berlin; and since that time of several other literary bodies, who were eager to receive him. He belonged to the societies of Zurich, Berne, Basle, Munich, Palermo, Pezaro, Goettingen, and to those of physic of Paris, London, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, and lastly, in 1786, he was received into the academy of St. Petersburg.

“ M. Zimmerman had some idea of writing a treatise on the ‘ Vapours and on Hypochondria,’ disorders on which he had made some good observations; but he soon abandoned the project. His employments (as plainly appeared to his friends) did not prevent him from being extremely discontented with his situation. I was sorry for it, and felt that he was made for a more conspicuous scene of action. I neglected nothing that might interest in his favour the two persons who appeared to me most

likely to procure it for him. One was Haller, with whom he was no longer on such good terms as formerly; and the other was the Baron de Kl—, who was here for his health, and who, having been a long time minister at one of the courts of Germany, had a great deal of interest with the ministers of several others. These two gentlemen turned their thoughts toward the Electorate of Hanover; and M. Zimmerman was so well known, that he might have been presented any where with confidence. The Hanoverian minister wrote to the Baron de Kl—, to intreat that he would endeavour to procure for M. Zimmerman one of the first places in the king’s gift, in some of the principal towns of the electorate. Zimmerman, however, would not accept of a place any where but at Hanover, in order that he might be near M. Werlhoff, for whom he had the greatest respect and attachment. He therefore obtained no appointment. Haller even advised him against it, and thought he would do much better to ascend the chair of practical Professor of Physic at Goettingen, which he was sure of procuring for him. Zimmerman neither much affected that sort of occupation, nor the air of Goettingen, which he was afraid would not agree either with his own health, or that of his wife or of his mother-in-law; he refused the place, as did also M. Tredelenbourg, and it was at last given to M. Schroeder. Some time after this it was in agitation to send for him to Berne, upon the death of his friend M. Itz; but this, though designed by the majority of the lords of the council of health, was overturned by those secret instigators, who, in republics as in monarchies, have often more influence over affairs

than the persons publicly appointed to conduct them, who are sometimes utterly at a loss to conceive what it is that impedes the effects of their measures.

“ After that time M. Zimmerman had many offers, which, without being objects of great importance, proved how much confidence was reposed in him. One of these was made him by Count Stadion, who, after having been prime minister to the elector of Mentz, had retired to Varrhausen, a fine seat in Suabia, where he desired to have his advice and his society, and for which he promised him an agreeable house and a considerable salary. Zimmerman did not like the idea of leaving a place which he found too small, for one still smaller, and refused the count's offer. He was the same year invited by the city of Orbe; and the wisdom of the members at the head of the municipality made the invitation as honourable as if it had come from some great court; for courts not unfrequently call upon a celebrated, in preference to a capable man; but the heads of a town, if they are men of enlightened understandings, will never make choice of a physician, unless he be one to whom the health of the citizens may be entrusted with safety.

“ In November 1764, the counts of Mnizech, who were at Berne, having received a commission to find out a librarian for the king, to which post very agreeable and advantageous conditions were attached, thought, from several conversations they had had with M. Zimmerman, and from his work on National Pride, which evinced extensive knowledge, that the post would suit him, and they in consequence made him an offer of it. Zimmerman did not at first

refuse this offer; but in his answer he informed them of the great regret he should feel in embracing a profession that would oblige him to give up his own; the negotiation continued for some months, and at last, on the first of April 1765, he absolutely declined the engagement.

“ In 1761 he became a member of the Patriotic Society of Schintznach, originally projected and arranged by M. Hirzel, at that time a physician, and now counsellor of state at Zurich, and by the late M. J. Iselin, secretary of state at Basle, two of those men in whose names Switzerland will for ever glory, and which had for its object to connect together the distinguished men of each Canton; to produce a general spirit of patriotism; to form an exact representation of Switzerland, according to such designs as the best informed men in each province could give; to persuade the whole country that it formed but one family, and that in whatever part of the Canton a Switzer should find himself, it should be to him as a home; in a word, ‘to maintain a perpetual, an indissoluble friendship, love, union, and concord.’ Zimmerman was the common friend of the two founders, and the first person to whom they communicated the plan. It met with his warmest approbation; and he became one of the nine members who met at Schintznach in May 1761, and never failed to attend the meetings during the time he remained in Switzerland.

“ The meeting of 1764, when M. Hirzel was president, was the first that was very numerous; he was extremely well received, and very happy there. The first letter that he wrote to me after his return to Brug, wherein he speaks principally

pally of his conversations with M. Hirzel and Gefner the poet, as well as that which I received from him in 1775, soon after he had been with the famous Schonpach, breathe an air of the utmost gaiety, and are full of that kind of writing which the English call humour; of which other nations have so little knowledge, that they have not even a term of language by which to express it.

“ In 1765 he was sent for to Soleure, to attend one of the principal women in that city; and no sooner was he known than he was earnestly requested to settle there. The late Advoyer Glutz, a man of great merit, with whom he became acquainted at Schintznach, and who was afterwards one of the chiefs of the state, made the proposition to the council, which was first to take cognizance of it; and it was agreed to. But this council was not absolute; and those whom the measure displeased artfully interposed religion as an obstacle in the way. They asked, ‘ Would a protestant physician inform the sick of their danger soon enough to enable them to attend to their spiritual affairs; and would they not run the risk of dying without confession, without the holy sacrament, and without the extreme unction?’ This objection succeeded, as indeed it could not fail, and the proposal was rejected in the grand council.

“ However agreeable to M. Zimmerman an establishment might have been, in a city where he had found many very distinguished men of genius and character, and an amiable and polite society, he laughed extremely on hearing, some time afterwards, that they had chosen a brother Jesuit apothecary.”

“ Though daily increasing his

celebrity, M. Zimmerman was not the less unhappy; and perhaps his celebrity made him feel the more sensibly, that the theatre on which he was placed was not capacious enough for the energies of his mind: to which may also be added another cause of melancholy. He began to feel the first attacks of that disorder which afterwards, in the year 1771, obliged him to go to Berlin. The confident of all his complaints, I was continually occupied with the means of procuring for him a situation that might be more agreeable to him, a task by no means easy. The same disposition of the nerves that makes us feel so quickly the least trouble, and produces a desire of change, causes also that irresolution and timidity which makes all change alarming. M. Zimmerman's health has been before mentioned, but I must speak of it again. It has so great an influence over the manner of seeing, of judging, and of determining, that in many cases man becomes inexplicable if he be not known. He would not permit me in 1766, when I wrote my letter of thanks to the king of Poland (who had done me the honour of naming me his chief physician), to mention him with M. Tralles as one of the two physicians in whom I had the greatest confidence, and whom I considered as most worthy of that monarch's regard. M. Tralles refused. M. Zimmerman was afterwards sorry; but it was too late; the post had been given away. The year following I was more fortunate, and was able at last to procure for him that place which he has so well filled during the last twenty-seven years of his life. I am sorry to mention myself so often; but I know not how entirely to separate myself from the history

tory of a friend, in the greater part of the incidents of whose life I have participated.

“ Uncertain for some time whether I should accept the appointment of chief physician to the king of England at Hanover, which had become vacant by the death of M. Werlhoff, I had inquired of M. Zimmerman what he would do in case it should be offered him, and I understood by his answer that he would accept it with pleasure. When I had refused it notwithstanding the intreaties of Haller, who, charged with the commission of offering it to me, had used his utmost endeavours to induce my acceptance of it, I proposed to him to recommend M. Zimmerman, who was influenced by none of those reasons that had induced me to decline it; Haller refused. I believe I have before mentioned, that these two gentlemen were not such good friends as they ought always to have been; and all I could obtain of Haller was, to say that I had thought of M. Zimmerman; and that was not sufficient. By directly thanking M. de Munchausen, I thought I could mention him myself; it was easy to support my recommendation by strong reasons; and beside this, I did not recommend a person wholly unknown. I also addressed myself to the Baron de Walmoden, now field marshal of the king's armies, who, though out of administration, and non-resident at the time, had over public affairs all that influence which ability, personal consideration, and connexions with capable ministers, will always produce; lastly, I interested in his favour the Baron de Hochstetten, with whom I had the honour of being acquainted, and who was himself very intimately connected with M. de Munchausen, from whom I re-

ceived the most polite and favourable answer possible. My friend was appointed to the post in the beginning of April 1768, and set out for Hanover on the 11th of July following.

“ I fondly hoped that his departure would be the era of his entrance upon a more happy career, and felicitated myself as having contributed to his establishment: but I was soon sadly undeceived. The carriage in which himself and his family travelled was overturned at the gates of Hanover; his mother-in-law broke her leg; and this accident rendered unhappy the first moments of their abode. A few days after his arrival he lost the lord of the regency most attached to him. The disorder of which I have already mentioned that he had experienced the first attacks at Brug, continued to increase, and was accompanied with such acute pains as rendered the exercise of his duty sometimes painful to him. The jealousy of a colleague, now no more, brought upon him a multitude of those trifling irritations which if he had enjoyed good health he would not have felt, but which the state of his nerves rendered almost insupportable. Several persons vainly considered that he ought to do any thing to gain their good will, and wished to have him continually with them. ‘ Women who have drank coffee with king George the Second persuade themselves that I ought to be as much at their command as I should have been at his.’—They wished to make him their slave, and that was a part for which he was not at all calculated. He knew it was for the disorder, and not for the patient, to regulate the number and the hours of the physician's visits, and he always conducted himself upon this principle, but persons whose

whose caprices he thus thwarted did not (as may be supposed) take much pains to render his abode agreeable. The health of his wife, which always depended upon his own, broke rapidly; that of his children, which had never been strong, did not improve. He often wrote to me from Hanover, as he had done from Brüg, 'Save my wife, or rather save myself; save these children that are dearer to me than life;' and each of his letters caused me very sincerely to regret having contributed to his removal. Happily, the confidence of the public drove him into continual occupation, which is the surest protection against troubles of the mind. The patients of Hanover, the consultations of all the north, and the patients who came in person to consult him, drew him from his melancholy; all his hours were taken up; he passed whole months in full occupation. The greatest relaxations he knew were in some visits to princes who desired his advice in cases of great importance, and whom he never quitted without having inspired them with as much attachment as esteem; and in several journeys to Pyrmont, where he passed part of the water season, which was of service to him for the first and second year; but which afterwards acted as tonics so often do upon irritable persons: they caused spasms.

"Another reason, however, would have been sufficient to make him leave off his visits; he did not find there the repose that he wanted: all the patients wished to have his advice; many came there on his account only; and this was so well known, that in 1780 the hereditary prince, now landgrave, of Hesse Cassel, invited him, at the same time offering very agreeable

conditions, to come to pass the summer at the baths of Willemstad near Hanau; which he refused, because he knew that he should not enjoy there, any more than at Pyrmont, the repose which his own state of health so strongly demanded.

"But if at Hanover M. Zimmerman found some persons ill inclined towards him, he found also friends of great merit and amiable conduct in both sexes. I think that at the head of these he always placed M. de Walmoden (who was constantly giving him proofs of his attachment), M. Stube, secretary of state, and Mad. de Doering his sister, whose mind and virtues he has so well described, and whose friendship performed for him in the end every thing that could be expected of it. His correspondence with his absent friends, who were numerous, continued to be one of the pleasures of his life."

"The pleasure which I received from his letters was perpetually damped, as I have already said, by expressions of his uneasiness, and especially from the end of 1769 by the melancholy occasioned by the declining health of his wife, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the 23d of June, 1770. The portrait he has drawn of her is extremely interesting: 'Leave me to myself! I exclaimed a thousand times to my surrounding friends,' &c. This loss overcame him, and his disorders increased every day; he described most minutely the seat and the progress of his pains, and requested of me, as of his other friends in whom he placed any confidence, means of cure, which I was far from being able to give him. I saw clearly a local disorder, but I could not imagine what it was: I referred him to some skilful surgeon; but there

was

was not one in his neighbourhood in whom he had any confidence; I should have said to him, 'Come to me;' but how could I propose a journey of two hundred leagues to a man to whom the least motion of a carriage was a torment? At last, however, I advised, I pressed him to go to Berlin, to M. Meckel, who would be able to judge of his complaint, would superintend it, and would choose a skilful surgeon to perform the operation, if it should be judged necessary; and I conceived it to be so. My solicitations prevailed, and he arrived at Berlin on the 11th of June, 1771. M. Meckel received him as the best of brothers, and insisted on his living with him, where for five months he enjoyed every thing that could be agreeable in a most amiable family.

"The operation was performed on the 24th of June by M. Smucker, and M. Meckel found the case so interesting as to be induced to make it the subject of a small work which is full of new and useful remarks.

"As soon as he was sufficiently recovered to bear company, he profited of the society of the most enlightened persons of Berlin, not only of men of letters, but of the most distinguished personages of every description, and of the highest rank. This was one of the happiest times of his life. He enjoyed the inexpressible pleasure of a cure after a long and painful disorder, the charms of a delightful private society, the happiness of being received with the utmost satisfaction, and of becoming acquainted and connecting himself with the most distinguished men of letters in Germany. His most intimate connexion was with M. Sulger, whom he had long admired,

and whom it was impossible to know without esteeming.

"The reception he met with on his return to Hanover was also a sensible pleasure for him, and he hoped to enjoy at last a good state of health; but the application that a crowd of consultations required soon deranged his nerves again; pains were felt in the part where the operation had been performed, and the hypochondria returned; besides, the education of his daughter, deprived of the care of her grandmother, who had not long survived her daughter, gave him some uneasiness: he sent her to me in 1773, desiring me to superintend her progress; and she remained here two years, in the same house with myself, under the care of two ladies of great merit.

"It was when he came here in 1775 to take her away, on which occasion he passed five weeks with me, that I had for the first time the pleasure of seeing him, I will not say of beginning to know him, for I found I knew him already; the friend speaking, recalled to me every instant the friend writing, and perfectly resembled the portrait in my 'mind's eye.' I saw the man of genius, who instantly perceives an object under every point of view, and whose imagination enables him to present it under the most agreeable. His conversation was instructive, brilliant, and interspersed with a multitude of interesting facts and pleasant stories: his physiognomy was always animated and expressive: he spoke with great precision on every subject; when he conversed upon medicine, which was frequently the case, I observed in him the most profound principles and the clearest understanding. When he accompanied me in my visits to patients

tients whose cases were dangerous, or when I read to him the consultations I received on the most difficult cases, I always found in him the greatest sagacity in discovering the causes and explaining the symptoms, great accuracy in forming the indications, and exquisite judgment in the choice of remedies; he prescribed very few, but made use only of such as were efficacious. In short, I soon perceived him to be an upright, virtuous, honest man; and his stay here was much shorter than I could have wished it. He took away with him his daughter, who was possessed of all the qualities necessary to justify the extreme tenderness of a father, whose happiness she would have been, had not her health received a stroke from extreme grief a short time after she left Lausanne, from which it never recovered, which threw her into a decline for five years, and was during all that time the occasion of the keenest sensations of grief to M. Zimmerman, who had at that epoch another subject of uneasiness, perhaps still more distressing, the state into which his son had fallen.

"This young gentleman had been subject from early youth to a species of eruption called the tetter or ringworm, which chiefly affected the head, the face, and behind the ears. While it was out, the child was very well, gay, and sensible; but no sooner did it strike in again, than he became weak, his talents disappeared, and he fell into a melancholic apathy, rare at that age. This alternation of health and illness continued till his father sent him to Goettingen at the close of the year 1772, when he had the satisfaction to learn that his whole system was absolutely changed; he recovered his gaiety and displayed great talents. From

Goettingen he went to Straßburg, where, incited by a friend, who like himself was full of genius and emulation, but who enjoyed an excellent state of health, he gave himself up to a study too laborious for nerves naturally weak, and which were at that time affected with regret at leaving Goettingen; he again fell into the most profound melancholy, and wrote to his father, intreating him more earnestly to dispense with his travels to France, Holland, and England, than another would have done for permission to make such a tour. A short time afterwards, about the end of December 1777, he entirely lost his senses."

"For near twenty years he has been a perfect imbecile, happily exempt from all pain and grief, in a good air, and with an excellent man, where M. Hotze placed him, and where he wants for nothing.

"M. Zimmerman, already wounded by this misfortune, had the additional misery of seeing the fatal stroke approach that was to snatch his amiable daughter from him. She died in the summer of 1781. Mrs. de Doering, indeed, remained, but even she was going to leave him; a new employment called her husband elsewhere, and she saw clearly that the only means of saving M. Zimmerman would be to unite him to a companion who should be worthy of him. This companion was the daughter of M. de Berger, physician to the king at Luneburg, and brother of Baron de Berger, of whom I have already spoken. The marriage did not take place till the beginning of October 1782. 'It is Mrs. Doering that has made this choice for me, and I bless God for it every day of my life.' I should wound the modesty of Mrs. Zimmerman if I were to insert here the character he

he sent me of her, several years after they had been married."

"It was at this period that he resumed his great work on 'Solitude,' which was his favourite performance, near thirty years after he published his first essay. It is in four volumes; the two first of which appeared in 1784, and the two last in 1786. There is a translation of it, or rather of part of it, in French, in one small volume 8vo."

"His work upon Solitude was received with great *éclat*, not only in Germany, but wherever German is read, and procured him a correspondence which gratified him extremely; I mean that of the empress of Russia, to whom the book had been sent without his knowledge: it was not indeed to be expected that he should think of offering to such a sovereign a work which so well paints the happiness to be enjoyed in retirement from the world. That princess, however, was so well pleased with it, that she determined herself to send her thanks to the author. The 26th of January 1786, a courier from M. de Grosse, envoy from Russia to Hamburgh, brought M. Zimmerman a small box containing a ring set with diamonds of extraordinary size and beauty, with a golden medal, bearing on side the figure of the empress, and on the other the happy reform of the Russian monarchy. That princess had also added a note in her own handwriting, containing these remarkable words: 'To M. Zimmerman, Counsellor of State, and Physician of his Britannic Majesty, to thank him for the excellent precepts he has given mankind in his book upon Solitude.' This note was accompanied by a letter from M. de Grosse, who proposed to him, by desire of the empress, to

come and pass a few months in the summer at St. Petersburg, because she wished to be personally acquainted with him. His letter to the empress was full of expressions of gratitude; but he wrote to M. de Grosse that he feared he could not undertake the journey without endangering his health, though if her majesty continued to desire it, he would undertake it. The empress dispensed with it in the most gracious manner by writing to him, 'that she did not wish his health should suffer on account of the pleasure she should experience from the journey.' This correspondence lasted six years, till the commencement of 1791, when the empress dropped it all at once. The ordinary subjects of their letters were politics, literature, and philosophy. 'All those of the empress contain the most elevated sentiments, and every mark of an amiable mind.' Physic was never once mentioned; but she often said to him, and seemed to wish him to say in public, that her health was good, and did not cost her thirty sols a year. She, however, caused it be proposed to him, without appearing in it herself, to establish himself at St. Petersburg as her first physician; and he was offered a salary of 10,000 roubles. When he had refused the offer, she desired him to procure young physicians and surgeons for her armies, and for those towns of the empire that were in want of them; several of those he sent have become rich and happy; and, in gratitude for the service he had rendered the state, she sent to him the cross of the order of Wladimir; another time she sent him two elegant golden medals, struck in honour of M. Morloff, upon account of the plague at Moscow, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet.

"In

“ In the journey which Zimmerman made to Berlin he had a long audience with the king at Potzdam; of which audience he narrated the principal circumstances to a friend, who seems to have communicated his letter to some inconsiderate person, and it was published mutilated and falsified, without the knowledge of the author; who, however, had it printed again after his journey to Potzdam in 1786.”

“ M. Zimmerman arrived at Potzdam on the 23d June, and remained there till the 11th July; he immediately perceived that there were no hopes of restoring the king; and he took care not to fatigue an irritable and weakened body by active remedies, that would have augmented its weakness, and occasioned violent symptoms, without producing any possible good effect. Upon his return to Hanover he gave a history of his journey, which is replete with interesting facts, and is still read with pleasure. Of this performance there are two French translations.”

“ In 1788, when the king of England was ill, the Hanoverian ministry sent him to Holland, that he might be nearer London, in case his presence should become necessary there. He remained at the Hague ten days, and did not leave it till all danger was over. To be invited by one king who knew mankind so well; to be sent by a ministry, who for twenty years had witnessed his ability, into Holland, to be there ready to succour another king attended by physicians of the first reputation, afforded new and striking testimonies to his reputation as a medical man; flattered him extremely, and made him feel that delightful sensation which is naturally consequent on public esteem. He was beloved, and enjoyed the confidence of the prince

and town to which he had devoted himself, as well as of all the north of Europe.”

“ It was precisely at this epoch that a train of troubles began which had two different causes, and which embittered the latter years of this excellent man's life.

“ His letter upon his presentation to the king in 1771 had been criticised with the greatest severity, and the gentleman who caused it to be printed without the author's consent certainly did wrong. His account of his journey in 1786, which it was natural enough to publish, but which contained several episodes, and among them one upon the Irreligion of the People of Berlin, which irritated, or served as a pretext to persons who wished to be irritated, was still more severely scrutinized. Fickle minds are displeased when they can only smile and shut the book. This was a cause of trouble to him; but did not prevent him from employing himself upon other works, of which the same hero was the object. He forgot that to write the history of a king during the life of his contemporaries is to write it too soon, and that those only who never knew, are permitted to praise him.”

“ The second cause of his vexations at this time was his love for religion, humanity, and good order; and it was this that inflicted the mortal stroke.”

[Dr. Tissot, in this part of his work, details Dr. Zimmerman's account of the secret order of the Illuminated: a sect, the object of which, he had persuaded himself, was to destroy the Christian religion, and to overthrow every throne and every government.]

“ A correspondence soon commenced between M. Zimmerman and a great number of persons who

saw and thought as he did; but, although this correspondence gave him infinite satisfaction, it nevertheless impaired his force.

“ Among these correspondents he met with one of whom he no more thought while writing the ‘Memoirs of Frederic,’ than he had thought of the empress of Russia when writing his treatise on ‘Solitude.’ In 1791 he received some very pressing letters from M. Hoffman, a man of great learning, and professor of eloquence at Vienna, who appeared very zealous for the cause of good order, proposed establishing a journal for its defence, and requested directions, advice, and materials. M. Zimmerman was very punctual in answering him; and in several letters hinted at means to be employed by the princes for suppressing these new revolutionists. In a short time M. Hoffman informed him that the emperor (Leopold II.) patronised his journal, and was determined to exert his utmost authority to crush the league. Thus informed of the sentiments of this prince, M. Zimmerman thought it proper to address to him a memorial, in which he explained all he knew of the principles of the sect, and the danger of it, with the best methods of preventing its fatal consequences. This memorial was presented the beginning of February, and on the 28th he received a letter in which the emperor testified his approbation of the work, and presented him with a mark of his gratitude: it was a box set in diamonds, with his cypher. A letter from the person whom he had employed to present his work, and with whom the emperor had conversed concerning it, entered into very minute details relative to the intentions of that prince, and declared that Leopold was resolved immediately to em-

ploy the measures which he (M. Zimmerman) had recommended; and farther, that in order to extend their influence the affair should be represented to the diet of Ratisbon as an object which demanded the most serious deliberation.”

“ M. Zimmerman was, without doubt, much flattered by receiving marks of approbation from so enlightened a judge; but this circumstance constituted but a small portion of the pleasure which he experienced from the emperor’s letter. To form a just idea of this pleasure, it is necessary to imagine that we behold a man very industriously and almost solely employed for several years past, in discovering the sources, exposing the danger, and endeavouring to point out expedients to prevent the dreadful consequences of a scourge fallen on the earth, of which he had already seen millions of victims, and the ravages of which extended with astonishing rapidity; who had not till then had the least success, who had made a multitude of enemies by his courage and perseverance, but who at last sees the greatest monarch in Europe adopt his ideas, thank him for his zeal, approve his measures, and put his own hand to the execution of the work. But after having participated with M. Zimmerman in his gratification, let us conceive what he felt when, a few days after, he was informed of the unexpected death of the emperor, accompanied with very mysterious circumstances. It is easy to imagine what a severe stroke this sudden death of his patron must have inflicted upon his susceptible mind.

“ M. Hoffman, having lost his protector, was persecuted by his enemies, who compelled him to abandon his journal, the first work of the kind that had opposed the
torrent:”

torrent: they succeeded in depriving him of his professorship, and obliged him to quit Vienna; but they could not prevent his continuing to write with the same courage and zeal.

“ M. Zimmerman soon recovered from the dejection into which this event had thrown him, and redoubled his activity: he extended his correspondence; and published fresh pamphlets; to some of these he affixed his name, but thought it unnecessary to do so to all: many were known by the energy of his thoughts, and the lustre of his style, the characters of which are equivalent to a signature with such readers as know what style is: but unfortunately these characters are not admitted as evidence before tribunals; and M. Zimmerman had a very vexatious lawsuit, in consequence of not having remembered that a man may disavow his writings at his pleasure, if he does not put his name at full length to his works. In 1792 he inserted in M. Hoffman's journal some sheets entitled ‘ Baron de Knigge unveiled ‘ as an Illuminate, Democrat, and ‘ Seducer of the People;’ and proved his assertions by the baron's own writings.

“ Among the works which he quoted, one was anonymous, which rendered it very difficult to prove the author: the baron availed himself of this circumstance to represent M. Zimmerman's memoir as a scandalous libel, and commenced an action for damages against him. The cause was delayed for a long time, and was not tried till February 1795, a period when my friend was not only too weak to defend it, but even to interest himself about it. It was decided, that he had certainly proved the baron to be a dangerous man, &c. but that nevertheless he should apologise for

having publicly insulted him, unless he could prove that the anonymous pamphlet came from him, though his name was not affixed.”

“ Deeply impressed with the importance of his cause, Zimmerman gave himself up to labours that rapidly destroyed his health; not only in as much as an unremitted occupation of the mind hurts it more than any thing else, but also because when he was employed in any work his manner of living was changed in a very prejudicial manner: he rose very early in the morning, and wrote a long while before he began visits, and in the evening, after having finished the professional business of the day, instead of easing and diverting his mind in society, he again went to work, and remained at it frequently till a very late hour. His mind was thus in continual action, and his body had not the repose it required; he bore up, however, very well for several years; and, on the 4th October 1794, he wrote me a letter in which there is the same strength of expression, the same justness of thought, and the same precision of arrangement, as in those preceding: he there clearly pointed out the progress of the society, which became daily more dangerous: ‘ She is mistress of al- ‘ most every press, of every book- ‘ seller, of every German journal, ‘ and of all the courts. The cau- ‘ ses of the disasters of this last cam- ‘ paign are the same as those of the ‘ events at Châlons in 1762.’ This letter also contained the most lively expressions of his joy at hearing of my cure; yet there was one sentence bearing traces of the most profound melancholy, which gave me the greatest pain: ‘ I run a ‘ risk yet of becoming this year a ‘ poor emigrant, forced to abandon ‘ his house with the dear compa- ‘ nion

'nion of his life, without knowing 'where to direct his course' or 'where to find a bed to die on.' The invasion of the electorate, the sacking of Hanover, and the necessity of abandoning it, was certainly at that time to be feared; if the negociation had not saved what the armies did not defend: but Zimmerman's manner of expressing his fears announced the greatest depression. I saw therein a mind whose springs began to fail, and which dared no longer say, as it could have justly done, 'I carry every thing with me.' I neglected nothing in order to raise his spirits, and entreated him to come to me with his wife, to a country that was his own, where he would have remained in the most perfect security, and enjoyed all the sweets of peace and friendship. He answered me in December, and one part of his letter resembled those of other times; but melancholy was still more strongly marked, and the illness of his wife, which he unfortunately thought more serious than it really was, evidently oppressed him: he had been obliged to take three days to write me details which at another time would not have occupied him an hour, and he concluded his letter with, 'I conjure you, perhaps for the last time, &c.' The idea that he should write no more to his friend (and unfortunately the event justified him), the difficulty of writing a few pages, the still fixed idea of being forced to leave Hanover, although the face of affairs had entirely changed; all, all indicated the loss I was about to sustain.

" From the month of November he had lost his sleep, his appetite, his strength, and became sensibly thinner; and this state of decline continued to increase. In January he was still able to make a few vi-

sits in his carriage; but he frequently fainted on the stairs: it was painful for him to write a prescription: he sometimes complained of a confusion in his head, and he at length gave over all business. This was at first taken for an effect of hypochondria, but it was soon perceived, that his deep melancholy had destroyed the chain of his ideas. What has happened to so many men of genius, befell him. One strong idea masters every other, and subdues the mind that is no longer able either to drive it away, or to lose sight of it. Preserving all his presence of mind, all his perspicuity, and justness of thought on other subjects, but no longer desirous of occupying himself with them, no longer capable of any business, nor of giving advice, but with pain, he had unceasingly before his eyes the enemy plundering his house, as Pascal always saw a globe of fire near him, Bonnet his friend robbing him, and Spinello the devil opposite to him. In February he commenced taking medicines, which were either prescribed by himself or by the physicians whom he consulted: at the beginning of March he desired my advice; but he was no longer able himself to describe his disorder, and his wife wrote me the account of it. I answered her immediately; but of what avail can be the directions of an absent physician in a disorder whose progress is rapid, when there must necessarily be an interim of near a month between the advice asked, and the directions received? His health decayed so fast, that M. Wichman, who attended him, thought a journey and change of air would now be the best remedy. Eutin, a place in the dutchy of Holstein, was fixed upon for his residence. In going through Luneburgh on his way thither, M. Lentin, one of the physicians in whom

whom he placed most confidence, was consulted; but Zimmerman, who, though so often uneasy on account of health, had, notwithstanding, had the wisdom to take few medicines, and who did not like them, always had a crowd of objections to make against the best advice, and did nothing. Arrived at Eutin, an old acquaintance and his family lavished on him all the caresses of friendship. This reception highly pleased him, and he grew rather better. M. Hensler came from Kiel to see him, and gave him his advice, which was probably very good, but became useless, as it was very irregularly followed. At last, after a residence of three months, he desired to return to Hanover, where he entered his house with the same idea with which he had left it; he thought it plundered, and imagined himself totally ruined. I wrote to intreat him to go to Carlshad; but he was no longer capable of bearing the journey. Disgust, want of sleep,

and weakness, increased rapidly; he took scarcely any nourishment, either on account of insurmountable aversion, or because it was painful to him; or perhaps, as M. Wichman believed, because he imagined he had not a farthing left. Intense application, the troubles of his mind, his pains, want of sleep, and lastly, (as I have just said), want of sufficient nourishment, had on him all the effects of time, and hastened old age: at sixty-six he was in a state of complete decrepitude, and his body was become a perfect skeleton. He clearly foresaw the issue of his disorder: and above six weeks before his death he said to this same physician, 'I shall die slowly, but very painfully;' and fourteen hours before he expired, he said, 'Leave me alone, I am dying.' This must have been a sweet sensation for a man in the midst of so many incurable evils, and who had lived as he had done. This excellent man died on the 7th of October 1795."

SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of WILLIAM, EARL of MANSFIELD.

[Extracted from the LIFE of that NOBLEMAN, by JOHN HOLLIDAY, of LINCOLN'S INN, Esq. &c.]

"THE honourable William Murray, afterwards earl of Mansfield, was a younger son and the eleventh child of David viscount Stormont, who was the fifth viscount of the noble and illustrious family of Murray.

Sir William Murray of Tallibard, in the shire of Perth, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, had four sons; and sir Andrew Murray, the third son, was the progenitor of viscount Stormont, the father of lord Mansfield.

"On the 2d of March, 1705, according to the computation of time in Scotland, but in 1704 according to the legal computation of time in England, William, the fourth son of lord Stormont, was born at Perth in North Britain.

"About the tender age of three years, he was removed to, and educated in, London; and consequently he had not, when an infant, imbibed any peculiarity of dialect, which could tend to decide that Perth had a fairer claim than Bath

to the honour of his birth. The year of his admission, as a king's scholar at Westminster, appears to be 1719.

"When he was a Westminster scholar, lady Kinnoul, in one of the vacations, invited him to her home, where, observing him with a pen in his hand, and seemingly thoughtful, she asked him if he was writing his theme, and what in plain English the theme was. The school-boy's smart answer rather surprised her ladyship, 'What is that to you!' She replied, 'How can you be so rude? I asked you very civilly a plain question: and did not expect from a school-boy such a pert answer.' The reply was, 'Indeed, my lady, I can only answer once more, What is that to you!' In reality the theme was — *Quid ad te—pertinet?*

"Whether the affinity in Scotch enunciation between Perth and Bath, or whether the instructions sent with the honourable Mr. Murray for matriculation at Oxford were not written in a fair hand, the mistake of Bath for Perth was actually made; and, however singular it may appear, candour must allow, that such a mistake might easily happen.

"Be that as it may, the entry of his admission as a student of Christchurch, Oxford, of which a correct copy is subjoined, is contrary to the real fact, respecting the place of his birth.

Trin. Term. 1723, June 18.

Æd. Xti. Gul. Murray 18.

David f. Civ. Bath.

C. Som. V. Com. fil.

T. WENMAN, C. A.

"Sir William Blackstone is said to have mentioned this curious circumstance to the lord chief justice of the king's bench, while he had the honour to sit with him in that court; when lord Mansfield an-

swered, 'that possibly the broad pronunciation of the person, who gave in the description, was the origin of the mistake.'

"Bishop Newton, who was one of his contemporaries at Westminster, bears this honourable testimony to his school-fellow's early fame.

"During the time of his being at school, he gave early proofs of his uncommon abilities, not so much in his poetry, as in his other exercises, and particularly in his declamations, which were sure tokens and prognostics of that eloquence which grew up to such maturity and perfection at the bar, and in both houses of parliament.

"At the election in May, 1723, when he was in the 19th year of his age, he had the honour of standing first on the list of those gentlemen who were sent to Oxford, and was accordingly entered of Christ's Church on the 18th of June following.

"About four years afterwards, he was admitted to the degree of B. A.; and, on the death of George the first, an elegant copy of Latin verses, written by Mr. Murray, as one of the members of the University, was honoured with the first prize; and will probably be convincing to every classical reader, that the great declaimer, or the younger Tully at Westminster, had either courted the muses with uncommon success at Oxford, or that the learned prelate has depreciated the worth of Mr. Murray's Latin poetry."

"His oration in praise of Demosthenes presented another early preface of his rising fame; a valuable fragment of which has been preserved."

"Lord Monboddo, in his excellent treatise of the Origin and Progress of Language, has paid so just a tribute of respect to this fragment

of his friend and patron's juvenile declamation, as to make it the subject of an entire chapter, wherewith the sixth volume concludes, with a beautiful apostrophe or address from the author in his 77th year to lord Mansfield, then on the verge of 89."

"In April, 1724, Mr. Murray was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn.

"On the 24th of June, 1730, he took the degree of M. A. and left the University soon afterwards, full of vigor, and determined to travel into foreign parts, before he sat down to the serious prosecution of his legal studies, to which his genius and his slender fortune, as a younger son, forcibly and happily prompted him. He travelled through France, and in Italy, at an age fitted for improvement and useful observation; not between 19 and 21, a period which his great patron lord Hardwicke, in one of the numbers in the Spectator, under the modest signature of Philip Homebred, evinces to be too early an age for our British youths to travel to any real advantage. At Rome Mr. Murray was probably inspired, and animated with the love of Ciceronian eloquence; at Rome he was prompted to make Cicero his great example, and his theme! At Tusculum, and in his perambulations over classical ground, why might he not be emulous to lay the foundation of that noble superstructure of bright fame, which he soon raised after he became a member of Lincoln's Inn?"

"The letters, intended for the use of a young nobleman, must have been written about the year 1730, when Mr. Murray was a very young man, inasmuch as the fact can easily be ascertained, that the young duke of Portland spent three years in his travels in France and

Italy, and returned to England in 1733."

"To give a new cast to Mr. Murray's extent of thought, and to evince, that, however pleasing and bewitching the flowery fields of literature were to his well-stored mind, he wisely determined not to be bewildered therein, and early discovered a great veneration for the advice of Horace,

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

"He was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1730. In his career in the pursuit of legal knowledge his assiduity soon co-operated with his shining abilities. Two supporters like these, in perfect unison, not only exempted him from all pecuniary embarrassments, which slender fortune in some, and juvenile indiscretion in others, too frequently occasion, but also conciliated the esteem, the friendship, and patronage, of the great oracles of the law, who adorned that period, amongst whom lord Talbot and lord chancellor Hardwicke were looked up to as the foster-fathers of the science.

"Instead of submitting to the usual drudgery, as some are pleased to deem it, of labouring in the chambers of a special pleader, Mr. Murray's motto seems to have been 'Aut Cicero aut nullus.'

"Early in his legal career he studied the graces of elocution under one of the greatest masters of the age wherein he lived.

"Doctor Johnson, in his life of Pope, says, 'his voice when he was young was so pleasing, that Pope was called in fondness the little nightingale.' Under this melodious and great master Mr. Murray practised elocution, and may truly be said to have brought the modulation of an harmonious voice to the highest degree of perfection.

“ One day he was surprized by a gentleman of Lincoln’s Inn, who could take the liberty of entering his rooms without the ceremonious introduction of a servant, in the singular act of practising the graces of a speaker at a glass, while Pope sat by in the character of a friendly preceptor. Mr. Murray on this occasion paid him the handsome compliment of, ‘ Tu es mihi Mæcenæ.’

“ The great benefit resulting from an early friendship between Murray and Pope, was, that the young and graceful jurispudent could not be more sedulous to acquire *éclat* in his profession than the poet was to proclaim in bewitching verse the reputation of his friend.

“ Bishop Warburton, in his annotations on Pope’s imitation of the Sixth Epistle of the First Book of Horace, addressed to Mr. Murray, elegantly defines the friendship subsisting between them in a single sentence: ‘ Mr. Pope had all the warmth of affection for this great lawyer, and indeed no man ever more deserved to have a poet for his friend; in the obtaining of which, as neither vanity, party, nor fear, had a share, so he supported his title to it by all the offices of a generous and true friendship.’

“ Young and gay, and seduced as he was, by seeing how despotically Pope reigned in the regions of literature, is it matter of wonder, that several of the friends of Mr. Murray, on his entrance into life, should be not a little apprehensive of his having manifested too great an attention to the belles lettres and to the regions of pleasure?”

“ The fears, however, of Mr. Murray’s friends, that the gaiety of his heart would militate against that patient assiduity, so absolutely necessary to improvement and success

in his legal character, were soon laid aside, by his having been early employed in business of serious importance, which fully engaged not only his attention, but also his affections, since human nature would have revolted at the trials in which he persevered early in life, if he had not really loved his profession.

“ In 1732, we find our tyro in the law associated with the two shining lights in the court of chancery, as they were emphatically styled, lord Talbot and lord Hardwicke, then his majesty’s attorney and solicitor general, in a cause of appeal heard at the bar of the house of lords on the 12th of March, 1732-3, relating to the purchase of some south-sea stock in the memorable year 1720.

“ The counsel	} P. Yorke. Will. Hamilton.
for the appellant were	
“ For the respondent.	} C. Talbot. W. Murray.

“ A fine and fertile field this for our tyro to travel over, to explore, and, by exploring, to exercise his dawning genius and opening talents. A year pregnant with credulity, circumvention, and fraud, could not fail, under the auspices of a Talbot, to be singularly fortunate and favourable to his young friend and colleague.

“ A respite of four days only intervened before Mr. Murray appeared again at the same bar, and was classed with the same great colleagues as counsel for the young marquis of Annandale. From so splendid and so early an introduction into business; from his being associated in his maiden causes with the two greatest luminaries of the law, we may conclude, with Horace, ‘ Noscitur ex sociis.’ May we not expect to find him frequently in the same good company?

“ Accordingly, in the following year,

year, 1733, we find him engaged as counsel in three appeals; and in 1734 in a still greater number."

"The natural and acquired advantages, which characterised the eloquence of Mr. Murray, were so conspicuous, even on the spur of occasion, and his perception was so quick, as to enable him to shine upon any emergency. A circumstance of this kind occurred, in the year 1737, in the celebrated cause between Theophilus Cibber and Mr. Sloper, wherein Mr. Murray was the junior counsel for the defendant. The leading counsel being suddenly seized with a fit in the court, the duty of the senior devolved on the junior counsel, who at first modestly declined it, for want of time to study the case. The court, to indulge him, postponed the cause for about an hour; and, only with this preparation, he made so able and eloquent a defence, as not only to reduce the defendant's damages to a mere trifle, but to gain for himself the reputation, which he highly deserved, of a most prompt, perspicuous, and eloquent pleader."

"The familiar friends of lord Mansfield have frequently heard him recur with singular pleasure to his success in this cause, and the consequences which flowed from it. His own perspicuous manner of introducing it cannot fail to please, and raise emulation in young men of genius.

"From this trivial accident, he was accustomed to say: 'business poured in upon me on all sides; and, from a few hundred pounds a year, I fortunately found myself in every subsequent year, in possession of thousands.'

"It may be deemed somewhat curious to observe, that a similar accident, however trivial, brought another great luminary in the law

into full business. Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton) had persevered in going the Western circuit six or seven years, without any great emolument, until one of the leading counsel on the circuit, who was afflicted with the gout, and who having discovered abilities in, had engaged, our tyro to read and make observations on his briefs; on briefs which Mr. Serjeant Glynn's feeble hands could not support. He handed them over to his young friend, who shone so much in his new sphere, as from that day, and from the business of general warrants, which trod on the heels of it, his fame, like another Murray's, was recorded."

"On the 20th of November, 1738, he married lady Elizabeth Finch, one of the six daughters of Daniel earl of Winchelsea; a marriage, which added fortune and splendid family-connections to the advantages of noble birth, and great fame, which Mr. Murray previously possessed."

"With this lady he lived in great harmony and domestic happiness almost half a century. Lady Mansfield, who was exemplary through life in diligent, uniform, and unremitted attention to the discharge of her domestic concerns, and of every religious duty, died the 10th of April, 1784.

"In the same year, 1738, there were fifteen or sixteen appeals heard and determined in the house of lords, and in no less than eleven of that number was Mr. Murray employed as counsel, either for the appellants or respondents."

"In the years 1739 and 1740, we find Mr. Murray engaged in thirty cases of appeal to the house of lords; a greater number, we presume, than in the course of the present century has, in any two succeeding years, fallen to the lot of

any one of the most eminent counsel at the bar, those great luminaries Talbot and Yorke not excepted; so rapid, so extensive, and so unparalleled was the success of Mr. Murray! And when it is considered, that ten years only intervened between the commencement of his practice at the chancery bar in 1732, and his appointment to the office of solicitor-general in 1742, a very flattering and fair conclusion may be drawn, that his legal fame and his extensive practice were not confined to the house of lords."

"Mr. Murray, having previously and prudently determined to establish his fame in the line of his profession, before he commenced his political career, did not take his seat in parliament as member for Boroughbridge till the year 1742, soon after he had been appointed his majesty's solicitor-general. The reason he assigned for resisting the solicitation of his friends to sit in parliament, some years antecedent to that period, was, that he found many very respectable friends on both sides of the house. His own forcible and favourite question could not easily be answered: Why should he be hasty in forming his attachment to one party, while he enjoyed the patronage of all parties?"

"In the year 1747, a fair occasion offered for Mr. Murray to manifest his love of his profession, and an ardent desire to lay a better foundation in one of our universities for initiating and training students in legal knowledge by the fostering hand of an able law-professor. The first duke of Newcastle was the warm friend and patron of Mr. Murray. The civil law professorship in the university of Oxford being then vacant, Mr. Murray took the liberty of expostulating with his grace, who was then chan-

cellor of the university of Cambridge, on the appointment of a successor; and lamented that at Oxford the civil law-lectures, and the opportunities of gaining legal knowledge by that channel, were, when contrasted with those of the sister university, in the most degraded and unworthy situation. He then expressed an anxious wish, than an able professor of civil law might be sought for and invited to fill the vacant seat. Dr. Jenner was the person thought of by the duke of Newcastle; yet he paid Mr. Murray the compliment of asking him, if he could recommend any gentleman who would fill it with greater ability. Antecedent to the establishment of the Vinerian professorship, the late Mr. Justice Blackstone, who was then at the bar, and had given proofs that he possessed those qualifications which early pointed him out as the most worthy to be promoted on this occasion, was by Mr. Murray introduced and warmly recommended to the duke of Newcastle, who considered it as part of his duty to probe a little the political principles of the new candidate, by addressing Mr. Blackstone, 'Sir, I can rely on your friend Mr. Murray's judgment as to your giving law-lectures in a good style, so as to benefit the students; and I dare say, that I may safely rely on you, whenever any thing in the political hemisphere is agitated in that university, you will, sir, exert yourself in our behalf.' The answer was, 'Your grace may be assured that I will discharge my duty in giving law-lectures to the best of my poor abilities.' 'Aye! aye!' replied his grace hastily, 'and your duty in the other branch too.' Unfortunately for the new candidate, he only bowed assent; and a few days afterwards he had the mortification to

to hear that Dr. Jenner was appointed the civil-law professor. Nothing less than the love of science could, under these circumstances, have induced Mr. Murray and some other friends of Mr. Blackstone strongly to recommend and persuade him to sit down at Oxford, and to read law-lectures to such students as were disposed to attend him. The plan was not only attended with profit and pleasure in the first instance, but soon afterwards happily suggested the idea to the mind of Mr. Viner to establish a real law-professorship in the university of Oxford; and who so proper to fill it with *éclat*, and add lustre to the institution, as Mr. Blackstone, whose Commentaries on the Laws of England, on their first appearance in the world, drew this high tribute of respect and approbation from lord Mansfield? On a brother-peer's having asked him, as a friend, what books he would advise his son to read, who was determined to be a lawyer, the chief justice replied, 'My good lord, till of late I could never, with any satisfaction to myself, answer that question; but, since the publication of Mr. Blackstone's Commentaries, I can never be at a loss. There your son will find analytical reasoning diffused in a pleasing and perspicuous style. There he may imbibe imperceptibly the first principles on which our excellent laws are founded, and there he may become acquainted with an uncouth crabbed author, Coke upon Littleton, who has disappointed and disheartened many a tyro, but who cannot fail to please in a modern dress.'

"In 1754, sir Dudley Ryder, his majesty's attorney-general, was advanced to the dignity of lord chief justice of the court of king's bench; and on that occasion his majesty's

solicitor-general, Mr. Murray, was promoted to fill the high station of the king's attorney-general. This promotion did not alienate him from the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, whose chief ornament he had many years been; but the interval was not long before he ceased to be a member of that society.

"In 1756, the death of lord chief justice Ryder gave rise to a second succession, and the king's attorney-general was appointed to that high office.

"Previous to his taking his seat as lord chief justice, the usual ceremony of taking leave of alma mater, or the law-society of which he was a member, was to be respectfully observed. Whether the origin of this laudable custom is to be classed among those good old foster-fathers who have contributed to raise emulation in the students of the society, or whether it was designed to manifest the gratitude of the latter, for the honour which every high character confers on the society; whatever laudable motive introduced the ceremony, no man of sensibility could be present in Lincoln's Inn Hall, when the honourable Mr. Yorke, on whom devolved the honour of making the complimentary speech to the new lord chief justice, and of presenting him with a votive offering of a purse of gold, in the name of the society, without being forcibly struck with the favourable impression, that he was the worthy son of the great lord Hardwicke. A fair occasion this for Mr. Murray to retaliate, who elegantly admitted and avowed, that *Laudatus à laudato viro* made unmerited praise itself pleasing."

"Thursday, November 11, 1756, lord Mansfield took his place as lord chief justice."

"Before lord Mansfield had been
fix

six months in the possession of the dignity of lord chief justice, he was, on the 9th of April, 1757, appointed, *pro tempore*, chancellor of the exchequer; and in this office, principally through his mediation, the coalition between Mr. Fox, afterwards lord Holland, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, was brought about, the former having been made paymaster of the forces, and the latter principal secretary of state; a coalition which was of the most singular service to the country, by uniting all the great leaders of the different parties, and thereby giving an energy to the war we were then engaged in, and which terminated so gloriously and successfully to the British arms."

"Lord Mansfield deemed it to be an important part of his duty as a judge to disentangle abstruse cases, which came before him, from the mazes and great intricacy which were frequently introduced by the elaborate arguments of counsel. He seemed to have a particular pleasure in discriminating between ingenious, clear, and convincing argument, and subtle metaphysical distinctions, tending to bewilder and mislead the tyros or students in the law. As to their making any impression on the minds of the judges, if the allusion may be pardoned, we might as soon expect to see the hawk, in its passage through the regions of air, leave a print of his wild and circuitous flight behind him.

"His ideas went to the growing melioration of the law, by making its liberality keep pace with the demands of justice, and the actual concerns of the world; not restricting the infinitely-diversified occasions of men, and the rules of natural justice, within artificial circumscriptions, but conforming our ju-

risprudence to the growth of our commerce and of our empire."

"In private life, it may truly be said, that lord Mansfield had the facility and happy art of embellishing the most trivial circumstances with elegance, of enlivening conversation with ease and pleasantry, and of supporting every narration with strict attention to truth.

"In his convivial conversation, he was particularly excellent. His general and almost universal knowledge of men and things presented a constant and copious supply of familiar dialogue and discourse. His sallies of pleasantry were innocent, and wounded no man; his sentences of observation were judicious and solid. His particular friends could easily illustrate this part of his character by a thousand familiar instances; the few which the author begs leave to select occasionally, as they serve to illustrate his character for ease and pleasantry, were *impromptu's*, delivered on the spur of the occasion, and some of them are well known to his surviving friends.

"One of the right reverend bench having very charitably established an alms-house, at his own expence, for twenty-five poor women; Mr. Murray, in his juvenile days, was applied to for an inscription to be placed over the portal of the house; upon which he took up his pencil, and immediately wrote the following:

‘ Under this roof
the Lord Bishop of ———
keeps
no less than 25 women.’

"This witticism probably had its rise from a then recent fast which reflected great honour on the late sir Walter Blackett, baronet, who was at that time the fast friend of,
and

and much attached to Mr. Murray, and also to Mr. Booth the conveyancer. Sir Walter stated his case to them in Lincoln's Inn, and pointed out the dilemma into which a friend in the North (Mr. Davison) had drawn him, by leaving 1500*l.* to be laid out, under the direction of Sir Walter, in building a suite of alms-houses for *twelve old women*, near Newcastle upon Tyne. Sir Walter added, how uncomfortable these poor creatures will be placed in a row, without any human being to look upon. What think you, my friends and counsellors, if I run up another wing for twelve old bachelors? The learned counsel agreed in opinion, that the charitable institution would thereby be freed from partiality, and be abundantly more comfortable and more complete.

"The superstructures were soon raised, according to Mr. Sylvanus Urban's Report of 'the remarkable events in the year 1753;' and according to common fame, in a year or two afterwards, several of the ancient maidens and old bachelors looked with great complacency on each other, so as to occasion a few marriages to take place, and to make convenient room for other inmates and inhabitants under these hospitable habitations.

"The grateful attachment of Mr. Murray to those friends who had been kind to him in his juvenile days was exemplified in many instances, and particularly by his continuing, even when in a dignified situation, and in full career of business, to visit the first lord Foley in the country on a Saturday, and to remain with him till the Monday morning following, when business called him back to town. On a brother barrister's interrogating him, how he could spend his

time where so little pleasantry or liveliness prevailed? 'It is enough,' said he, 'if I contribute, by my visits, to the entertainment of my *fast friends*; or if I fail in that, I am sure to contribute, by lassitude, to the repose of my *own faculties*.' The friendly attention of Mr. Foley to Mr. Murray was unquestionably of an important nature. For the authenticity of a report, respecting the precise nature of this early friendship, the author will not pretend to vouch; yet when it is considered, that, at many distant periods of time, rumour has, with little variation, been brought home to the author, and from such respectable authority as strongly to induce the belief of Mr. Foley's having encouraged his young friend to take the line of the law preferably to the clerical line, which his slender fortune, as one of the numerous younger children of a noble family, first led him to think seriously of—is it now to be wondered at that fine links, like these, should form an indissoluble chain of friendship between the first lord Foley and the honourable Mr. Murray?"

"The earl of Mansfield in his moral character was irreproachable, instructive, and exemplary. Whoever examines this serene part of his character with an impartial, discerning eye, with a view to profit by the various admonitory hints, which he took every fair occasion to inculcate, even in his judicial capacity, cannot fail to view this illustrious character in a very pleasing light.

"To manifest his opinion of the salutary effects of the new gaols in Sussex, Gloucester, Oxford, Stafford, and other counties, where useful reform has been promoted by solitary confinement, he was accustomed to relate the following anecdote or little dialogue between himself

self and the governor of Horsham new gaol in Suffex.

“ Lord Mansfield.—‘ A few hours only have flitted or passed away, since, in the discharge of my duty as a judge, I delivered your new gaol. I was very much pleased at the sight of a calendar where the number of prisoners, which formerly have fallen to my lot to try for offences at Horsham, was reduced more than one half; I am now very much astonished to find, that the few prisoners I have tried at this period would not occupy one fourth part of the new goal. How can your lord lieutenant satisfy the county of Suffex, that there has not been prodigality and waste of the county-money, in raising so large and stately an edifice, three-fourths of which appear to be untenanted?’

“ The answer was: ‘ My lord, I must leave his grace of Richmond to answer for himself: I have very little doubt of our lord lieutenant acquitting himself of your lordship’s heavy charge of *prodigality*. This, my lord, I can truly say, that I was twelve years keeper of the old gaol, and have been near twelve years governor or keeper of the present county-prison. I can say farther, that the new gaol was built upon a plan to contain the average number of criminals and debtors which the old prison was accustomed to hold in durance vile. But, my lord, although in days of yore my visitors were very troublesome, and very frequent in their visits to me, discharged at one assizes, and in prison again within the old walls long before the next; yet such, my lord, is the effect of our *solitary confinement*, and of making a rogue think a little, and become *acquainted with himself*, that, in the course of the last twelve years

‘ I can solemnly declare before your lordship, that only *one single prisoner* has been *twice* within these walls!’

“ Good God!’ replied the noble earl, ‘ this language of experience is very forcible, and the fact ought to be more generally known.’

“ If a digression of a few lines may be pardonable in the author, he can, with pleasure, add, that, on his relation of this plain fact at a county-meeting, when the consideration of the plan for a new gaol and moderate solitary confinement were the subjects to be discussed, the lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford was pleased to express his entire approbation of Mr. Howard’s plan of prisons, and particularly of separate or solitary confinement, and to request that any magistrate then present, who had any objections to make thereto, would answer the author of these sheets, who had told the plain tale respecting Horsham new gaol, and would refute, if possible, the governor of Horsham new prison and the language of experience.

“ An interval of silence prevailed; no objector rose to attempt a refutation, or to militate against the proposition for a new gaol, principally founded on the model of Gloucester gaol. The work was begun in 1789; in 1792 it was completed. In the year 1793 it was inhabited very thinly indeed; the number of prisoners in the calendar of this year being reduced nearly one half below that of the year 1791.

“ Thus one more suffrage is added to the system of useful reform, which, as experience has evinced, may be wisely promoted by well-timed and moderate solitary confinement.

“ The virtues which were most conspicuous in lord Mansfield’s private character, and which gained most

most on his affections, were a love of moral rectitude, and fidelity in friendship. In public as in private life, his precepts and his practice inculcated, recommended, and enforced, every branch of moral rectitude. In trying a cause at the sittings after term at Guildhall, a merchant lost his temper, who was the defendant in an action of debt, in detailing, with great warmth, to the chief justice, the great indignity put upon him, a merchant of London, by the plaintiff, in causing him to be arrested, not only in the face of day, but on the Royal Exchange!

“ Lord Mansfield, with great composure, stopped him, saying, ‘ Friend, you forget yourself; you were the great defaulter, in refusing to pay a just debt; and let me give you a piece of advice, worth more to you than the debt and costs. Be careful in future not to put it in any man’s power to arrest you for a just debt, in public or in private.’ ”

“ In his friendships, he was cautious in making them, but none was more constant in preserving the various links when they were rivetted, or more zealous in the discharge of all the pleasing duties of friendship. The learned man, in him, frequently found a patron, and a zealous promoter of his merit. And whenever an ingenious barrister was discovered, whose fortune was small, or whose friends were few, he was soothed and rejoiced to find, unasked, and when least expected, some generous plan suggested, matured, and carried into execution, to extricate him from difficulties, or to point out the path to future fame.

“ Some of the shining ornaments of the bar have in early life experienced the vicissitudes of fickle fortune, have had their legal studies

embittered with difficulties and distresses. Not a few, who have emerged from early embarrassment, will, I am persuaded, ever recollect with gratitude, and may exult in the recollection of the earl of Mansfield’s interposition in their behalfs, and in various pleasing instances conducted with peculiar adroitness and delicacy, so as not to wound the feelings of any one.

“ His lordship had read with critical accuracy, and with a penetrating eye, the important book of human life, and was very skilful in probing the heart of man. He could develope stratagem, however artfully concealed under the cloak of hypocrisy or dissimulation.

“ In the Tuscan code of laws promulgated and established with some success by the late emperor of Germany, when duke of Tuscany, we learn, that certainty of punishment, after the guilt of the perpetrator of a crime had been fully proved, contributed forcibly and considerably to the prevention of crimes. Lord Mansfield seems to have coincided in this opinion generally, and particularly when the very dangerous crime of forgery in a commercial state became the serious subject of discussion. Not a life of unspotted integrity previous to the commission of a single crime could save Robert Perreau, the favourite companion of some, and the excellent apothecary to many, noble families. By honest industry and uncommon diligence in his medical profession he had acquired something like a competency, but, like too many vain and aspiring mortals, he must move in a different sphere, and gain a large fortune in the banking-line. Deceived and deceived by a brother, and by a most artful woman—a forgery was committed, and his life paid the forfeit to the laws of his country.

country. The intercessions of the great did not weigh in the balance which the chief justice held in the council. Forgery is a stab to commerce, and only to be tolerated in a commercial nation when the foul crime of murder is pardoned.

“ A few years afterwards Dr. Dodd's sentence for a similar crime of forgery became the serious subject of debate in a high circle. Great interest was made to mitigate the sentence; but the strong expression of the chief justice is said to have precluded mitigation, which, according to general report, was to the following effect: ‘ If Dr. Dodd does not suffer the just sentence of the law, the Perreaus may be said to have been murdered.’

“ The singular events of the year 1768 were the causes of the public prints being, for the first time, deluged with torrents of abuse on the lord chief justice.”

“ Lord Mansfield was in the habits of intimacy with bishop Trevor, who being much indisposed, lord Mansfield called to see him; and while he was in the room with the bishop's secretary for a minute, the late Dr. Addington, his physician, was brought in a chair by two able-bodied chairmen, who were proceeding to carry him up stairs, pale and wan, and much debilitated, to his patient. The bishop's secretary, fearing that his lord would be low-spirited at such a scene, begged of lord Mansfield to interpose and go up first. The quickness of the reply could not fail to be treasured up; it was, ‘ By no means; let him go; you know nothing of human nature; the bishop will be put in good spirits on seeing any one in a worse condition than himself.’ Lord Mansfield was prophetic; and, on Dr. Addington's taking leave, the chairmen had no sooner quitted the room with the sick-fare than

the bishop humourously said, ‘ I fear the crows will soon have my excellent physician;’ but in this he was mistaken. Bishop Trevor died in a few weeks. Dr. Addington lived many years after he had been consigned to the crows by his princely patient the bishop of Durham.

“ Another instance of his knowledge of mankind occurred when the public opinion was much agitated, and every one formed his own, as to the propriety of prosecuting Mr. Wilkes. In conversation with some friends, lord Mansfield said, ‘ I am decidedly against the prosecution. His consequence will die away if you will let him alone; but by public notice of him, you will increase his consequence; the very thing he covets, and has in full view.’

“ The security and good government of the island of Jamaica depending in a great degree on the due exercise of martial law, or from other motives of sound policy, the fact is incontrovertible, that in a military officer are often united the high offices of governor-general and chancellor.

“ A General Officer, who was very diffident of his ability to decide properly, by intuition, as it were, in a Court of Equity, applied to lord Mansfield for advice, who answered: ‘ General, you have a sound head, and a good heart; take courage, and you will do very well, in your new occupation in a Court of Equity. My advice is, to make your decrees as your head and your heart dictate, to hear both sides patiently, to decide with firmness in the best manner you can; but be careful not to assign your reasons, since your determinations may be substantially right, although your reasons may be very bad, or essentially wrong.’

“ If

“ If common fame may be credited on this occasion, it is said, that, as soon as the learned counsel had finished their arguments, the chancellor (in his military capacity) ordered the drums to beat a few minutes, the music of which drove, as he was pleased to say, a great deal of the law-arguments out of his head, and enabled him the better, in the capacity of chancellor, to decide with firmness, and form his own decree. Be that as it may, the probability of the fact, as well as of the effect of a noise, seems to acquire additional strength by a modern anecdote. A very dignified legal character in this country, distinguished not only for sterling sense, but also for effusions of wit and pleasantry, when a famous case of appeal was determined *in dom. procerum* against his decree, in stepping into his coach, ordered his coachman to drive fast over the stones; adding aside to his officers, ‘ the noise will drive all disagreeable ideas out of my head.’ The plan succeeded very well till an old woman, at the crossing into St. Martin’s-lane, occasioned the coachman humanely to stop. The lord keeper, wondering at the cause, ordered his purse-bearer to ask the coachman why he drew up, who replied, ‘ I know my master would not have me kill the poor old woman. She is almost under the horses feet.’ The lord keeper, finding she was not any longer in danger, wittily replied, ‘ Suppose he had killed her—take her to the House of Lords, and they will undo all we had done.’

“ Again, lord Mansfield is said to have given wholesome and pithy advice to a friend who was prevailed on to act in the commission of the peace: ‘ Keep your reasons within your own breast; be not too hasty in common cases of granting war-

‘ rants before you have tried the effect of a summons; and, above all, be careful that good intentions are the governing principle, since we generally judge of the intentions of a magistrate.’

“ The late Mr. Madan, who, about the year 1756, changed his bar-gown for a clerical one, having written a pamphlet, wherein he arraigned the mistaken lenity of the judges in too frequently reprieving capital offenders, was present, either as a magistrate or one of the grand jury, at the assizes held at East Grinstead in Suffex, some years ago, which proved to be a maiden one. On the sheriff expressing his happiness in presenting the white gloves to his lordship, as the emblem of purity, the chief justice pleasantly observed, ‘ Mr. Madan too will have a singular pleasure on this occasion, because there is no condemned prisoner to be reprieved.’

“ Many other apophthegms stand upon record; but the pleasantry of conversation loses considerably by being narrated or detailed; and possibly ease and pleasantry of this nature may not be deemed to be within the line of duty of a biographer, whose province is, to relate what he has heard and seen with accuracy and fidelity, and to introduce effusions of wit, for the very useful purpose intended by nature, that of recommending and adorning truth.”

“ We now approach to a period which produces an event disgraceful to the age and country in which the fact was committed.

“ An union of folly, enthusiasm, and knavery, had excited alarms in the minds of some weak people, that encouragements were given to the professors of the Catholic faith, inconsistent with the Protestant religion and true policy.

“ The

“ The act of parliament which excited this clamour had passed with little opposition through both houses, and had not received any extraordinary support from lord Mansfield. But the minds of the public were enflamed by artful representations, and the rage of deluded mobs was directed against the most eminent persons in the kingdom.

“ Who could have thought that such outrages would have disgraced so enlightened a period as 1780? Posterity will scarcely credit the audacious threatenings of this memorable year—a year pregnant with mischiefs, rapine, and riots, which were practised, and perpetrated, not only in the shades of night, where riot and confusion are generally hatched, and where these pests of society love to dwell, but even in the very face of noon-day. A year ever to be remembered with astonishment and horror. With astonishment, when it is considered by what a small number of rioters, and by what pigmy-champions in general, houses were demolished, contributions levied openly in the most public squares; and the doors and gates of the strongest prisons, Newgate itself not excepted, opened wide to pour forth new forces well trained and ready to enter upon the most desperate service.

“ With horror, as long as the many calamitous circumstances are recollected to which each day of riot gave birth; one of which, not only Westminster-Hall in general, but every intelligent reader will seriously lament, and which the author of these sheets must *ab imo corde* ever deplore; from his knowledge of the invaluable loss of books and manuscripts which perished in the conflagration of the earl of Mansfield’s house, and which would have diffused a splendor over these pages,

which cannot by any possibility now be cast, elucidated, or supplied. The rich fruits of many years fine harvests were in a moment destroyed; and nothing but poor gleanings, in private studies, are left for the labourer of the present day.

“ This *annus mirabilis*, 1780, cannot fail to excite curiosity in readers of every denomination. A faithful detail of the ruinous confusion, which was happily put an end to in a very few days, may, when contrasted with the complete anarchy of late years, pregnant with the most dreadful outrages, murders, and assassinations, in another country, not only stamp a degree of credibility on the most extravagant, and seemingly incredible events of the riots in London in 1780, but also fully evince this great truth—that, from whatever causes riot and anarchy spring, the effects will (if they are not seriously and timely prevented) be invariably the same—will, like Pandora’s box, diffuse far and wide the evils of desolation, misery, and ruin! But, as it is foreign to the purpose of this publication to write or even attempt to portray a faint sketch of historical events, the author must beg permission to confine his observations on this memorable period to such a plain detail of facts as fell within his own knowledge on the one hand, and as will throw light on such transactions wherein the earl of Mansfield was either in his private or judicial capacity principally and personally interested.

“ On the evening of the second day’s riot, Sir John Hawkins, Mr. Brooksbank, and another magistrate for the county of Middlesex, discharged their duty as vigilant magistrates, by waiting on the lord chief justice of England at his house in Bloomsbury-square. They found his lordship in conference with his

very

ry respectable and near neighbour
e archbishop of York. Their
inful embassy was, to announce
at the avowed design of the riot-
s that evening was to destroy by
e the houses of the lord chancel-
r, and lord chief justice, and one
two more, which were marked,
d then well known. The magi-
ates having made an humble ten-
r of their assistance and advice;
e lord chief justice asked (as the
thor was credibly informed), what
s grace the archbishop proposed
do. The answer was worthy of
Briton: 'To defend myself and
my family in my own mansion,
while I have an arm to be raised
in their defence.' The reply was,
'Tis nobly said: but, while an
archbishop, like a true church-
militant, is strong enough to pro-
tect himself—a feeble man, and
an old man must look up to the
civil power for protection.' This
cession having been made, the
magistrates took a fair occasion to
commend the admission of a de-
tachment of the guards into the
use, but whether the noble owner
ought their admission might make
e enraged mob more desperate,
that it would be more efficient
keep the guards at a small di-
stance, in the vestry-room of Bleom-
ry church, until they were really
anted, is not in the power of the
thor to determine. The lord high
ancellor preferred the admission
a serjeant's guard into his house
Great Ormond-street; and by
e circuitous marches of this small
ly of men from Ormond-street
the duke of Bolton's, and coun-
marches from Bolton-house to
mond-street, in a very short
ce of time, the rioters had every
son to believe, and one of them
s heard to proclaim to his bre-
en, 'the chancellor's house is
rim-full of the guards;' and em-

phatically to exclaim, 'Tis d—d
' foolish to run our breasts against
' bayonets—d'ye see how they are
' ready to pink us at the parlour-
' windows?' These pithy exclama-
tions, and the sight of a few point-
ed bayonets, had a wonderful ef-
fect. And the captain of the com-
pany of guards, who was my au-
thor, told me with some humour,
that, as detachments of the guards
were wanted in almost every part
of the metropolis, he thought it
fair to play the old soldier, and to
multiply his handful of men in the
best manner he was able. A gar-
den-door in the lord chancellor's
house, which communicated with
the fields, was very convenient for
this purpose. He placed three or
four centinels at the parlour-win-
dows, as has been noticed; and all
the rest, being ushered through the
garden into the fields, wheeled
round by the duke of Bolton's house
and Queen's-square to Ormond-
street again. But, ere they re-en-
tered, the few rioters then assem-
bled heard the captain of the guard
ask the corporal, 'When will the
' next detachment arrive?' The an-
swer was, 'Please your honour, in
' a trice—they are almost in sight.'
The corporal could speak with
greater precision; since in fact the
men had hardly been ever out of
his sight—though perfectly con-
cealed by art, as if under the sable
cloud of night, from the rioters;
by one of whom, probably their
captain, the watch-word was given,
'Let us decamp to the corner of
' Bloomsbury.'

"The fatal consequence is too
well known; and the irreparable
loss of all lord Mansfield's books
and manuscripts, we repeat with
sorrow, is ever to be deplored.

"In this instance we can only
lament, that so great a lawyer and
statesman was not, in this hour of

imminent danger, so great a general as the then lord chancellor.

“ So unexpected was this daring outrage on order and government, that it burst on lord Mansfield without his being prepared in the slightest manner to resist it. He escaped with his life only, and retired to a place of safety, where he remained some time. On the 14th day of June, the last day of term, he again took his seat in the court of King’s Bench. ‘The reverential silence,’ says Mr. Douglas, ‘which was observed when his lordship resumed his place on the Bench, was expressive of sentiments of condolence and respect, more affecting than the most eloquent address the occasion could have suggested.’

“ The amount of lord Mansfield’s loss which might have been estimated, and was capable of a compensation in money, is known to have been very great. This he had a right to recover against the Hundred. Many others had taken that course; but his lordship thought it more consistent with the dignity of his character, not to resort to the indemnification provided by the legislature.”

“ In 1784, the pressure of some bodily infirmities for the first time admonished the venerable peer to seek relaxation and relief from the salutary springs and the vivifying soft air of Tunbridge.”

“ He retired in 1788 from the distinguished office of lord chief justice of the King’s Bench, which he had held more than thirty years with a reputation and splendor unrivalled.

“ The very affectionate and pathetic address from the bar, signed by the counsel who had practised in the court of King’s Bench during some part of the period of his presiding there, which was transmitted to him at Kenwood by Mr. Erskine,

on his lordship’s resignation of the high office of chief justice, was to the following effect:

‘ My Lord,

‘ It was our wish to have waited personally upon your lordship in a body, to have taken our public leave of you, on your retiring from the office of chief justice of England; but, judging of your lordship’s feelings upon such an occasion by our own, and considering, besides, that our numbers might be inconvenient, we desire in this manner affectionately to assure your lordship, that we regret, with a just sensibility, the loss of a magistrate, whose conspicuous and exalted talents conferred dignity upon the profession; whose enlightened and regular administration of justice made its duties less difficult and laborious, and whose manners rendered them pleasant and respectable.

‘ But, while we lament our loss, we remember, with peculiar satisfaction, that your lordship is not cut off from us by the sudden stroke of painful distemper, or the more distressing ebb of those extraordinary faculties which have so long distinguished you amongst men; but that it has pleased God to allow to the evening of an useful and illustrious life, the purest enjoyments which nature has ever allotted to it. The unclouded reflections of a superior and unfeigned mind over its varied events, and the happy consciousness, that it has been faithfully and eminently devoted to the highest duties of human society, in the most distinguished nation upon earth. May the season of this high satisfaction bear its proportion to the lengthened days of your activity and strength!’

“ To which address lord Mansfield, without detaining the ser-

ant five minutes, returned the following answer :

‘ Dear Sir,
‘ I cannot but be extremely flattered by the letter which I this moment have the honour to receive. If I have given satisfaction, it is owing to the learning and candour of the bar. The liberality and integrity of their practice freed the judicial investigation of truth and justice from many difficulties. The memory of the assistance I have received from them, and the deep impression which the extraordinary mark they have now given me of their approbation and affection, has made upon my mind, will be a source of perpetual consolation in my decline of life, under the pressure of bodily infirmities, which made it my duty to retire.

‘ I am, Sir, with gratitude to you,
‘ and the other gentlemen,
‘ Your most affectionate and obliged humble servant,
‘ MANSFIELD.’

Kenwood, June 15, 1788.

“ Of lord Mansfield’s benevolent qualities, if a fair estimate is to be made from his patronizing merit wherever he found it, and where he had the least reason to think that his patronage would be of real service, his whole life will appear with great lustre, exhibiting a regular system of general benevolence, an unclouded effulgence of benignity, and an innate love of conferring favours on all those, who were zealous to obtain a good report, and who deserved it.

“ In his judicial capacity it may be affirmed, without partiality or encomiastic hyperbole, that his great outline of conduct as a judge was to make the rigid rules of law subservient to the purposes of substantial justice. He was not the first who, as some have erroneously

alleged, softened the rigor of law, by the interposition of principles of equity. But, although he did not introduce novelty by this practice, candor must allow that he cultivated and improved this practice more successfully, and in a greater degree, than any of his predecessors. He presided in his high station during a period of thirty years and upwards, with the dignity of a great judge, and with an attachment to the court wherein he presided, which could not be dissolved by repeated offers of the custody of the great seal. In many emergencies, and in times of difficulty and danger, he discovered an intrepidity of mind, and delivered his sentiments with a decided tone of voice, which at once commanded admiration, and silenced the tongue of malevolence, not unfrequently apt to attribute to him the want of firmness.

“ His judgments were introduced with all the embellishments which the law on the subject, and which deep learning could supply. His great and unremitted attention, to improve and render plain and perspicuous the rules of the court wherein he presided, will be acknowledged and revered as long as the rules themselves or the love of good order shall exist in our excellent constitution. And, in fine, if he has left the practice of the highest court of judicature yet improvable, it must be allowed, that he has left the rules and orders of that court replete with so much excellence, that they cannot fail to prompt his successors to emulate him, and to make farther improvements.”

“ In fine, The summary of lord Mansfield’s legal and private character may be given in few words.

“ In all he said or did there was a happy mixture of good-nature,

good-humour, elegance, ease, and dignity. His countenance was most pleasing, he had an eye of fire, and a voice perhaps unrivalled in its sweetness, and the mellifluous variety of its tones.

“ His intuitive and acquired knowledge of men and things soon attracted the attention, and procured the good opinion of the citizens of London and Westminster, so as to induce them to institute their suits of different denominations in the court wherein he presided.

“ He excelled in the statement of a case. One of the first orators of the present age said of it, ‘ that it was of itself worth the argument of any other man.’ He divested it of all unnecessary circumstances; he brought together every circumstance of importance; and these he placed in so striking a point of view, and connected them by observations so powerful, but which appeared to arise so naturally from the facts themselves, that frequently the hearer was convinced before the argument was opened. When he came to the argument he shewed equal ability, but it was a mode of argument almost peculiar to himself. His statement of the case predisposed the hearers to fall into the very train of thought he wished them to take when they should come to consider the argument. Through this he accompanied them, leading them insensibly to every observation favourable to the conclusion he wished them to draw, and diverting every objection to it; but all the time keeping himself concealed, so that the hearers thought they formed their opinions in consequence of the powers and workings of their own minds, when, in fact, it was the effect of the most subtle argumentation and the most refined dialectic.

“ His legal knowledge and profound sagacity, not only promoted but effectually secured, through a long series of years, that amazing increase of business in the court of King’s Bench which dignified his high office, and diffused opulence among the different officers of his court, and all around him.

“ Considering his lordship’s decisions separately, it will appear that, on all occasions, he was perfectly master of the case before him, and apprized of every principle of law, and every adjudication of the courts immediately, or remotely applicable to it. Considering them collectively, they will be found to form a complete code of jurisprudence on some of the most important branches of our law: a system founded on principles equally liberal and just, admirably suited to the genius and circumstances of the age, and, happily blending the venerable doctrines of the old law with the learning and refinement of modern times: the work of a mind nobly gifted by nature, and informed with every kind of learning which could serve for use and ornament.

“ His great wisdom shed an uncommon lustre over his admonitions, his advice, and his decisions in the public courts, and gave them their due weight. All he said and did will be held in deserved admiration, as long as the love of our excellent laws, as long as the improvement of jurisprudence, and the power of eloquence, shall be deemed worthy of pre-eminence, or have any charms to please.

“ The author has not presumed to give his lordship’s political character. More years must elapse and party prejudice be laid aside before his abilities, principles, and actions as a statesman, can be properly appreciated. His eminence

as a lawyer has been already stated, and universally acknowledged. He therefore begs leave briefly to confine himself to a few traits, which eminently distinguished his lordship in private life, where he shone, if possible, with greater lustre than in the more elevated departments of a statesman and a judge.

“ Few noblemen have had that happy method of combining dignity with wisdom, and liberality with frugality, equal to lord Mansfield. Every thing in and about his mansion had the appearance of splendor and plenty, without that show of ostentation and waste, which disgusts every sensible mind; and which, at the same time it gives an idea of the wealth, strikes us with the folly of the possessor. By his servants he was considered rather as a father and patron than a master: many of them lived with him so many years that they were fit for no other service; and peace, plenty, and happiness, were depicted in the countenance of every domestic. His lordship’s charities, which were infinitely more extensive than is generally imagined, were given away and diffused with good sense and nobleness of mind rarely equalled; sixpences, shillings, and half crowns, he seldom conferred, considering such sums as doing no real good, as the object so relieved would, on the day following the donation, be equally distressed as on the day preceding it; but, when by sums of ten or twenty guineas he could relieve the virtuous and necessitated from embarrassments by debt, by sickness, or otherwise, and put them in a way to provide for themselves and families, he did it cheerfully, and with that ease and good nature, which, instead of wounding, encouraged the feelings of the receiver, and always, if possible, with such secrecy and quiet-

ness as if he would not have his left hand know what his right hand did. Although his lordship’s powers in conversation were uncommonly great, yet he never assumed a more than equal share of it to himself, and was always as ready to hear as he was to deliver an opinion. The faculty of, conversing with ease and propriety he retained to the very last; and he was as quick at reply in his latter years as at any period of his life: whether he supported his own argument, or refuted those of his adversary, his observations were delivered with that judgment and grace which evinced the precision of a scholar, and the elegance of a gentleman. He was a sincere Christian without bigotry or hypocrisy, and he frequently received the sacrament, both before and after he ceased to leave home; and there was constantly that decorum, that exemplary regularity to be seen in every department of his household, which would have done credit to the palace of an archbishop.

“ Such were the virtues, such the endowments, and rare qualifications, which pervaded, cherished, and adorned his private life. These he sedulously cultivated and disseminated through a long life. How powerful was their coincidence, how happy their effects!”

“ We are arrived at a period which is in general painful to relate—the last hours of a great man! or of a real friend! yet when we calmly consider the very advanced age of lord Mansfield, and the whole tenor of his long life, we may fairly draw this conclusion, that for once *death* had lost his sting, and was no longer to him *a king of terrors*.

“ In many conferences with his friend and physician Dr. Turton, during the three or four last years of

the earl's life, his lordship had observed, how hard it was, that an old man, on the verge of fourscore and ten years, could not be permitted to die quietly. To select a more striking instance, a few years before his decease, he lay for a time in a state of insensibility; by means of blisters, and other physical efforts, returning life enabled him to chide his physician, by asking a question equally uncommon and unexpected—'Why did you endeavour to bring me back when I was so far gone in my journey?'

"Early in March, 1793, lord Stormont, having occasion to consult his uncle on a law-case then depending in the house of lords, said his ideas and recollection were perfectly clear.

"On Sunday, March the 10th, his lordship did not talk at breakfast as usual, but seemed heavy, and complained of being very sleepy, and his pulse was low; volatiles and cordials were ordered for him, and cantharides were applied to his issues. On the Monday he seemed rather better. On Tuesday morning he desired to be got up and taken to his chair; but soon wished to be put to bed again; and said, 'Let me sleep—let me sleep.' After this he never spoke. On his return to bed he seemed perfectly easy, breathed freely and uninterruptedly like a child, with as calm and serene a countenance as in his

best health, and had a good pulse, but was clearly void both of sense and sensibility. A blister was applied to the arm, which it affected no more than it would any inanimate substance. Scotch snuff was inserted into the nostrils by means of a feather, without the least effect. Some attempts were also made to get nourishment down by means of a spoon, but to no purpose; and, as the last attempt had nearly choked him, it was desisted from, and his mouth was afterwards merely moistened by a feather dipt in wine and water. In this state his lordship continued without any apparent alteration, some symptoms of the vital spark remaining, yet glimmering faintly, till the morning of Monday the 18th, when there was an appearance of mortification on the part most pressed by lying, and his pulse began to beat feebly. Fears were now entertained that he should awake to misery, which he fortunately did not; but continued to sleep quietly till the night of Wednesday the 20th, when the lingering dying taper was quite extinguished. He expired without a groan, in the 89th year of his age; closing a long life of honor to himself, and great use to society, in a way the most to be desired: and it may be said of his lordship, as it was of king David, that he died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honor."

Other ANECDOTES illustrative of LORD MANSFIELD's Judicial, and of his Political CHARACTER.

[From the FIRST VOLUME of BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY, and POLITICAL ANECDOTES, of several of the most eminent Men of the present Age.]

THE admirers of lord Mansfield have always shewn themselves dissatisfied with any statement of such parts of his conduct as tended to the diminution of his celebrity. They assert his impartiality, his wisdom, his penetration and patience.

“ On the contrary, those persons who have declared his lordship capable of committing every enormity whenever he had opportunity to advance the power of the crown, or trespass on the liberty of the subject, have been offended whenever he has been complimented with the titles of a great lawyer, and an upright judge. They arraign his principles of law, and deny his impartiality. ”

“ Between these extremes, lord Mansfield's true character will not be easily nor perhaps accurately defined. That it lay between them is true; but to which it most inclined, may, in the opinion of some persons, be difficult to ascertain. ”

“ During the whole administration of the Pelhams, he adhered to the whigs, and particularly to Mr. Pelham, whose confidence he obtained much in the same way that his friend Mr. Stone obtained that of the duke of Newcastle. They (Stone and Murray) were accused of being jacobites, and the accusation was brought before the house of lords. But they had dexterity and influence sufficient to stop the progress of the enquiry. Mr. Stone then being sub-governor to the prince (the present king)

was supposed, by some people, to conduct himself in the capacity of a double spy. He owed his appointment to the duke of Newcastle, for the purpose (as was conjectured) of giving the duke information of the proceedings and transactions of Leicester house, and preserved his interest at Leicester-house by giving information to lord Bute of the designs and transactions of the ministry, in which he was assisted by his friend lord Mansfield, then Mr. Murray. Whether these opinions are strictly correct or not, it is certain that lord Bute had authentic information of all the projects and measures of the ministry, even at the time when the politics of St. James's and Leicester-house differed most.

“ It has been the great felicity of lord Mansfield's reputation, that his conduct has generally been viewed on the favourable side only. And that such detached parts of it as reflected most to his honour have been principally those which have been held up to public view. If the whole of his conduct had been fairly and impartially examined, it would in many points have brought to our remembrance the conduct of those learned chiefs, Trevelyan, Keyling, Scroggs, Jefferyes, and some others. ”

“ It is generally allowed, that in most cases between subject and subject, he shewed great penetration and judgment. He possessed a talent, if it may be called so, of discovering the merits of a cause

before it was half heard. This quickness, however, sometimes betrayed him into too early a propension in favour of one of the parties. And in this precipitation he was more than once or twice unjust. So difficult it is, for the most acute understanding, at all times, to discover hidden truths; and so dangerous it is, to entertain a conceit of possessing, by intuition, a talent superior to the rest of mankind. Yet this is perfectly true of lord Mansfield. Some lawyers have occasionally assumed a course of imitation; but the attempt has been so clumsy and inadequate, it scarcely deserves the name of a caricature.

“ In all those political causes concerning the press, in which the crown was party, he was partial in the extreme. His rule of law uniformly was, that the crown was never wrong in those causes. To the liberty of the press he was a sincere and implacable enemy. His definition of this liberty was, a permission to print without a license, what formerly could only be printed with one. In trials for libels, he has been heard to deliver such language from the bench, as ought to have flushed the jury with indignation. In those trials, his invariable practice was, in his charge to the jury, to make a laboured reply to the defendant's counsel. Will any candid person say this was proper conduct in a judge, who ought to be strictly impartial? This is not the language of prejudice—for the truth of it an appeal may safely be made to all those persons who are yet alive, who heard him upon those occasions.

“ But a stronger proof cannot be given of lord Mansfield's general misconduct and mis-directions to juries, in cases of libels, than the

late declaratory act of parliament of the rights of juries, which was brought forward by Mr. Fox and Mr. Erskine, and was supported by a considerable part of the ministry. The artful and dangerous practices of lord Mansfield (in these political trials, so interesting to public liberty) to which he had through life most tenaciously adhered, and had ardently maintained to be law, were totally annihilated and done away. Juries were restored to their constitutional rights, which fixes upon his memory and character a more indelible stigma, than could have been inflicted by an article of impeachment. The many transgressions he had committed on law, justice, and humanity, rendered this act of parliament absolutely necessary. Lord Camden, though far advanced in years, vigorously supported the bill in the house of lords, and condemned all lord Mansfield's doctrines in terms of just asperity.

“ There is a fact not less respecting lord Mansfield's favourite opinion, than his great design upon the rights of juries, in all questions concerning the liberty of the press, which distinguishes him to have been from principle, as well as study, perhaps, the most dangerous enemy to the constitutional rights of juries, that ever sat in a court of justice, since the time of the star-chamber.

“ The fact here alluded to, happened on the trial of John Williams, in the month of July, 1764, for re-publishing the North Briton in volumes. Serjeant Glynn, who was counsel for Williams, said, with a strong emphasis, ‘ That in the matter of libel, they ‘ were the proper judges of the ‘ law, as well as the fact; that they ‘ had the full right to determine, ‘ whether the defendant had pub-

lished

‘lished the North Briton with the ‘intent as laid in the Attorney-general’s information.’ Lord Mansfield stopped him short, and declared in a very strong and menacing manner, ‘That if serjeant Glynn ‘asserted that doctrine again, he ‘(lord Mansfield) would take the ‘opinion of the twelve judges upon ‘it.’ The learned serjeant instantly saw the snare, and the design that was concealed under it. He was sensible of the danger to public liberty, in submitting a question which was to be worded by lord Mansfield upon the rights of juries, to the opinions of the twelve judges at that time. No one could doubt that a considerable majority of the twelve judges would confirm all lord Mansfield’s doctrine concerning libels, and particularly all his lordship’s limitations of the rights of juries. The learned serjeant therefore, with great prudence, and a great regard for the rights of juries, saw that it was more proper to submit, than to give lord Mansfield an opportunity of obtaining an authoritative confirmation of his innovations in the constitution. Thus, by a device of lord Mansfield, the rights of juries upon this great point hung as it were upon a single thread. Well might judge Willes say, ‘*mark him!*’ Had lord Mansfield’s project taken effect; and had the majority of the judges acquiesced, of which it is more than probable he had no doubt, it must have been extremely difficult, and next to an impossibility ever to have recovered the rights of juries, which lord Mansfield had usurped, and which usurpation had been confirmed by the judges.

“ Upon another occasion, lord Mansfield attempted the same device, but the weakness of his nerves prevented the design being carried into effect. This was in the year

1770, when he gave a paper to the clerk of the house of lords, containing the opinion of the court of King’s-Bench, upon one of the trials of Junius’s letters.

“ The house of lords was summoned at the request of lord Mansfield, on Monday the eleventh day of December. Great expectations were raised. Lord Mansfield’s doctrines concerning libels had been much canvassed in the house of commons, in consequence of a motion made by serjeant Glynn; it was therefore supposed and believed, that his lordship intended to bring the subject before the house of lords. And, probably, that was his original intention. But when the house met (on the eleventh of December) his lordship only said, that he had left a paper containing the opinion of the court of King’s-Bench with the clerk; and that their lordships might read it, and take copies of it. [The paper, and lord Camden’s answer, are printed in all the parliamentary debates.]

“ It is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more ridiculous than this was. He certainly must have changed his intention, for no person will credit that he had the house summoned for the paltry purpose of telling their lordships he had left a paper with the clerk. Lord Camden asked him, if he meant to have his paper entered upon the journals? ‘No! No!’ said lord Mansfield, ‘only to leave it with the clerk.’

“ Next day lord Camden attacked lord Mansfield pretty sharply on the subject of his paper, and put several questions to him concerning the sense of it. Lord Mansfield said, it was taking him by surprise, and that he would not answer interrogatories. Lord Camden desired that a day might be fixed for his lordship to give his answers;

answers; but lord Mansfield would not consent.

“As far as this attack upon lord Mansfield went, it was perfectly judicious; and it would have been imprudent to have pushed the matter further; because an attempt of that sort might, and most probably would, have brought the subject into general debate; and thereby have been the cause of establishing lord Mansfield's doctrine irreversibly, and cloathing it with all the solemn graces and sanctions which a certain well known crafty influence can easily procure.

“The next attack that lord Mansfield made on the rights of juries, was not less interesting, but it was open and avowed. The judges of his own court supported his design without, perhaps, perceiving the nature and extent of it; at least it may be candid to admit the possible supposition, for lord Mansfield's art was usually the best of art; it was the art to conceal itself: but this attempt was attended with an advantage to the public that lord Mansfield did not foresee. It brought forth the strong admired talents, and great legal abilities of Mr. Dunning, afterwards lord Ashburton.

“It has been already mentioned, under the head of the duke of Grafton, that lord Mansfield was exceedingly hurt by a tract of great celebrity, entitled, ‘A Letter on Libels and Warrants, &c.’ He therein saw his doctrines of law, and his conduct as a judge, treated in a manner that was no way favourable to his views. But, although he was ardent to punish the printer, he did not choose to trust a jury with the cause. He therefore contrived a new mode, or rather revived a very obsolete one from the star-chamber. This was to connect the matter of libel with

the private conduct of the judge, and then to maintain, that a statement of the private conduct of a judge at chambers, or at his own house, was a contempt of the court. It would not be very difficult, to an artful bad man, to construe most libels into a contempt of court.

“Mr. Dunning saw the extent of the manœuvre. The case was this. Lord Mansfield had altered the record in the case of Mr. Wilkes at his own private house. Amongst the many parts of lord Mansfield's conduct which were censured in the Letter on Libels and Warrants, was this fact, of his altering the record. The writer's statement of this fact, lord Mansfield called a contempt of the court. The process upon a contempt, which is always some clear indisputable fact, and generally against the officers of the court, attornies or evidence, is by issuing a writ of attachment, and the defendant answering upon oath such interrogatories as shall be put to him. If he purges himself (as it is called) of the charge, he is acquitted; if not, the court inflict such punishment as they think proper. There is no other trial, nor any jury called in.

“Whether what lord Mansfield had done was right or wrong, could not by this process become a matter of enquiry, nor even of animadversion. If lord Mansfield had proceeded in any of the usual ways against libels, by action, information, or indictment, there would have been latitude for the display of the ingenuity and ability of counsel. He took this for the more prudent and certain way. But his attempt was opposed with a degree of intrepidity and firmness he did not expect.”

[Our limits will not permit us to insert the outlines of the arguments,

ments, why the writ of attachment should not issue.]

“ In July 1765, the ministry were changed; and a total revolution in politics took place. Mr. Yorke, who had been appointed attorney-general, was desirous of continuing the prosecution; but the marquis of Rockingham, who was then minister, interposed, and prevented any farther proceedings.

“ In the month of November, 1768, a woman having appeared before two of his majesty's justices of peace, to swear a child against the secretary to count Bruhl, the Saxon minister; the count interfered, and the justices were afraid to proceed. The woman applied to sir Fletcher Norton, who advised that a motion should be made in the court of King's-bench for a peremptory mandamus to the justices to proceed in that filiation. The motion was accordingly made by Mr. Mansfield.

“ The lord chief justice Mansfield received it with marks of anger and surprise; he said he did not understand what was meant by such collusive motions, unless it was to draw from that court an opinion upon the privileges of foreign ministers, which they had no right to meddle with; that the motion was absolutely improper; that he wondered who advised it, and that he certainly should not grant the mandamus.

“ Sir Fletcher Norton then got up; and said, that the party was his client; that his majesty's subjects, when injured, had a right to redress somewhere or other; and that he knew of no place where such redress could be legally applied for or obtained, but in the court of King's-bench; that therefore he had advised the motion.

“ Lord Mansfield, upon this, be-

gan to flourish, in his usual style, upon the sacred privileges of ambassadors, the law of nations, &c. &c. repeated something about collusive motions, and took notice that the application for redress ought regularly to have been made to count Bruhl, or to his majesty's attorney-general.

“ Mr. justice Aston said, deliberately, that he agreed entirely with the lord chief justice, and that the motion ought not to be granted.

“ Sir Fletcher Norton then said, that, after he had declared himself the adviser of the motion, he did not expect to have heard it again called collusive; that he despised and abhorred all ideas of collusion as much as any man in that court; that it was the first time, and he hoped it would be the last, that he should hear the court of King's-bench refer an injured subject of England to a foreign minister, or to an attorney-general for redress; that the laws of this country had not left his majesty's subjects, complaining of injury, without a legal and certain protection; that their claim was a claim of right, upon which the court of king's-bench had full authority to inquire, and must determine; that if his clients were injured, he should always bring them to that court for redress, let who would have committed the injury, and he would take care that that court should do them justice; that his motion was proper, and should not be withdrawn.

“ Judge Yates then said, that the reasons offered by sir Fletcher Norton had clearly convinced him; that he had not the least doubt of the authority of the court to protect his majesty's subjects; and that, for his part, he should never refer them either to a foreign minister, or to an officer of the crown; that

that he thought the motion perfectly regular, and that it ought to be granted.

“ Judge Aston then began to recant. He said, that he was always glad to be convinced of a mistake, and happy in having an early opportunity of acknowledging it; that from what his brother Yates and sir Fletcher Norton had said, he saw clearly that his first opinion had been erroneous, and that he agreed the motion ought to be granted.

“ Lord Mansfield then, in great confusion, said, ‘ that he should ‘ take time to consider of it.’ To this sir Fletcher Norton replied, that, as two of the three judges were of the same opinion, the motion must be granted; but that, for his part, if his lordship wanted any time to consider, whether, when a subject applied to the court of King’s-bench for redress, he was or was not to be referred to a foreign minister, or to an attorney-general, he had no objection to allowing him all the time he wanted.

“ Thus wickedness and folly were defeated, and the unhappy foreign minister, in spite of the law of nations, was obliged to comply with the law of nature, and to provide for his child.”

“ The conduct of lord Mansfield on the question concerning literary property is well known. He gave a judgment in the court of King’s-bench, by which the London booksellers were induced to believe they had a permanent property in what they bought; and when the matter came to be argued in the house of lords, upon an appeal, and he was firmly attacked by lord Thurlow, (then attorney-general, and counsel for the appellant), and all his doctrine reprobated by lord Camden, he had not

courage to rise up in his place and defend his own judgment. He said not a word.

“ If he was ambitious of being thought a Mæcenas, which was supposed, that may be pretended to be some excuse for his judgment on this question in the court of King’s-bench, but cannot apologize for abandoning his own character in the house of lords.

“ By his patronage of sir John Dalrymple, who compiled ‘ The ‘ Memoirs of Great Britain,’ already mentioned in the preceding chapter; and of Mr. Lind, who wrote some tracts entitled, ‘ Letters ‘ on Poland,’ in which the late king of Prussia is treated with great asperity; and some tracts against America, during the American war, in support of the ministry; and of some other writers of the same principles; perhaps he flattered himself with the hopes of being esteemed an encourager of literary men. But avarice was his ruling passion. He used to say, those who purchased estates, preserved their principal but received no interest; those who bought in the funds, had interest but no principal. He laid out his money in mortgages, and good securities, by which he had both principal and interest.

“ His lordship was also ambitious of being thought a statesman. Upon one occasion only he shone as a politician: this was his attack on the Suspending and Dispensing Prerogative in the Year, which was undoubtedly made with great ability, but the case may be said to have been more a matter of jurisprudence than politics, and although he gave to his eloquence all the advantages he had acquired by a long exercise, yet the merit of the attack is lessened, when it is recollected that lord Camden had maintained the

the necessity of a suspending power in a case of imminent danger of famine, which was the fact, and that lord Mansfield warmly embraced this opportunity of upholding a true constitutional doctrine, to gratify his envy and hatred of lord Camden. His motive was founded in personal rancour, not in constitutional. All those who are acquainted with the history of the time will not hesitate to admit this distinction. But the tract which was published, called ‘A Speech against the Suspending and Dispensing Prerogative,’ and contained all that lord Mansfield advanced in his speech upon this subject in the house of lords, was not written by his lordship, although generally believed to have been his production, nor was he privy to the writing or publication. The pamphlet was written by lord Temple, and lord Lyttelton, and a gentleman who was present at the debate, and states in the form of one speech all the arguments on that side. However, lord Mansfield’s motives may be excused, if the severity of his attack makes ministers more assiduous in their duty, for they had information of the approaching danger, and did not attend to it; if they had, such attention would have prevented the necessity of resorting to so violent a remedy.

“Of his lordship’s political opinions and conduct, it would have been happy for his country if they had been founded in those just principles of all government, which make the honour of the state and the interests of the people perfectly the same. His political ideas were like those of lord Bute; they were contracted, splenetic, and tyrannical. No better proof need be given than his memorable apostrophe in the house of lords, in the year 1774,

upon the Boston Port Bill, in reply to lord Dartmouth, at that time secretary of state for the colonies. His lordship said, ‘the sword was drawn, and the scabbard thrown away. We had passed the Rubicon;’ alluding to Cæsar’s march to Rome. This was not less a prophetic and dreadful denunciation to the interests of Great Britain, than the inscription on the bridge over the Rubicon was to the fate of Cæsar, and the liberties of Rome.

“Montesquieu, in considering the causes of the grandeur and declension of the Romans, observes, that ‘policy had not permitted armies to be stationed near Rome, for this reason considerable forces were kept in Cisalpine Gaul; but to secure the city of Rome against those troops, the celebrated *Senatus Consultum* was made, still to be seen engraven on the way from Rimini to Cæsena; by which they devoted to the infernal gods, and declared to be guilty of sacrilege and parricide, those who should with a legion, with an army, or with a cohort, pass the Rubicon.’ Montanus gives the inscription at length, which is stronger than Montesquieu states, and says that Aldus Manutius, in the year 1565, in his way from Venice to Rome, saw this inscription, and carefully transcribed it. When Cæsar, in his march for Rome, had advanced to the Rubicon, he paused a few moments at this inscription, but his ambition prevailing, he passed over the bridge and then exclaimed, ‘the lot is cast, let the gods do the rest!’

“Whoever knows lord Mansfield’s influence in the British cabinet, will say this was the die of America.”

“In the progress of the American war, lord and general Howe had not the success which his lordship

ship expected, and he could not help expressing his disappointment at dinner at one of the Surrey asfizes; the subject of conversation being the American war, lord Mans-

field said, 'the Howes had no heads;' to which sir ——— Clayton neatly replied, 'then what will become of the heads of those who sent them?'

ANECDOTES of the REIGNING SULTAN, and of the RULING CABINET at the OTTOMAN COURT.

[FROM CONSTANTINOPLE ANCIENT and MODERN, &c. by JAMES DAL-LAWAY, M. B. F. S. A. late Chaplain and Physician to the British Embassy to the Porte.]

A FEW anecdotes of the sultan and the present ruling cabinet, which I offer as genuine, may not be unacceptable, as various causes seem at this juncture to conspire, by which the Ottoman court may take a more active part on the great political theatre of Europe. Sultan Selim III. is the eldest male descendant of the house of Osman, who in 1299 established the fifth dynasty of the kalifes. At the death of his father Mustafa III. in 1775, he was fourteen years old. According to the known precedent amongst the Turks, Abdul-hamid, his uncle, succeeded to the throne; for they disdain to be governed either by a woman or a boy.

At his accession Abdul-hamid had reached the age of forty-nine, and during the fifteen years' reign of his brother Mustafa had endured a state imprisonment, which the jealous policy of the seraglio had long ordained. As a solace of his confinement, he cultivated literature and the arts of peace. His disposition, mild and beneficent, induced him to forego the ancient prejudice, and to superintend the education of sultan Selim, giving him every liberal indulgence. Sultan Mustafa

and sultan Mahmood, the sons of Abdul-hamid and the only remaining heirs of the empire, are both minors. They experience a generous return for their father's kindness, and are treated with suitable respect. Each has his separate suite of apartments, and sixty attendants, amongst whom are thirty elderly female slaves, with an annual revenue of £.5000 sterling. The good musulman, who laments the possible extinction of the imperial family, is comforted by the astrologers, who have publicly declared, that after he has attained to forty years, sultan Selim will be blessed with a numerous progeny.

His countenance is handsome and impressive, and his figure good; he is affable, and possesses much speculative genius, is not ill informed of the characters and separate interests of his contemporary princes, and has every inclination to reconcile his subjects to the superior expediency of European maxims, both in politics and war. But it is dubious if he be capable of that energetic activity, and that personal exertion, which are required in an absolute prince to remodel a people whose opinions are not

to be changed but by an universal revolution.

“ Peter the Great and Charles XII. in their plans of regenerating, or conquering the Russians, did not depend solely upon the agency of ministers for success.

“ The curiosity of Selim respecting the other nations of Europe originated in frequent conversations with Rachib Effendi, the present historiographer-royal, who was for some time envoy at Vienna, after the last war. Those who have gained his confidence since the commencement of his reign, have consulted that inclination, and improved every opportunity of extending his intelligence on those subjects. I have heard it asserted that the young men in the seraglio are now instructed in the French language by his command; and his partiality to French wine is no secret amongst the well informed.

“ The first efforts towards improvement have been applied to the army and marine. Forts have been erected on the Bosphorus, regiments have been trained to European discipline, chiefly by French officers, and the fleet will become in a certain degree formidable.

“ When he has leisure to render his vast territory, at least in the vicinity of his capital, more resplendent of civilized nations, he will probably establish a post, which may facilitate communication between distant provinces. During the last war many places of importance were taken, or evacuated, weeks before the ministry were in possession of the fact.

“ The only imperial works now seen in his dominions are mosques, aqueducts, and fountains; he may hereafter turn his attention to great roads, now barely passable, which would be as useful monuments of his fame.

“ Mehmed Melék Pasha, the late vizier, resigned in 1794. He was a favourite, in his youth, of Mustafa III. who gave him his sister in marriage, and the appellation of Melék, or the Angel, on account of his singular beauty; for the Turks usually take their surname from some personal excellence or peculiarity. After having enjoyed some of the most lucrative governments in the empire he returned to Constantinople, and was called to the vizirate, at the advanced age of ninety years, in 1789. He has retired to his palace on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and, as an extraordinary fact in natural history, has had a son born to him whose legitimacy cannot be invalidated.

“ The present system of government aims at the suppression of the former sole authority of the vizier, and has reduced him to a mere member of the cabinet council. As the sultan takes a more active share than his predecessor in public affairs, and listens to more advisers, it seems to draw to an end. The vizier now in office is likewise a harmless old man, so that they may probably soon ‘ sit state-statutes only.’

“ The ruling persons of the present day are, 1. Yusûf Agha, kiayah, or high-steward to the sultan’s mother, who retains a very decided influence with him. Yusûf’s private life has been marked by uncommon circumstances. He is a native of Candia, and was originally a writer to a ship, from which employment he passed into the service of Abdullâh Pasha, beglerbey of Anatolia, residing at Kutayah. During ten years he so ingratiated himself with the pasha, that he determined to secure to him his great wealth in his life-time. Accordingly he gave him intire possession, ordering him to fly to the Porte, and

and to urge the heaviest complaints against him for his injustice and ill-treatment. Meanwhile the pasha died. The capidji bashi was dispatched by the sultan to seize the treasure, but found nothing, and Yusuf, from the predicament in which he stood, was the last person to be suspected. With this wealth he lived in splendour at Constantinople, and frequented the audiences of the visier. He was soon appointed taraphanà eminy, or master of the mint, from which he was advanced to his present post.

" 2. Ratib Effendi has twice held the important office of reis effendi, or secretary of state. He rose from a public clerk, passing through all the preliminary gradations with distinguished ability. He is beyond comparison the best-informed and most capable minister in the cabinet.

" Tchiuseh, kiayah, or deputy to the visier, is at the head of the finance, and planned the new taxes.

" The present capudan pasha, or high admiral, called Kuchuk Husein, from his diminutive stature, was a Georgian slave, and the companion of the sultan in his childhood. From the seraglio he emerged to take the command of the navy, it may be presumed without much previous acquaintance with maritime affairs. But his administration has been very beneficial; for he has raised the marine from the miserable state it was left in at the conclusion of the Russian war, to respectability. The new ships are built under the inspection of European surveyors, and French nautical terms have been adopted. At the beginning of the present century, the Turkish fleet consisted of 32 ships of the line, 34 galleys, and some brigantines; they can now send to sea 14 first rates, 6 frigates, and 50 sloops of war.

" Every spring he leaves Constantinople with a few ships, to visit the Archipelago, to receive the capitation tax from the different islands, and to free the seas from pirates, and the Maltese cruisers. The time of his coming is generally known, so that the service is little more than a matter of form. His reception by the sultan, both at his departure and return, is a brilliant spectacle. He is married to the only daughter of Abdulhamid, and is honoured with the private friendship of his sovereign.

" Every scheme for defending the coasts of the Black sea by forts and batteries, and for military regulations, is submitted to Cheliby Effendi, who surveys their execution, if approved. He was master of the mathematical school founded in 1773 by Ghazi Hafsàn pasha, a very celebrated character in the last reign.

" This extraordinary person was likewise a Georgian slave, and afterward a Barbary corsair. Having been taken prisoner by the Spaniards, he passed six years of slavery at Madrid, from whence he was sent to Naples, where he was exchanged, and returned to Constantinople. His reputation for personal courage procured him the command of a galley, and afterward of a frigate. At the unfortunate battle of Chesmè he had a ship of the line under Jaffer, capudan pasha, who upon his disgrace died of chagrin, and was succeeded by Hassan.

" He was extremely whimsical, and kept a lion's whelp always on his sofa, which he had trained up to follow him, but which, having killed one of the domestics, was afterwards chained. He became visier, and died at the age of more than seventy, in the camp against the Russians, not without suspicion of poison.

son. So singular was his bravery, and so frequent his successes, that he assumed the name of Ghazi, the victorious. Abdul-hamid was fearful, and considered the safety of the empire endangered by his absence from Constantinople.

“Of his prevailing influence the following relation is a proof, and the traits of secret machinations justified in the seraglio.

“One of his slaves, named Yusuf, had so recommended himself by superior talents, that he gave him liberty, and promotion to the most considerable offices. At the time Yusuf returned from his government of the Morea, to take up to him the office of visier, Mavro-yeni, a Greek of a noble family, was the drogoman, or interpreter, to his patron Hassan. Petraki, another Greek, was master of the mint, and imperial banker, and had amassed seven millions of piastres.

“This man being ambitious of becoming prince of Wallachia, he several times procured the appointment of Mavro-yeni to that high position, who had the interest of Hassan and the visier to be superannuated. But they, impatient of the appointment, represented to Abdul-hamid, that the people demanded the life of Petraki in atonement of his peculation, who readily consented to his execution, and he was instantly imprisoned. On the very day of the high ceremony of Mavro-yeni's investiture, he was led to the gate of the seraglio to kiss his stirrup, and sue for pardon. At that instant the executioner struck off his head, and Mavro-yeni had the satisfaction of seeing his rival dead at his feet.

Another Hassan pasha who hated him, becoming visier, ordered him to be beheaded upon the charge of betraying Giurgevow, the first Turkish fortress upon the Danube, to the Germans. He died a martyr. Abdul-hamid, when informed of the last-mentioned circumstances, was so far convinced of his innocence, that in a few months the vindictive visier shared the same fate.

“The officers of the seraglio are very numerous. The kislar-agma, or chief of the black eunuchs, having the arrangement of the female department, is most familiar with the sultan, and is a powerful friend, or enemy, to the ministers of state.

“Between the officers of the seraglio and those who compose the divan, there subsists a perpetual rivalry, and if the emperor be either very active or indolent in public business, there is ample cause for their jealousy. Those with whom he is constantly conversant, and before whom he relaxes into colloquial freedom, must necessarily obtain secret influence enough to bias him in matters of importance, if he wishes others than his ostensible counsellors, or is determined by first representations without farther deliberation.

“The ministers are admitted to an audience with the sultan with the profoundest ceremony. Even in the presence of the mild Abdul-hamid the bold Hassan was overpowered with awe, and the lion seemed to be transformed into a lamb. One of the present ministry, a man of great vivacity, is said to compose his spirits with a pill of opium before he approaches the throne.”

MANNERS OF NATIONS.

PARTICULARS relative to the RELIGION, ECONOMY, CLASSES, TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS, ARTS, LITERATURE, and SCIENCE of the CHINESE.

[Extracted from Sir George STAUNTON's authentic ACCOUNT of an EMBASSY from the KING of GREAT BRITAIN to the EMPEROR of CHINA.]

“ **O**F those circular and lofty edifices, by Europeans termed pagodas, there are several kinds, and dedicated to several uses in China; but none to religious worship. The temples which are consecrated to such a purpose differ little in height from common dwelling houses, as in the instance of the Ambassador's momentary residence near Tong-choo-foo. The presence of foreigners there did not prevent the usual affluence of devotees. The Chinese interpreter of the Embassy, who was a most zealous Christian of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and himself a priest of that communion, saw, with regret, the English curiously examining the images or attending to the ceremonies of the religion of Fo, lest they should perceive the resemblance between its exterior forms and those of his own church. Such resemblance had been, indeed, already thought so striking, that some of the missionaries conjectured that the Chinese had formerly received a glimpse of Christianity from the Nestorians, by the way of Tartary; others that Saint Thomas the Apostle had been amongst them; but the missionary Prémare

could account for it no other way than by supposing it to have been a trick of the Devil to mortify the Jesuits. One of them observed that the likeness is so strong between the apparent worship of many of the priests of Fo, and that which is exhibited in churches of the Roman faith, that a Chinese conveyed into one of the latter might imagine the votaries he saw were then adoring the deities of his own country. On the altar of a Chinese temple, behind a screen frequently a representation which might answer for that of the Virgin Mary, in the person of *Shinn* or the sacred mother, sitting in an alcove with a child in her arms, and rays proceeding from a circle which are called a glory, round her head, with tapers burning constantly before her. The long coats and gowns of the Ho-shaungs, or priests of Fo, bound with cords round the waist, would almost equally suit friars of the order of St. Francis. The former live, like the latter, in a state of celibacy, reside in monasteries together, and impose, occasionally, upon themselves voluntary penance, and rigorous abstinence.

“ The temples of Fo abound with more images than are found in most Christian churches, and some that bear a greater analogy to the ancient than to the present worship of the Romans. One figure, representing a female, was thought to be something similar to Lucina, and is particularly addressed by unmarried women wanting husbands, and married women wanting children. The doctrine of Fo, admitting of a subordinate deity particularly propitious to every wish which can be formed in the human mind, would scarcely fail to spread among those classes of the people who are not satisfied with their prospects, as resulting from the natural causes of events. Its progress is not obstructed by any measures of the government of the country, which does not interfere with mere opinions. It prohibits no belief which is not supposed to affect the tranquillity of society.

“ There is in China no state religion. None is paid, preferred, or encouraged by it. The Emperor is of one faith; many of the mandarines of another; and the majority of the common people of a third, which is that of Fo. This last class, the least capable, from ignorance, of explaining the phenomena of nature, and the most exposed to wants which it cannot supply by ordinary means, is willing to recur to the supposition of extraordinary powers, which may operate the effects it cannot explain, and grant the requests which it cannot otherwise obtain.

“ No people are, in fact, more superstitious than the common Chinese. Beside the habitual offices of devotion on the part of the priests and females, the temples are particularly frequented by the disciples of Fo, previously to any undertaking of importance; whether

to marry, or go a journey, or conclude a bargain, or change situation, or for any other material event in life, it is necessary first to consult the superintendant deity. This is performed by various methods. Some place a parcel of consecrated sticks, differently marked and numbered, which the consultant, kneeling before the altar, shakes in a hollow bamboo, until one of them falls on the ground; its mark is examined, and referred to a correspondent mark in a book which the priest holds open, and sometimes even it is written upon a sheet of paper pasted upon the inside of the temple. Polygonal pieces of wood are by others thrown into the air. Each side has its particular mark; the side that is uppermost when fallen on the floor, is in like manner referred to its correspondent mark in the book or sheet of fate. If the first throw be favourable, the person who made it prostrates himself in gratitude, and undertakes afterwards, with confidence, the business in agitation. But if the throw should be adverse, he tries a second time, and the third throw determines, at any rate, the question. In other respects the people of the present day seem to pay little attention to their priests. The temples are, however, always open for such as choose to consult the decrees of heaven. They return thanks when the oracle proves propitious to their wishes. Yet they oftener cast lots, to know the issue of a projected enterprize, than supplicate for its being favourable; and their worship consists more in thanksgiving than in prayer.

“ Few Chinese are seldom said to carry the objects, to be obtained by their devotion, beyond the benefits of this life. Yet the religion of Fo professes the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and promises

mises happiness to the people on conditions, which were, no doubt, originally intended to consist in the performance of moral duties; but in lieu of which are too frequently substituted those of contributions towards the erection or repair of temples, the maintenance of priests, and a strict attention to particular observances. The neglect of these is announced as punishable by the souls of the defaulters passing into the bodies of the meanest animals, in whom the sufferings are to be proportioned to the transgressions committed in the human form."

"The temples of Pekin are not equal to its palaces. The religion of the Emperor is new in China, and its worship is performed with most magnificence in Tartary. The mandarines, the men of letters, from whom are selected the magistrates who govern the empire, and possess the upper ranks of life, venerate rather than they adore Confucius; and meet to honour and celebrate his memory in halls of a simple but neat construction. The numerous and lower classes of the people, are less able than inclined to contribute much towards the erection of large and costly edifices for public worship. Their religious attention is much engaged, besides, with their household gods. Every house has its altar and its deities. The books of their mythology contain representations of those who preside over their persons and properties, as well as over exterior objects likely to affect them. In the representation of *Lui-shin*, or spirit presiding over thunder, the violence of that meteor, which nothing is supposed capable of withstanding, the velocity of the lightning, which nothing can exceed, and their united effects, are represented by a monstrous figure, who is involved in clouds. His chin is terminated

in the beak of an eagle, to express the devouring effects of thunder, as his wings do its swiftness. With one hand he grasps a thunderbolt, and in the other is held a truncheon for striking several kettle-drums with which he is surrounded. The talons of an eagle are sometimes represented as fixed upon the axis of a wheel, upon which, with aided velocity, he rolls among the clouds. In the original from whence this description is taken, the dreadful effects of this terrific spirit beneath the clouds are pointed out by the appearance of animals struck dead, and lying prostrate on the ground, buildings overturned, and trees torn up by the roots."

"No legal tax is imposed in China on the score of religion. Ceremonies are ordained by it, in the performance of which some time is necessarily consumed, and sacrifices are required, which occasion expence, on the new and full moon; and in spring and autumn; and likewise in the beginning of the year. On the latter occasion, particularly, much dissipation takes place. Some good also is effected. Acquaintances renew their suspended intercourse; friends offended are reconciled; every thing dates as from a new era. The poorest cottager looks forward and prepares, during the preceding months for an interval, however brief, of enjoying life, after having so long dragged on laboriously the burden of it."

"The Chinese have no Sunday, nor even such a division as a week. The temples are, however, open every day for the visits of devotees. Persons of that description have, from time to time, made grants, though to no great amount, for the maintenance of their clergy; but no lands are subject to ecclesiastical tithes."

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“ The country about Tong-choo-foo, for several miles, is level and fertile. Some of the English gentlemen were supplied with horses, to ride about in the neighbourhood. The horses were strong and pony. The breed does not seem to have been improved by care. Mules bear a greater price than common horses, as subsisting on less food, and capable of more labour. Many of the horses were spotted as regularly as a leopard. Such were so common, as to remove the suspicion of any fraud by artificial colouring. The race of those spotted horses is supposed, among other means, to be obtained by crossing those of opposite hues. The saddle furniture differed as much from the neatness of what is made in England, as the cattle themselves from Arabian coursfers. The riders met several Chinese on horseback, who, on approaching, alighted in civility to the strangers. This is a mark of respect shewn here always to superiors, and the custom has been extended to other parts of the East. The Dutch governor and counselors of the Indies exact, in imitation, that kind of homage from all persons resident in Batavia. It appeared indeed, from several instances, in Java, Sumatra, and Cochin-China, that China gives the *ton* to the countries bordering on the Chinese seas. The distinction of yellow colour, for example, by the Emperor, is affected by every sovereign in the eastern part of Asia.

“ The mixture of eastern and western customs, is to be seen sometimes in China. Thus in the neighbourhood of Tong-choo-foo, the season of the harvest gave occasion to observe, that the corn is sometimes thrashed with the common flail of Europe, and sometimes pressed out by cattle treading on the sheaf, as is described by Orien-

tal writers. A roller is likewise moved over it by the Chinese. For these operations a platform of hard earth and sand is prepared in the open air. A machine has been always used here for winnowing corn, exactly similar to that which has been introduced, within this century, it is said, in Europe. It is probably a Chinese invention.

“ Indian corn and small millet formed, in this place, the principal produce of the autumn crop. There were few inclosures, and few cattle to make them necessary. Scarcely any fields to be seen in pasture. The animals necessary for tillage, or for carriage, and those destined to serve for food, were mostly fed in stalls, and fodder collected for them. Beans, and the finer kind of straw cut small, composed a great proportion of the food for horses. The roots of corn, and coarser stems, are frequently left to rot upon the ground for the purpose of manure.

“ The houses of the peasants were scattered about, instead of being united into villages. The cottages seemed to be clean and comfortable: they were without fences, gates, or other apparent precaution against wild beasts or thieves. Robbery is said to happen seldom, tho not punished by death, unless aggravated by the commission of some violent assault. The wives of the peasantry are of material assistance to their families, in addition to the rearing of their children, and the care of their domestic concerns; for they carry on most of the trades which can be exercised within doors. Not only they rear silk-worms, and spin the cotton, which last is in general use for both sexes of the people; but the women are almost the sole weavers throughout the empire. Yet few of them fail to injure their healths, or at least

their active powers, by sacrificing, in imitation of females of superior rank, to the prejudice in favour of little feet; and tho' the operation for this purpose is not attempted at so early a period of their infancy, or followed up afterwards with such persevering care, as in the case of ladies with whom beauty can become an object of more attention, enough is practised to cripple and disfigure them.

“ Notwithstanding all the merit of these helpmates to their husbands, the latter arrogate an extraordinary dominion over them, and hold them at such a distance, as not always to allow them to sit at table, behind which, in such case, they attend as handmaids. This dominion is tempered, indeed, by the maxims of mild conduct in the different relations of life, inculcated from early childhood amongst the lowest as well as highest classes of society. The old persons of a family live generally with the young. The former serve to moderate any occasional impetuosity, violence, or passion of the latter. The influence of age over youth is supported by the sentiments of nature, by the habit of obedience, by the precepts of morality ingrafted in the law of the land, and by the unremitted policy and honest arts of parents to that effect. They who are past labour, deal out the rules which they had learned, and the wisdom which experience taught them, to those who are rising to manhood, or to those lately arrived at it. Plain sentences of morals are written up in the common hall, where the male branches of the family assemble. Some one, at least, is capable of reading them to the rest. In almost every house is hung up a tablet of the ancestors of the persons then residing in it. References are often made, in conversation, to

their actions. Their example, as far as it was good, serves as an incitement to travel in the same path. The descendants from a common stock, visit the tombs of their forefathers together, at stated times. This joint care, and indeed other occasions, collect and unite the most remote relations. They cannot lose sight of each other, and seldom become indifferent to their respective concerns. The child is bound to labour and to provide for his parents' maintenance and comfort, and the brother for the brother and sister that are in extreme want; the failure of which duty would be followed by such detestation, that it is not necessary to enforce it by positive law. Even the most distant kinsman, reduced to misery by accident or ill health, has a claim on his kindred for relief. Manners, stronger far than laws, and indeed inclination, produced and nurtured by intercourse and intimacy, secure assistance for him. These habits and manners fully explain the fact already mentioned, which unhappily appears extraordinary to Europeans, that no spectacles of distress are seen, to excite the compassion, and implore the casual charity of individuals. It is to be added, that this circumstance is not owing to the number of institutions of public benevolence. The wish, indeed, of the Persian monarch is not realized in China, that none should be in want of the succour administered in hospitals; but those establishments are rendered little necessary, where the link which unites all the branches of a family, brings aid to the suffering part of it without delay, and without humiliation.

“ It seldom, indeed, happens that the infirmities of men, or the weakness of children, render them utterly incapable of making some re-

return of industry for the subsistence they receive. In the manufactures carried on within doors, very material assistance may often be afforded, with little exertion of strength; and abroad, the soil is light, and tillage easy. Oxen are used for ploughing in this part of China, being too cold for buffaloes, which are preferred where they can be reared. Cattle are yoked by the neck, instead of being so by the horns, as upon the continent of Europe."

"The reader will observe, that the names of the Chinese mentioned in this work, are, independently of the additions of their qualities, all of one syllable; as is every word in the Chinese language. The additions are the more necessary, as a name implies no distinction in favour of the family which bears it. There are but one hundred family names known throughout the empire; and the expression of the hundred names is often used as a collective term for the whole Chinese nation. Individuals, however, occasionally assume, at different periods, or under different circumstances of their lives, other appellations expressive of some quality or event. Each family name is borne by persons of all classes. Identity of such names implies, however, some connection. All who bear it, may attend the hall of their supposed common ancestors. A Chinese seldom, if ever, marries a woman of his family name; but the sons and daughters of sisters married to husbands of two different names, marry frequently; those of two brothers bearing the same name, cannot. Tho names always do not denote distinctions, and tho no hereditary nobility exists in China, pedigree is there an object of much attention. He who can reckon his ancestors to a distant period, as if distinguished by

their private virtues, or public services, and by the honours conferred upon them in consequence, by the government, is much more respected than new men. The supposed descendants of Confucius are always treated with particular regard; and immunities have been granted to them by the Emperors. The ambition of an illustrious descent is so general, that the Emperors have often granted titles to the deceased ancestors of a living man of merit. Indeed, every means are tried to stimulate to good, and to deter from evil, actions, by the reward of praise, as well as by the dread of shame. A public register, called the Book of Merit, is kept for the purpose of recording every striking instance of meritorious conduct; and, in the enumeration of a man's titles, the number of times that his name had been so inserted, is particularly mentioned. For faults, on the other hand, he is subject to be degraded; and it is not deemed sufficient that he should assume only his reduced title; but he must likewise add to his name the fact of his degradation."

"In China there is less inequality in the fortunes, than in the conditions, of men. The ancient annals of the empire testify that, for a long period of time, the earth, like the other elements of nature, was enjoyed by its inhabitants almost in common. Their country was divided into small equal districts; every district was cultivated conjointly by eight labouring families, which composed each hamlet, and they enjoyed all the profit of their labours, except a certain share of the produce reserved for public expences. It was true, indeed, that after a revolution, deplored in all the Chinese histories, which happened prior to the Christian era,

the usurper granted all the lands away to the partners of his victories, leaving to the cultivators of the soil a small pittance only, out of the revenue which it yielded. Property in land also became hereditary; but in process of time the most considerable domains were subdivided into very moderate parcels by the successive distribution of the possessions of every father equally among all his sons: the daughters being always married without dower. It very rarely happened that there was but an only son to enjoy the whole property of his deceased parents; and it could scarcely be increased by collateral succession. For the habits of the country, as well as the dictates of nature, led most men there to marry early. It was reckoned a discredit to be without offspring. They who had none adopted those of others, who became theirs exclusively. In case of marriage, should a wife prove barren, a second might be espoused in the lifetime of the first. The opulent were allowed, as in most parts of the East, to keep concubines without reproach. The children of such were considered as being those of the legitimate wife, towards whom they were bred in sentiments of duty and affection; and they partook in all the rights of legitimacy.

“From the operations of all those causes, there was a constant tendency to level wealth: and few could succeed to such an accumulation of it as to render them independent of any efforts of their own for its increase. Besides, wealth alone confers in China but little importance; and no power: nor is property, without office, always perfectly secure. There is no hereditary dignity, which might accompany, and give it pre-eminence and weight.

The delegated authority of government often leans more heavily on the unprotected rich, than on the poor, who are less objects of temptation. And it is a common remark among the Chinese, that fortunes, either by being parcelled out to many heirs, or by being lost in commercial speculations, gaming, or extravagance, or extorted by oppressive mandarines, seldom continue to be considerable in the individuals of the same family beyond the third generation. To ascend again the ladder of ambition, it is necessary, by long and laborious study, to excel in the learning of the country, which alone qualifies for public employments.

“There are properly but three classes of men in China. Men of letters, from whom the mandarines are taken; cultivators of the ground; and mechanics, including merchants. In Pekin alone is conferred the highest degree of literature upon those who, in public examinations, are found most able in the sciences of morality and government, as taught in the ancient Chinese writers; with which studies, the history of their country is intimately blended. Among such graduates all the civil offices in the state are distributed by the emperor; and they compose all the great tribunals of the empire. The candidates for those degrees, are such as have succeeded in similar examinations in the principal city of each province. Those who have been chosen in the cities of the second order, or chief town of every district in the province, are the candidates in the provincial capital. They who fail in the first and second classes have still a claim on subordinate offices, proportioned to the class in which they had succeeded. Those examinations are

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carried on with great solemnity, and apparent fairness. Military rank is likewise given to those who are found, upon competition, to excel in the military art, and in war-like exercises.

“ The great tribunals are situated, for the sake of convenience, near the southern gate of the imperial palace at Pekin. To them, accounts of all the transactions of the empire, are regularly transmitted. They are councils of reference from the emperor, to whom they report every business of moment, with the motives for the advice which they offer on the occasion. There is a body of doctrine composed from the writings of the earliest ages of the empire, confirmed by subsequent lawgivers and sovereigns, and transmitted from age to age with increasing veneration, which serves as rules to guide the judgment of those tribunals. This doctrine seems indeed founded on the broadest basis of universal justice, and on the purest principles of humanity.

“ His imperial majesty generally conforms to the suggestions of those tribunals. One tribunal is directed to consider the qualifications of the different mandarines for different offices, and to propose their removal when found incapable or unjust. One has for object, the preservation of the manners or morals of the empire, called by Europeans the tribunal of ceremonies, which it regulates on the maxim, that exterior forms contribute not a little to prevent the breach of moral rules. The most arduous and critical, is the tribunal of censors; taking into its consideration the effect of subsisting laws, the conduct of the other tribunals, of the princes and great officers of state, and even of the emperor himself. There are several subordinate tribunals, such

as those of mathematics, of medicine, of public works, of literature and history. The whole is a regular and consistent system, established at a very early period, continued with little alterations through every dynasty, and revived, after any interruption from the caprice or passions of particular princes. Whatever deviation had been made by the present family on the throne, arises from the admission of as many Tartars as Chinese into every tribunal. The opinions of the former are supposed always to preponderate. Many of them, indeed, are men of considerable talents, and strength of mind, as well as polished manners. The old viceroy of Pe-che-lee, is of a Tartar race.

“ The estimated population of Pekin was carried in the last century, by the jesuit Grimaldi, as quoted by Gemelli Carreri, to sixteen millions. Another missionary reduces, at least that of the Tartar city, to one million and a quarter. According to the best information given to the embassy, the whole was about three millions. The low houses of Pekin seem scarcely sufficient for so vast a population; but very little room is occupied by a Chinese family, at least in the middling and lower classes of life. In their houses there are no superfluous apartments. A Chinese dwelling is generally surrounded by a wall, six or seven feet high. Within this inclosure, a whole family, of three generations, will all their respective wives and children, will frequently be found. One small room is made to serve for the individuals of each branch of the family, sleeping in different beds, divided only by mats hanging from the ceiling. One common room is used for eating.

“ The prevalence of this custom
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of retaining the several branches of a family under the same roof, is attended with important effects. It renders the younger temperate and orderly in their conduct, under the authority and example of the older; and it enables the whole to subsist, like soldiers in a mess, with more economy and advantage. Notwithstanding this arrangement, the labouring poor are reduced to the use of vegetable food, with a very rare and scanty relish of any animal substance; the price of labour being generally found to bear as small a proportion every where to the rate demanded for provisions, as the common people will consent to suffer.

“The crowds of people at Peking do not prevent it from being healthy. The Chinese live, indeed, much in the open air, increasing or diminishing the quantity of their apparel according to the weather. The atmosphere is dry, and does not engender putrid disorders; and excesses productive of them seldom are committed.

“Great order is preserved among such multitudes; and the commission of crimes is rare. Every tenth housekeeper, somewhat in the manner of the ancient tithing-men in England, is answerable for the conduct of the nine neighbouring families, as far as he may be supposed capable of controlling it. The police is observed with particular strictness within the walls. The city partakes of the regularity and interior safety of a camp; but is subject also to its constraints. In the suburbs only, public women are registered and licensed. They are not indeed very numerous, being proportioned to the small number of single men, and of husbands absent from their families to be found in the metropolis.

“The early marriages of men in easy circumstances have been already mentioned; with the poor, marriage is a measure of prudence, because the children, particularly the sons, are bound to maintain their parents. Whatever is strongly recommended and generally practised, is at length considered as a kind of religious duty; and this union, as such, takes place whenever there is the least prospect of subsistence for a future family. That prospect, however, is not always realized; and children, born without means being had of providing for them, are sometimes abandoned by the wretched authors of their being. It must have been the most dire and absolute necessity which led to this unnatural and shocking act, when first it was committed. It was reconciled, afterwards, in some measure, to the mind, by superstition coming in aid to render it a holy offering to the spirit of the adjoining river, in which the infant was thrown, with a gourd suspended from its neck, to keep it from immediate drowning.

“The philosophers of China, who have with equal ability and effect inculcated the maxims of filial piety, have left, in great measure, the parental affection to its own natural influence, which does not always maintain its empire as effectually as sentiments enforced by early and repeated precept. Thus, in China, parents are less frequently neglected than infants are exposed. The laws of the empire, to corroborate the disposition to filial obedience, furnish an opportunity for punishing any breach of it, by leaving a man's offspring entirely within his power; and habit seems to have familiarised a notion that life only becomes truly precious, and inattention to it criminal,

iminal, after it has continued long enough to be endowed with a mind and sentiment; but that mere dawning existence may be suffered to be lost without scruple, tho it cannot without reluctance.

“Female infants are, for the most part, chosen as the less evil for this cruel sacrifice, because daughters are considered more properly to belong to the families into which they pass by marriage; while the sons continue the support and comfort of their own. Those infants are exposed immediately on the birth, and before the countenance is animated, or the features formed, to catch the affections rising in the parent's breast. A faint hope, at least, is generally entertained, that they may yet be preserved from untimely death, by the care of those who are appointed by the government to collect these miserable objects, for the purpose of providing for such as are found alive; and for burying those who already had expired.”

“The Chinese appear indeed to have strong claims to the credit of having been indebted only to themselves for the invention of the tools, necessary in the primary and necessary arts of life. The learned and attentive traveller will have observed, in relation to common tools, such as, for example, the plane and anvil, that whether in India or in Europe, in ancient or modern times, they are found to have been fabricated in the same precise form, scarcely ever differing, except perhaps in the roughness of the materials, or of the make, and all denoting a common origin, being almost a servile imitation of each other. In China alone, those tools have something peculiar in their construction, some difference, often indeed slight; but al-

ways clearly indicating that, whether better or worse fitted for the same purposes, than those in use in other countries, the one did not serve as a model for the other. Thus, for the example, the upper surface of the anvil, elsewhere flat and somewhat inclined, is among the Chinese swelled into a convex form.

“In the forges near Peking, on the road to Zhehol, where this particularly was observed, another also attracted the attention of the traveller. The bellows used by the common smiths of Europe are vertical. The blast is impelled, partly by the weight of the machine, rendered heavy for that purpose; but it is opened or raised by muscular exertion overcoming the gravity useful in the former instance; and, during that operation, the blast is discontinued. But the Chinese bellows are horizontal. The workman is not aided at any one time by the weight of the machine, but he is not burdened with it at another. It is an advantage that the labour should thus be equable and never excessive. The bellows are made in the form of a box, of which a moveable door is so closely fitted, as when drawn back to create a vacuum in the box, into which, in consequence, the air rushing with impetuosity, through an opening guarded by a valve, produces a blast through an opposite aperture. The same is continued when the door is pushed forward to the opposite extremity of the box, the space within it being diminished, and the air compressed, a part of it is forced out through the same aperture. When instead of a moveable door, a piston is placed within it, the air is compressed between the piston and both extremities of the box alternately,

nately, and forced out upon the same principle in both operations. This double or perpetual bellows, is worked with equal ease, and with double the effect of the common or single bellows. A model of the Chinese bellows, not easily intelligible by description, has been brought to England, and will be submitted to the curious.

“The common plane of the Chinese carpenter is, like the anvil, distinguished by some minute particulars which characterise it to be original. It differs not only in the way of fixing the chisel in it, but in the manner in which it is used. The end of the frame itself serve, elsewhere, for handles by which the tool is held and applied to the wood of which the surface is to be made smooth; but to the Chinese plane are fixed particular handles across the frame, by which the same purpose is effected perhaps with greater ease.

“The histories of the first remote ages of Chinese transactions attribute the most useful inventions in society to the first or oldest monarchs of the country. It is much more probable that they were the gradual result of the efforts of several obscure individuals, who felt, in the course of their own labours, and endeavoured to supply, the want of such mechanical assistance; and that subsequent historians, not able to trace the real inventors, substituted the names of the encouragers or promoters of those arts. There is, however, reason to believe that not only the inventions of first necessity, but those of decoration and refinement, were known among the Chinese in remote antiquity. The annals of the empire bear testimony to the fact, and it is confirmed by a consideration of the natural progress of

those inventions, and of the state of Chinese artists at this time. In the first discovery and establishment of an art, it is practised awkwardly, even with the help of tools; and this state is supposed to be long stationary, until at length it advances to its second period, when it becomes improved, and the artist is enabled to avail himself to the utmost of every tool and machine that can assist him. The last period of perfection is that in which the artist is become so dextrous, as to complete his work with few, or awkward tools, and with little or no assistance. And such is the character of the Chinese potter, weaver, worker in the precious metals, and in ivory, and of most others in the several trades commonly practised in the country. And such attainment is, no doubt, the utmost effort of the art, and the strongest test of a very ancient possession of it.

“It is not surprising that the method of making gunpowder, and of printing, should be discovered by the Chinese long before they were known to Europeans. With regard to the first, in whatever country nature creates nitre (one of the chief ingredients for making gunpowder) in the greatest plenty, there its deflagrating quality is most likely to be first observed; and a few experiments founded on that observation, will lead to the composition that produces such sudden and violent effects. Nitre is the natural and daily produce of China and India, and there, accordingly, the knowledge of gunpowder seems to be coeval with that of the most distant historic events. Among the Chinese, it has been applied at all times to useful purposes, such as blasting rocks, and removing great obstructions,

tions, and to those of amusement in making a vast variety of fire works. It was also used as a defence, by undermining the probable passage of the enemy, and blowing him up. But its force had not been directed through strong metallic tubes as it was by Europeans soon after they discovered it. Yet this invention did not prove so decisive for those who availed themselves of it, as to mark distinctly in history, the precise period when its practice first took place. And tho, in imitation of Europe, it has been introduced into the armies of the East, other modes of warfare are sometimes still preferred to it.

“ In relation to the second method, or that of printing, important as are its effects in Europe; it is obvious that as its object is only to multiply copies of the same writing, it could be sought for only in that society which produces many readers. The number of such would no doubt be increased wherever it were introduced; but where that number is become very considerable, from other causes tending to increase the civilized and lettered classes of society, the various attempts to supply their taste, would naturally lead to so simple an invention as the Chinese art of printing. It consists in nothing more than in cutting, in relief, the forms of the written characters on some compact wood, daubing afterwards those characters with a black glutinous substance, and pressing upon them different sheets of paper (itself a previous and ingenious invention), each sheet taking thus an impression of the characters upon which it had been laid. The art of engraving, for the gratification of the rich and powerful, had been carried to such perfection among many nations of

antiquity, that the invention of printing, as here described, and coming so near to mere engraving, was likely soon to follow whenever the number of readers should be so great as to insure reward to the inventor. The state of society in China, from the most early ages, rendered that number prodigious. Unlike to the rest of the world, where valour and military talents, occasionally united with natural eloquence, were originally the foundation of all wealth and greatness, while literature was little more than an amusement: the study of the written morals, history, and policy of China, was the only road, not merely to power and honour, but to every individual employment in the state. The necessity, therefore, for such a multiplicity of copies for all persons in the middling as well as upper classes of life in the most populous of all empires, was the early and natural parent of the printing art, as it is still practised among them.

“ The paper used by the Chinese for their publications, is too thin and weak to receive distinct impressions on both sides. The engraved board on which the paper is laid to take the impression on one side, generally contains the characters for two pages. The paper when printed off, is doubled together, the blank sides touching each other. The fold forms the outer edge, which thus is double, while all the single edges, contrary to the mode of European bookbinders, are stitched together and bound into a volume. After the edition is worked off, the plates or boards are collected together, and it is generally mentioned in the preface where they are deposited, in case a second edition should be called for.

“ It has sometimes been thought in Europe, that moveable types were a preferable invention to that of the Chinese; but they seldom can be applicable to the impression of writings in a language consisting, like theirs, of a vast variety of characters, if each character be considered as a letter in an alphabet. The compositor in a printing-office easily distributes the four and twenty letters of an alphabetic language. He at once perceives where each is to be found. He distinguishes them at a glance. His hands even acquire the habit of reaching rapidly, without looking, for them, as the fingers learn to touch the keys of a harpsicord without turning the eyes towards them. Were there many thousands of such keys, it is obvious that no such habit could be acquired, nor could the keys be within reach. The practice were equally impossible, in printing with eighty-thousand moveable types, for that number of different characters of which the Chinese tongue consists. It has not, indeed, occurred to the artists of China to form moveable and separate types, for each of the minute strokes, or elements, of which such characters are composed, as has been attempted some years since in Germany. It is possible that such a practice might be found to answer, notwithstanding the difficulty which must arise from the minuteness of the type necessary for each particular stroke; a difficulty which, when all the types are not necessarily of so small a size, has been overcome by a very ingenious and learned gentleman, in printing the Persian language in Bengal; and the further difficulty, of uniting, in the impression, the several strokes, marked by separate types, of a Chinese character,

which does not exist in printed European languages, where the letters of the same word seldom touch each other.

“ The Chinese are satisfied, whenever the same characters very frequently occur, as in the public calendars and gazettes, to use types for such, cut apart, and occasionally inserted within the frames where they are wanted.

“ Gazettes are frequently published in Pekin, under the authority of government. The various appointments throughout the empire, the favours granted by the emperor, all his public acts, his remission of taxes to districts suffering by dearth or other general calamity, his recompense of extraordinary services, the embassies sent, and the tribute paid, to him, form a considerable part of the public news. The domestic details of his household, or of his private life, are seldom, if ever mentioned. Singular events, instances of longevity, sometimes the punishments of offences committed by mandarines, are there recorded. Even some instances of the adultery of women, which is a punishable, tho not a capital offence, are occasionally published, perhaps, by way of deterring others from the commission of the like enormities. While China was at war, its victories, as well as the suppression of rebellions were announced. In all other cases the world, in point of intelligence, is confined to China.

“ Beside the classic works of the Chinese, of which the multiplication by printing is prodigious, the lighter literature of the country gives no inconsiderable occupation to the press. The *Orphan of China*, however improved in an English dress, by a very respectable dramatic poet, may be considered as

no unfavourable specimen of Chinese tragedy; and the *Pleasant History*, of which an English translation, under the care of a learned and ingenious prelate, was published several years ago, is an instance of Chinese novel writing, that is interesting and simple; and for serious readers, the zeal of christianity had induced the missionaries to procure the publication of several works in the Chinese tongue, in proof of the tenets which they preached.

“Notwithstanding the vigilant police of the Chinese magistrates, books disapproved by them are privately printed and disseminated in China. It is not easy to prevent, or even always to detect, the operations of a trade which, beside paper and ink, require little more than some pieces of board, and a knife to cut out characters upon them. The books thus published surreptitiously, are chiefly those which are offensive to decency, and inflame the imagination of young minds. It is not said that any are levelled against the government. The mandarines asserted, however, that a sect had for ages subsisted in the country, whose chief principles were founded upon an antipathy to monarchy; and who nourished hopes of, at last, subverting it. Their meetings were held in the utmost secrecy, and no man avowed any knowledge of them; but a sort of inquisition was said to be established in order to find them out. They who were suspected of such sentiments, were cut off, or hunted out of society; somewhat like those who were accused formerly of Judaism in some Roman catholic kingdoms.

“The political, moral, and historical works of the Chinese contain no abstract ideas of liberty,

which might lead them to the assertion of independence. It is said, that in the French zeal for propagating principles of democracy, their declaration of the Rights of Man had been translated into one of the languages of India, and distributed there. It is not, indeed, likely to cause any fermentation in the tranquil, submissive, and resigned minds, with the weak and delicate constitutions, of the Hindoos; but it might be otherwise among the Chinese people, who are more susceptible of such impressions, their disposition being more consonant to enterprize.”

“The state of physic is extremely low in China. There are no public schools or teachers of it. A young man, who wishes to become a physician, has no other way of acquiring medical knowledge, than by engaging himself to some practitioner, as an apprentice. He has thus the opportunity of seeing his master's practice, of visiting his patients with him, and of learning such parts of his knowledge and secrets as the other chooses to communicate to him. The emoluments of the profession seldom exceed the skill of the practitioner. As many copper coin as scarcely are equal to six-pence sterling, is said to be the usual fee among the people; and perhaps quadruple among the mandarines. The latter of high rank have physicians in their household, who reside constantly with them, and accompany them when they travel. The emperor's physicians, as well as most of his domestic attendants, are chiefly eunuchs. Medicine is not divided in China into distinct branches, as in most parts of Europe. The same person acts as physician, surgeon, and apothecary. The surgical part of the profession

still more backward than the others. Amputation, in cases of compound fracture and gangrene, is utterly unknown. Death is the speedy consequence of such accidents. Deformed persons, no doubt, there are in China; but they must be very few in number, or live much retired; for no such happened to fall in the way of the embassy, through the whole of its route, from the northern to the southern extremity of China.

“ The mortality of the small-pox, when of the confluent kind, joined to the observation that it attacked, once only, the same person, induced the Chinese to expose young persons to its infection, when it happened to be mild. The success of this method, led at length to the practice of inoculation amongst them. The annals of China first mention it, at a time answering to the beginning of the tenth century of the Christian era. The general method of Chinese inoculation, is the following: when the disease breaks out in any district, the physicians of the place carefully collect a quantity of ripe matter from pustules of the proper sort; which being dried, and pulverized, is closely shut up in a porcelain jar, so as to exclude from it the atmospheric air; and in this manner it will retain its properties for many years. When the patient has been duly prepared by medicines, generally of an aperient kind, and strictly dieted for a short time, a lucky day is chosen to sprinkle a little of the variolous powder upon a small piece of fine cotton wool, and to insert it into the nostrils of the patient. If blindness, or sore eyes, be more frequent in China than elsewhere, which the gentlemen of the embassy were not able to ascertain, it

is not impossible, that it may be owing partly to the insertion of the variolous matter so near the seat of the optic nerve, to which the inflammation, it occasions, may extend.

“ No male physician is allowed to attend a pregnant woman, and still less to practise midwifery; in the indelicacy of which, both sexes seem to agree in China. There are books written on that art for the use of female practitioners, with drawings of the state and position of the infant at different periods of gestation; together with a variety of directions and prescriptions for every supposed case that may take place: the whole mixed with a number of superstitious observances.

“ Many practitioners of physic take the advantage, as elsewhere, of the obscurity in which that art is involved, and of the ignorance and credulity of the people, to gain money by the sale of nostrums and secrets of their own. They distribute hand bills, setting forth the efficacy of their medicines, with attested cures annexed to them. But it was reserved for the sect of Taotse, or disciples of Lao-koun, already mentioned, to arrogate boldly to themselves, the possession of a medical secret, ‘ not to die.’ To those who had all the enjoyments of this life, there remained, unaccomplished, no other wish than that of remaining for ever in it. And accordingly several sovereigns of China have been known to cherish the idea of the possibility of such a medicine. They had put themselves, in full health, under the care of those religious empirics, and took large draughts of the boasted beverage of immortality. The composition did not consist of merely harmless ingre-

redients; but, probably, of such extracts and proportions of the ppy, and of other substances and uors, as occasioning a temporary altation of the imagination, pass for an indication of its vivifying ects. Thus encouraged, they d recourse to frequent repetitions the dose, which brought on ickly languor and debility of rits; and the deluded patients en became victims to deceit and ly, in the flower of their age.

There are in China no professors of the sciences connected with medicine. The human body never, unless privately, dissected there. Books, indeed, with drawings of its internal structure, are sometimes published; but these are extremely imperfect; and contented, perhaps, oftener to find out the name of the spirit under whose protection each particular part is placed, than for observing its form and situation.

It is a matter of doubt, whether natural history, natural philosophy, or chemistry, be, as sciences, much more improved than anatomy in China. There are several treatises, indeed, on particular subjects in each. The Chinese likewise possess a very voluminous encyclopaedia, containing many facts and observations relative to them; but from the few researches which the gentlemen of the embassy had leisure or opportunity to make, during their short visit to the country, they perceived no traces of any general system or doctrine by which separate facts or observations were connected and compared, or the common properties of bodies ascertained by experiment; or where hundred arts were conducted on similar views; or rules framed, or inductions drawn from analogy, or principles laid down to constitute a

science. For some there is not even a name. The Chinese books are full of the particular processes and methods, by which a variety of effects are produced in chemical and mechanical arts; and much might probably be gained from the perusal of them, by persons versed at the same time, in the language of the describers, and acquainted with the subject of the description. As soon as the product of any art or manufacture has appeared to answer the general purpose for which it was intended, it seldom happens that the Chinese discoverer is either impelled by his curiosity, or enabled by his opulence, to endeavour to make any further progress, either towards superior elegance, or ornament, or even increased utility. The use of metals, for the common purposes of life, has made the Chinese search for them in the bowels of the earth, where they have found all those that are deemed perfect, except platina. Perhaps they have not the knowledge, or means of using the cheapest and shortest method of separating the precious metals from the substances amongst which they are found; nor of reducing the ore of others into their respective metals; but they perfectly succeed in obtaining them, without alloy, whenever their object is to do so; and in making such mixtures of them as produce the results they desire. The mines which are said to be in China, containing gold, a metal esteemed there more precious from its rarity than its use, are seldom permitted to be worked; but small grains of it are collected in the province of Yunnan and Se-chuen, among the sand in the beds of the rivers and torrents which carry it down along with them as they descend from the mountains. It is

pale, soft, and ductile. A few mandarines, and many women of rank, wear bracelets of this metal round the wrist, not more for ornament, than from a notion that they preserve the wearer from a variety of diseases. The Chinese artists beat it into leaf, for gumming it upon paper to burn in their tripods, and for gilding the statues of their deities. The silk and velvet weavers use it in their tissues and embroideries. Trinkets are also made of it at Canton, which the Chinese do not wear; but which are sold in Europe as Eastern ornaments. Beside the use of silver as a medium of payment for other goods, when it passes according to its weight, it is likewise drawn into threads, like gold, to be used in the silk and cotton manufactures. For bell metal, they use, with copper, a greater proportion of tin than is usually done elsewhere, by which means their bells are more sonorous, but more brittle, than those of Europe. Their white copper, called in Chinese pe-tung, has a beautiful silver-like appearance, and a very close grain. It takes a fine polish; and many articles of neat workmanship in imitation of silver, are made from it. An accurate analysis has determined it to consist of copper, zinc; a little silver, and, in some specimens, a few particles of iron, and of nickel have been found. Tu-te-nag is properly speaking, zinc, extracted from a rich ore, or calamine. The ore is powdered and mixed with charcoal dust, and placed in earthen jars over a slow fire, by means of which the metal rises in the form of vapour, in a common distilling apparatus, and afterwards is condensed in water. The calamine from whence this zinc is thus extracted, contains very little iron,

and no lead or arsenic, so common in the calamine of Europe; and which extraneous substances contribute to tarnish the compositions made of it, and prevent them from taking so fine a polish as the pe-tung of the Chinese. Doctor Gillan was also informed at Canton, that the artists, in making their pe-tung, reduce the copper into as thin sheets or laminæ as possible, which they make red hot, and increase the fire to such a pitch, as to soften, in some degree, the laminæ, and to render them ready almost to flow. In this state they are suspended over the vapour of their purest tu-te-nag, or zinc, placed in a subliming vessel over a brisk fire. The vapour thus penetrates the heated laminæ of the copper, so as to remain fixed with it, and not to be easily dissipated or calcined by the succeeding fusion it has to undergo. The whole is suffered to cool gradually, and is then found to be of a brighter colour, and of a closer grain, than when prepared in the European way. The iron ore of the Chinese is not well managed in their smelting furnaces; and the metal is not so soft, malleable, or ductile as British iron. Their smiths' work is exceedingly brittle, as well as clumsy, and not polished. They excel, indeed, in the art of casting iron, and form plates of it much thinner than is generally known to be done in Europe. Much of the tin imported by the Chinese, is formed into as thin a foil as possible, in order to gum it afterward upon square pieces of paper, which are burnt before the images of their idols. The amalgama of tin and quicksilver is applied, by the artists in Canton, in making small mirrors, with glass blown upon the spot from broken pieces of the material.

material imported whole from Europe. The glass beads and buttons of various shapes and colours, worn by persons of rank, are chiefly made at Venice; and this is among the remnants of the great and almost exclusive trade which the Venetians formerly carried on with the East. The Chinese make great use of spectacles, which they tie round the head. They are formed of crystal, which the Canton artists cut into laminæ, with a kind of steel saw, formed by twisting two or more fine iron wires together, and tying them like a bow-string to the extremities of a small flexible bamboo. They undo one end of this string in order to pass the wire round the crystal, where it is meant to be divided, and which is then placed between two pivots. It is thus sawed, in the manner which European watch-makers use in dividing small pieces of metal. Below the crystal is a little trough of water, into which the filiceous

powder of the crystal falls as it is cut by the revolution of the wire. With this mixture, the wire and the groove it forms in the crystal, are often moistened. The powder of the crystal, like that of the diamond, helps to cut and polish itself. The workmen did not seem to understand any principle of optics, so as to form the eye-glasses of such convexities or concavities, as to supply the various defects of vision; but left their customers to choose what was found to suit them best. The few lapidaries who cut diamonds at Canton, used for that purpose adamantine spar, which being mixed in small proportions with grey granite, the mass was imagined to contain nothing else, and excited a doubt, whether it could be real diamond, which pure granite could affect. The Canton artists are uncommonly expert in imitating European works."

SKETCH of the FEMALE ECONOMY of the SERAGLIO, and of the real CONDITION of the FEMALE SEX at CONSTANTINOPLE.

[FROM DALLAWAY'S CONSTANTINOPLE, ANCIENT and MODERN.]

THE inhabitants of the seraglio exceed six thousand, of which about five hundred are women. Many who are employed there during the day, have their houses and families in the city.

"When the sultan comes to the throne the grandes present him with virgin slaves, who, they hope, may become their patronesses.—From these principally, six are then chosen, who are styled Kadinns, but the late sultan Abdul-hamid added a

seventh. The first of them who gives an heir to the empire becomes the favourite, and has the title of Hasséký-Sultàn. There are many others in the harem, but they seldom are suffered to infringe the exclusive privilege of producing heirs to the empire, which the kadinns claim; for with the others the most infamous means of prevention are forcibly adopted. If the child of the first hasséký-sultàn should die, her precedence is lost.

The old story of the ladies standing in a row, and the sultan's throwing his handkerchief to his choice, is not true. His preference is always officially communicated by the *kiflâr-agma*.

“ So dependent is opinion upon education and the early habits of life, that the state of female society in the seraglio, is to themselves that of the most perfect happiness. It was ordained by Mahommed that women should not be treated as intellectual beings, lest they should aspire to equality with men. This system he found already prevalent in the east, and received by his converts, and therefore cannot be charged with having curtailed their liberty and social intercourse. — Throughout Turkey, in every rank of life, the women are literally children of larger growth, as trifling in their amusements, as unbounded in their desires, and as absolutely at the disposal of others, being considered by the men merely as created for the purposes of nature, or sexual luxury. None of our mistakes concerning the opinions of the Turks, is more unjust than that which respects the notion attributed to them, that women have no souls; on the other hand, they are promised in the Korân to be restored with all the charms of eternal youth and

unblemished virginity, and what, in many instances, may heighten the idea of perfect paradise to themselves, not again to be united with their former earthly husbands, but to be allotted to other true muselmans by the benevolence of the prophet.

“ The females of the seraglio are chiefly Georgian and Circassian slaves, selected from all that are either privately bought, or exposed to sale in the *Avrèt bazar**, and, for many reasons, are admitted at an early age. We may readily conclude that an assemblage of native beauty so exquisite, does not exist in any other place.

“ The education of these girls is very scrupulously attended to; they are taught to dance with more luxuriance than grace, to sing and to play on the tambourin, a species of guitar; and some of them excel in embroidery. This arrangement is conducted solely by the elder women, though from the taste for European fashions, which sultan Selim openly avows, some Greek women have been lately introduced to teach them the harp and piano-forte, which they had learned for that purpose. Amongst the five hundred already mentioned the *kiflâr-agma* precisely settles all precedence. Some are disqualified by age from

* The *Avrèt Bazar* (woman market) consists of an inclosed court, with a cloister and small apartments surrounding it. It is supplied by female slaves brought from Ægypt, Abyssinia, Georgia, and Circassia, who are exposed to public sale every Friday morning. Those from the first mentioned countries are generally purchased for domestic services, which, in a menial capacity, no Turkish woman will condescend to perform; their persons or countenances are rarely beautiful, and their price seldom exceeds forty pounds English. The exquisite beauty of the others is enhanced by every art of dress and oriental accomplishments, and they are usually sold for several thousand piastres. Many are reserved for the seraglio, where, though they are considered as most fortunate, they are most frequently sacrificed. Intrigues are concealed by the application of poisonous drugs which often occasion death, and upon detection of pregnancy they are instantly drowned. One shudders to relate how many of these victims are taken out into the sea at the dead of the night, and committed to the deep. Formerly, the *Avrèt Bazar* was open to Franks, who were supposed to purchase slaves in order to redeem them, but they are now excluded, by order of the present sultan's father.”

the notice of the sultan, and of those who are considered as wives there are four; he is restricted to seven, but as to concubines there is no legal limitation, and their number depends on the inclination of their sublime master. The superiors spend their time in a series of sedentary amusements. Dress, the most sumptuous that can be imagined, changed frequently in the course of the day, the most magnificent apartments and furniture, visits of ceremony with each other, and the incessant homage of their subordinate companions, fill their minds with a sort of supine happiness, which indeed is all that most Turkish women aspire to, or are qualified to experience.

“ Sometimes, as an indulgence, they are permitted to go to the kiosques near the sea, of which circumstance the officers of police are informed, that no vessel should approach too near the seraglio point. Every summer the sultan visits his palaces in rotation for a short time with his harèm, when every pass and avenue, within three or five miles distance, is guarded by fierce *bostandjis**, lest the approach of any male being should contaminate them.

“ They depend entirely upon their female slaves for amusements which have any thing like gaiety for their object, and recline on their sofas for hours, whilst dancing, comedy, and buffoonery, as indelicate as our vulgar puppet show, are exhibited before them. Greek and Frank ladies occasionally visit them, whose husbands are connected with the Porte as merchants or interpreters, under pretence of shewing them curiosities from Europe. — From such opportunities all the ac-

curate information concerning the interior palace must be collected, and to such I am, at present, indebted.

“ The articles of female habili-ment are infinite, both as to cost and number; but change of fashion is adopted only for the head attire, which happens with scarcely less frequency than in the courts of Europe. They are imitated by the Greek ladies, whose dress differs little from theirs; but the original Greek dress, rather than of the Turkish harèm, is that described by lady M. Wortley Montague. Both the style of beauty, and the idea of improving its effect by ornament amongst the Ottoman women, have much singularity. Of the few I have seen with an open veil, or without one, the faces were remarkable for their symmetry and brilliant complexion, with the nose straight and small, the eyes vivacious, either black or dark blue, having the eyebrows partly from nature, and as much from art, very full and joining over the nose. They have a custom too of drawing a black line with a mixture of powder of antimony and oil, called *Surmèh*, above and under the eye-lashes, in order to give the eye more fire. Of the shape and air little can be said from our idea of loveliness. All the Levantine women, from their mode of sitting on their sofa, stoop extremely, and walk very awkwardly. Warm baths used without moderation, and unrelieved idleness, spoil in most instances, by a complete relaxation of the solids, forms that nature intended should rival the elegance of their countenances. The nails both of the fingers and feet are always stained of a rose colour. Such is the taste of Asiatics. The disci-

* The sultan's body guards.

minative trait of beauty between the Circassian and Greek women, is the more majestic air and stature of the former, while the latter excel upon a smaller scale, no less in brilliancy of complexion, than in symmetry and delicacy of form. The statues of Juno, Minerva, or the Amazons, are contrasted by that of the Medicean Venus. Both very generally answer to Homer's description of 'the full eyed,' and 'the deep bosomed.'

"In the streets of Constantinople no female appears without her *feredjè* and *mähramäh*; the former resembles a loose riding coat with a large square cape, covered with quilted silk, and hanging down low behind, made universally amongst the Turks of green cloth, and amongst the Greeks and Armenians of brown, or some grave colour. The *mähramäh* is formed by two pieces of muslin, one of which is tied under the chin, enveloping the head, and the other across the mouth and half the nose, admitting space enough for sight. Yellow boots are drawn over the feet; and thus equipped a woman may meet the public eye without scandal. This dress is of very ancient invention, calculated for concealment of the person, nor can there be a more complete disguise.

"In every civilised country the middle ranks in society enjoy the truest comfort. Whilst the ladies of the harèms of great or opulent Turks, are consoling themselves with fastidious indulgence, in luxury unknown to the vulgar, the wives and concubines of sober citizens are allowed almost a free intercourse with each other. The men, merchants or mechanics, are engaged in their various occupations, leaving the whole day at the disposal of the women, who walk the streets

and bazars in groupes of muffled figures, or go to the cemeteries, where, upon stated days, under pretence of saying prayers at the graves of deceased friends, they enjoy the shade of cypresses, whilst loitering away many hours; and show unrestrained happiness, by the most vehement loquacity. Several times a year they are drawn in arabahs, or painted waggons with a covering of red cloth, by buffaloes gaudily harnessed, to some favourite retreat in the country, but never attended by the men of their family.

"That love of splendid dress which distinguishes the nations of the east, pervades every rank of females. Those connected with the meanest labourer occasionally wear brocade, rich furs, and embroidery of gold or silver, which are willingly supplied by his daily toil. In large harèms the number of children is proportionably small, where few women produce more than three. Much has been said concerning the infidelity of the Turkish women belonging to harèms of quality; whoever has passed a few years in this country, must know that any scheme of gallantry would be utterly impracticable, however they may have been prompted, by personal vanity, to impose a false opinion on the world. In complete establishments they are guarded by those unfortunate men

'Who youth ne'er loved, and beauty ne'er enjoyed;'

and in those of less expence, by old women, whose ceaseless vigilance is equally secure.

"If such things ever happen, it may be supposed of those who are permitted to gad abroad; but this privilege is conditional, and never without a certain number of relatives or neighbours.

"During

“ During my residence at Pera, I heard of but one circumstance only. A young Venetian served in the shop of an apothecary at Constantinople, whom a Turkish lady, attended only by her slave, came to consult, and was shewn into another room, leaving the apprentice and the fair Circassian alone. It is said, that nothing then passed between them. In a few days returning with her mistress, and the same opportunity recurring, she opened her heart, proposed elopement, and promised much treasure. She kept her word, and they disappeared without subsequent detection. Upon discovery the punishment of these lovers would have been horrible; he would have been impaled alive, and she drowned in a sack. Such a penal code as that of the Turks, has in no period of corruption been adopted by any nation of Christians.

“ Infidelity or licentiousness in women, is a subject of the severest crimination amongst the Turks, and their punishment of it borders upon gross barbarity. That branch of police is under the jurisdiction of the *bostandji bashi*, or captain of the guard, with many inferior officers. When any of these miserable girls are apprehended, for the first time they are put to hard labour, and strictly confined; but for the second they are re-committed, and many at a time tied up in sacks, and taken in a boat to the Seraglio-point, where they are thrown into the tide. The Turks excuse this cruelty by pleading the law, and adding that every woman has it in her power to be attached to one man, by *kebinn*, or contract for a certain term before the kady, which ceremony would exempt them from the cognizance of the police.

“ The real state of female slaves in Turkey has been much misrepresented. I do not allude to it previously to their establishment in some harèm, when exposed to sale with practices of their owners equally repugnant to humanity and decency: but when they become private property, they are well clothed, and treated with kindness by their mistresses. If the husband presents his wife with a female slave, she becomes her sole property, and he cannot cohabit with her without legal complaint of the wife, excepting with her consent, which prudence generally inclines her to give. No woman of Turkish birth can be an *odalik*, or domestic slave. Illegitimacy is unknown, for every child, born of the wife or concubine, has nearly equal rights. The superior privilege of the wife consists only in the partition of the husband's property on his decease, and the difficulty of procuring a divorce without her acquiescence. *Odaliks* are dismissed and resold at pleasure, if they have borne no child. But it frequently happens that they become confidential with their mistresses, are emancipated, and married to husbands whom they provide for them. Few young men have more than one wife, but the elder, if opulent, indulge themselves to the extent of the prophet's licence. My fair countrywomen, from so slight a sketch of female economy in this eccentric nation, may form favourable conclusions respecting that of our own. They may rest assured, that in no other country are the moral duties and rational liberty so justly appreciated, or so generally rewarded with happiness.”

OBSERVATIONS and ANECDOTES, illustrative of the present POLICE,
COMMERCE, STATE OF SOCIETY, and MANNERS at CONSTANTINOPLE.

[From the same Work.]

“THE greater part of the night in many European capitals is little discriminated from the broad day in the bustle of crowded streets, but the last muezzin has scarcely called the hour of evening prayer before each habitually sober muselman retires from public notice, and the resort of thousands during a long day, from sun rise to sun set, becomes an unoccupied space, like a desert. One hour after sun-set every gate of the city is shut, and entrance strictly prohibited.

“The houses of the opulent Turks are large, with the most convenient part appropriated as the harem, which is usually surrounded with a court, be it ever so small, having a fountain in the midst. These apartments are remarkable for their neatness, and all the accommodation that the climate and architecture will admit; for it is here only that the possessor displays any expence in ornament, or furniture. As to the houses in general, they are mere comfortless wooden boxes, cool in summer, but ill adapted to wet or cold weather, being full of unglazed windows, and without fire-places; in winter supplied by earthen pans of charcoal, which suffocate whilst they warm you. The ground floor is a continuation of the street, and the staircase a dirty ladder, frequently in darkness.

“That such a stillness should reign in the crowded streets of a capital, who ever has visited those of Europe, will observe with sur-

prise; there is no noise of carriages, and even ‘the busy haunts of men’ are scarcely different from the abode of silence.

“Much of the romantic air which pervades the domestic habits of the persons described in the Arabian Nights’ Entertainments, particularly in inferior life, will be observed in passing through the streets. And we recur with additional pleasure to a remembrance of the delight with which we at first perused them, in finding them authentic portraits of every oriental nation.

“Some years ago no Frank could walk in Constantinople without the risque of incurring insult, and the merchants of Pera were usually protected by a janissary. At this time no molestation is to be feared, at least by a person who is prudent enough to give the upper hand to a Turk. This favourable change has taken place only since the conclusion of the war in 1774. Many victories in succession had persuaded them of their superiority over the Christians, of whom they have several millions of subjects; till at the time above mentioned prince Repnin, attended by six hundred soldiers, with their drawn swords, paraded through the city, when he came to give them that peace, which they had so humbly begged of the Russians. This circumstance has had a wonderful effect in reducing the insolence and ferocity of their national character.

“Fires are so frequent that few months pass without them, and they are generally so furious, that whole

whole districts are lain in ashes. Houses are so soon re-erected, that the former appearance of the streets is speedily restored, and little alteration is ever made in their form. Notice of a fire at Constantinople, or at Galata, is given by beating a great drum from two high towers; the night watch then patrol the streets, striking the pavement with their staves shod with iron, and crying out 'Yangen var' — 'There is a fire,' naming the place. The sultan is then summoned three times, and when the conflagration has lasted one hour he is forced to attend in person, and to bring mules with him laden with piastres, which he distributes with his own hands to the firemen, who are very inactive before his arrival. These are armed against accidents in the same manner as they are in London, and are equally expert and adventurous. Fires are extinguished, by pulling down the adjoining houses, for the engines are very small, and borne on the shoulders of two men.

"The perfect resignation with which a good musulman sees his house consumed by the flames, and himself reduced from affluence to poverty, has been often and justly remarked by others; he exclaims 'Allah Karim' — 'God is merciful,' without apparent emotion, and has assured himself that the same providence which hath made him poor and abject, can once more restore him to wealth if it be his fate. For the women, they have not the praise of such philosophy. They assemble in a groupe near the sultan, and unmercifully load him with the bitterest revilings, particularising his own crimes, and the errors of his government, and charging him with the cause of their present calamity,

At such rencounters no crowned head need envy sultan Selim his situation. As this is the only privileged time of conveying the voice of the people to his ears, and as women in Turkey say any thing with impunity, it is presumed that many of the fires are not accidental.

"As a grand spectacle, detaching the idea of commiseration of the calamity from the present view, if a volcanic eruption be excepted, none can exceed a great fire at Constantinople. The houses being constructed with wood, and frequently communicating with magazines, filled with combustible materials, a vast column of flame, of the most luminous glow, rises from the centre, which lighting up the mosques, and contiguous cypress groves, produces an effect of superior magnificence. In other cities, where the buildings are of stone, the flames are seen partially, or are overpowered by smoke.

"The merchandise and trade of Constantinople are carried on principally in the khans, bazars, and bezeiten, according to the custom of the east, each of which requires a summary description.

"The khans are spacious structures, with quadrangles erected by the munificence of the sultans, or some of the royal family, for the public benefit. They are entirely surrounded by a cloister and colonnade, into which numerous cells open, generally repeated for three stories; are built with stone and fire-proof. Here the merchants from every part of the empire, who travel with caravans, are received with accommodations for themselves and their valuable traffic.

"In the bazars are assembled dealers of each nation under the Turkish government, who have small

small shops in front, and a room behind, for their wares. These are very extensive cloisters of stone, lofty and lighted by domes; are admirably adapted to the climate, and in summer are extremely cool. One called the *Misr Chartihè*, or Egyptian market, is set apart for the merchandise of Cairo, chiefly minerals and drugs, and is a great curiosity for the naturalist.

“ Other quarters are occupied by the working jewellers, where raw jewels may be advantageously purchased; and by the booksellers, who have each his assortment of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian MSS. of which they do not always know the value, but demand a considerable price. The oriental scholar may here find MSS. equally beautiful and rare, as since the civil commotions in Persia, the most elegant books, taken in plunder, have been sent to Constantinople for sale, to avoid detection.

“ The staple articles of importation from England are cloth and block tin, as the consumption of both is very great. English watches, prepared for the Levant market, are more in demand than those of other Frank nations; and are one of the first articles of luxury that a Turk purchases or changes if he has money to spare.

“ The national character is here admirably discriminated, and to investigate it with success no place offers such opportunity as these markets.

“ A stranger will wonder to see so many of their shops left open, without a master or guard; but pilfering is not a Turkish vice.

“ He should be informed previously, that no article of commerce has a stated price; bargains must be made, and the basest imposition is counted fair gain. The Turk

is fixed to his shop-board with his legs under him for many hours, and never relaxes into civility with his Frank customer, but from the hopes of advantage. One may venture to give him two thirds of his demand; but to those of other nations not more than half. The Greek, more pliant and prevaricating, praises his commodity beyond measure, and has generally to congratulate himself upon having outwitted the most cautious dealer. The Armenian, heavy and placid, is roused to animation only by the sight of money, which he cannot withstand. As for the Jew, every where a Jew, he is more frequently employed as a broker, a business which that people have had address enough to engross; and some acquit themselves with honesty and credit. Those of the lower sort are walking auctioneers, who tramp over the bazars, and carry the goods with them, vociferating the price last offered. Each of these nations, which constitute the vast population of Constantinople, has a different mode of covering the head, a circumstance soon learned, and which renders the groupes of figures sufficiently amusing, as it breaks the sameness of their other dress. The Armenians, Jews, and the mechanical Greeks, usually wear blue, which the Turks consider as a dishonourable colour, and have their slippers of a dirty red leather.

“ The common trades are disposed, all of one kind in single streets. Shoe-makers, furriers, and pipe-makers, with many others, occupy each their distinct district, and are seldom found dispersed, as in our cities.

“ A room of very considerable dimensions, is called the *bezestèn*, or public exchange, where are collected

lected second-hand goods, which are hawked about by the auctioneers. In another part are the sarraffs, or money changers, Armenians and Jews.

“ I regret my incompetency to describe the various mechanic arts, which are practised in the east, and particularly by the Turks, so different from our own; and leave it to some future visitant, well qualified to give the history of their manufactures, and the divers modes by which the same effect is produced, and the same utensils are made.

“ The necessaries of life are well managed, and the shops of cooks, confectioners, and fruiterers, are excellently stored, and served with neatness. For the greater part of the year, sherbets with ice are cried about the streets, at a very cheap rate. The bakers exercise a lucrative, but a dangerous trade, if they are not proof against temptation to fraud. Their weights are examined at uncertain times, and a common punishment on detection is nailing their ear to the door-post. Upon a complaint made to the late visier Mehmed Melek against a notorious cheat, he ordered him to be instantly hanged. The master escaped, but the servant, a poor Greek, perfectly innocent, was executed. It was remarked to a Turk, that this injustice was foreign to the character for clemency, which Melek bore, when he sarcastically replied, ‘ The visier had not yet breakfasted.’

“ The coffee-houses, which abound, are fitted up in an airy Chinese taste, and curiously painted. Within, they are divided into partitions or stages without seats, for the Turks sit as the taylor in England. The resort of all ranks to them is universal and constant; and

some during the greater part of the day, which passes there, consume thirty or forty pipes, and as many cups of coffee, boiling hot, thick, and without sugar.

“ Beside these, near the Osmanie, are *teriaki-hanà*, where (*afioni*) opium is sold; and taken in gradation from ten to a hundred grains in a day. Intoxication with this noxious drug is certainly less prevalent than we have been informed; and he who is entirely addicted to it, is considered with as much pity or disgust as an inveterate sot is with us. The preparation of opium is made with several rich syrups, and inspissated juices, to render it palatable and less intoxicating, and resembles elder rob. It is either taken with a spoon, or hardened into small lozenges, stamped with the words ‘ *Mash allah*,’ literally ‘ the work of God.’

“ The Turks take opium as an intoxicant, or occasionally under an idea of its invigorating quality, when unusual fatigue is to be endured. The Tartar couriers, who travel with astonishing expedition, generally furnish themselves with ‘ *Mash allah*.’ A leading cause of its disuse is, that the prejudices respecting wine are daily relaxing, which accounts for the scarcely credible quantity and universality mentioned by old writers being unacordant with modern practice.

“ The administration of justice in Constantinople is notoriously corrupt. It is placed solely in the hands of the *oulemah*, or ecclesiastical body, who are confirmed in their rapacity by being secured from the interposition of the body politic, as they receive no salary from the state. In these two causes originates a system of enormous speculation and bribery, so that for the poor there is no redress. Turk-

ish jurisprudence professes the implicit direction of the koràn, but more attention is paid to the mul-tèkah, or sonhèt, containing the traditional injunctions; after all, the interest or caprice of the judge biases the decision.

“ The rank of Turkish lawyers is the musti, or deputy to the sultan; as kalife or oracle of the law, the kadilescars of Roumily and Anadoly; supreme in their distinct districts, mollahs, muselims, and kadies. These hold their meke-mehs, or halls of justice, where they try criminals and hear causes, in which oral testimony always prevails against written evidence.— Three MSS. of the Koran, the Evangelists, and the Pentateuch, are kept by the kadies, who administer oaths upon them, according to the religion of the person to be sworn. False witnesses are easily procured; they frequent certain coffee-houses, where these infamous transactions are arranged. If one of these wretches be too often detected, or has forfeited the interested connivance of the judge, he is given over to the punishment of the law. Mounted on an ass, with his arms and legs tied, and his face toward the tail, he is led through the streets and bazàrs, where he is insulted with every grossness, and if a Turk fares very ill.

“ It is truly remarkable, in so great a population, that criminal causes do not occur more frequently. Murders are seldom heard of, and happen amongst the soldiers oftener than other descriptions of people; they are certainly prevented by the prohibition of wearing arms in the capital. If the murderer escape justice for twenty-four hours, he is not amenable to the law; at least, has a good chance of evading its vengeance. Robberies

are not frequent, excepting in the great roads through distant provinces, where they are always punished with impalement. There is no place of public execution; and when a criminal is condemned, he is led down the nearest street by the executioner, who is provided with a large nail and cord, which he places over the door of any shop where he is not paid for forbearance. The body is raised a few inches only above the ground, and must be left untouched for three days. In instances of decapitation, the more honourable punishment, it is exposed as long in the street, with the head under the arm, if a muselman, but if a rayah, between the legs. So horrid a spectacle excites no emotion in the mind of a Turk, for it is certain, that by no nation, be it as savage as it may, is the life of a man so lightly regarded as by them. This is a disgusting, but true sketch of their laws and executive justice.

“ Personal combat, unknown to the ancients, but so universal in modern Europe since the days of Chibaley, is not practised amongst the Turks, nor is assassination, the disgrace of many nations, in any degree frequent. Connections with women, the great cause of inveterate quarrels, are so arranged as to render interference with each other almost impossible. Before marriage they are not seen by their lovers, and after only by their husbands and near relatives. There is likewise an inviolable point of honour between men respecting their harèms, and an avowed libertine would be banished from society. Poison, secretly given, is the punishment he would probably incur.

“ To another occasion of personal provocation they are equally strangers,

strangers. Gaming is prohibited by the Mohammedan law, and as chess is their favourite amusement, their singular proficiency is a proof that the love of gain may not be the only inducement to excel. Wagers, or anticipating the chances of any trial of skill or common event, they can consider as unlawful.

“ To the absence of these powerful incitements to anger, and to their national suavity of manners as confined to themselves, may be attributed much social harmony, though with fewer examples of disinterested friendship than amongst us. The Turk shews insolence or moroseness to those only whom his prejudices exclude from intercourse.

“ The Rammezan, or Turkish Lent, lasts for one complete moon, and takes every month in the year, in rotation. No institution can be more strictly or more generally observed; it enjoins perfect abstinence from sun-rise to sun-set, from every kind of aliment, even from water. Mohammed did not foresee that coffee and tobacco would become the chief luxury of his followers, and various were the opinions respecting the legality of taking them in Rammezan; which were finally determined in the negative. These are indeed days of penance to the labourer and mechanic, but to the opulent only a pleasing variety, for they sleep all day, and in the evening feast and make merry; as if they exulted in cheating the prophet. The only show of mortification is a prohibition from entering the harèm during the twelve hours of fasting. Every night of this season is some appointed feast amongst the officers of the court.

“ Nor are the inferior orders deprived of their share of relaxation; for the shops of cooks and confec-

tioners, and the coffee-houses, are unusually decorated and frequented. There are exhibitions of low humour, and the kara-guze, or puppet show, represented by Chinese shades.

“ For the graver sort, most coffee-houses retain a *raccontatore*, or professed story teller, who entertains a very attentive audience for many hours. They relate eastern tales, or sarcastic anecdotes of the times, and are sometimes engaged by government to treat on politics, and to reconcile the people to any recent measure of the sultan or visier. Their manner is very animated, and their recitation accompanied by much gesticulation. They have the *finesse*, when they perceive the audience numerous, and deeply engaged, to defer the sequel of their story. The nightly illuminations of every minareh in the city, especially those of the imperial mosques, produce a very singular and splendid effect. Within each of these, the vast concaves of the domes are lighted up by some hundred lamps of coloured glass; and externally cords are thrown across from one minareh to another, and the lamps fantastically disposed in letters and figures. I was not more agreeably surprised by any thing I saw in Constantinople, than the whole appearance of the first night in Rammezan.

“ As an indulgence from the severities of Lent, the Turks have their *Beyràm*, and the Christians their Easter. At this season, those of every nation appear in new clothes, and exhibit all possible gaiety. Places of public resort are then particularly frequented, and the pastimes and groupés, excepting in their dress, exactly resemble an English wake. The Turks are much delighted by a circular

cular swing, made by fixing a wheel on a high post, from which hang many poles, with seats attached to them. I have seen several of these bearded children taking this amusement with great glee, and contrasted with the gravity of their habits nothing could be more ridiculous. The Greeks have an universal license, dance through the streets to very rude music, and are in the zenith of their vivacity; but the festivity of the Armenians, a saturnine race, seems to consist chiefly in being intoxicated, and jumping with the preposterous activity of an elephant. In the Campo de' Morti, near Pera, so called from being the cemetery of the Franks and Armenians, many of these droll scenes may be then contemplated by an investigator of the precise traits of character which discriminate the mass of all nations.

“The Turks have sumptuary laws, and habits peculiar to professions. By the turban differing in size and shape every man is known; and so numerous are these distinctions, that a dragoman, long conversant with Constantinople, told me he knew not half of them. The Emirs, real or pretended descendants from the prophet, are distinguished by the green muslin, the others wear white round a cap of cloth, and the head is universally very closely shaven. In the turbans of the oulema there is a greater profusion of muslin, from ten to twenty yards, which are proportionably larger, as the wigs of professional men were formerly. The military, as the janissaries, bostandjis, and topjis, wear caps of the most uncouth shape and fashion, such as defy description. The rayahs are known by a head-dress called a kalpac, made of lamb-skin,

and inimitably ugly, differing entirely from a turban; and sometimes a samour, or black fur cap, which is principally worn by dragomen and physicians. In other respects they are dressed as the Turks. Yellow slippers, or boots, are indulged only to those under ambassadorial protection, and are an envied distinction. When the present sultan came to the throne, he issued an edict that no unlicensed rayah should appear publicly in yellow slippers. At that time he took great pleasure in walking the streets in disguise; when meeting an ill starred Jew dressed contrary to law, he ordered his head to be instantly struck off. This was his first act of severity, which created most unfavourable conjectures, not altogether confirmed by his subsequent reign.

“The Turks of better rank, and the regular citizens, wear what is called the long dress, with outer robes of fine cloth, shalloon, or pellices, which are in general use for the greater part of the year, and commonly of the most costly furs. They are seldom seen without a tespi in their hands; it is a string of ninety beads corresponding with the names of the deity, which they carry as much for amusement as devotion. Hamid Ali, a late visier, wore one of pearl, so perfect as to be valued at 3000l. sterling.

“The common people, especially those belonging to any military corps, have a jacket richly ornamented with gold or silk twist, trowsers of cloth, which close to the middle of the leg, the other part of which is bare, and red slippers. Their great pride is to stick into their girdles a pair of large horse pistols, a yataghán or long knife, a hanjiar or dagger, all profusely

fusely inlaid with silver in a grotesque taste, which, with pouches for ammunition and tobacco, are extremely inconvenient and several pounds weight. With these weapons they frequently do mischief, often from childishness, sometimes from intention. Such are seen in every town in the empire, excepting the capital, who glory in their privilege, as no rayah is permitted to carry arms.

“ By the laws of Islamism the Turks are forbidden vessels and utensils of gold or silver, and are directed to great simplicity in every habit of life. This injunction does not extend to women, whose pride consists in the number and costliness of their trinkets. The chief luxury of the men is displayed in the number of their attendants, and their horses with superb caparisons, often of embroidered velvet, and plates of silver embossed and gilt. No rich man appears in public, but on horseback with a train of footmen, in any part of Constantinople, the number of whom is unnecessarily great, and much of his income is expended in their daily maintenance, and new clothes at the feast of Bayram. Their wages are inconsiderable. No domestic performs more than one office; this serves the coffee, and that hands the napkin, but no emergency can command any other service.

“ The horses of the Arab, or Tourcoman breed, are eminently beautiful, and are taught to prance under the perfect manège of the rider however infirm. Great expence likewise is lavished on the boats, which are elegant in a high degree, carved, gilded, and lined with rich cushions. They cost from a hundred to a thousand pistres each. The rank of the owner is ascertained by the number of

oars, and in dexterity or civility no watermen exceed the Turks.

“ Coaches are not in use, excepting that the clumsy, nondescript vehicles, which convey the ladies of great harems, can be so called. In his pipe an opulent man is extremely sumptuous; the head must be of pale amber, the stick of jasmine wood, with the bark preserved, and the bowl of a delicate red clay, manufactured at Burgas, in Rometia, and highly ornamented. According to the dignity of the smoker is the length of his pipe, often six or seven feet, when it is carried by two of his servants from place to place with much ceremony; and the bowl is supported by wheels, as an aid to supreme indolence. In the summer, for greater coolness, the stem of the pipe is covered with cotton or muslin, and moistened with water. This sovereign recreation is not confined to the men; the ladies, especially those advanced in life, partake of it largely, and, as a delicacy, they mix the tobacco with frankincense, musk, or aloes wood. The sultan alone abstains from etiquette; as kalife, or representative of the prophet, he declines deciding, by his own practice, upon the propriety of any custom, about which the law is not specific and declaratory.

“ Notwithstanding their grave exterior, which might prepossess foreigners with an idea of concealing as much stupidity as sense, and apparently so ungenial with mirth or vivacity, the Turks, in superior life, of both sexes, indulge a vein of sarcastic humour, and are not behind more polished nations in the delicacy or severity of their repartees. Most gentlemen of the seraglio, or capital, have been educated in their seminaries of learning, and are conversant with oriental literature. Many of them

quote

quote the Persian poets as happily, and refer to the Arabic philosophers with as complete erudition, as we can do to the Greek or Roman. The 'Leilat u alf leilah,' or Arabian Nights, first introduced into Europe by Monsieur Petit de la Croix, are familiarly known by them, as well as the fables and allegories of Pilpay and Lokman, from which sources they store their minds as well with sentiment as expression. To excel in colloquial facility and elegance, is the first ambition of every cheliby, or man of breeding.

"I repeat a specimen of Turkish wit, related to me as having been occasioned by a recent circumstance.

"A man of rank, remarkably unpleasing in his countenance and figure, was married, according to custom, without having first seen her unveiled, to a lady whose pretensions to personal attraction did not exceed his own. On the morning after their marriage she demanded of him, to whom of his friends she might shew her face with freedom. 'Shew it,' said he, 'to all the world, but hide it from me.' 'Patience,' rejoined the lady. 'I have none,' returned the bridegroom. 'Ah!' said she, 'I think you must have had a good share; for you have carried that abominable great nose about with you all your life-time.'

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS at BUDE.

[From TOWNSON'S TRAVELS in HUNGARY, &c.]

"THERE are two theatres. That in Bude, which was originally a church, and was applied by the emperor Joseph to this purpose, is a very good one; that in Pest is small, and with wretched scenery and wretched decorations. The pieces are generally played in German, but within these few years some have been given in the Hungarian language.

"On Sundays and great festivals, the public is entertained as at Vienna with the Hetze. The proprietors have two very fine wild-bulls. The day I was a spectator of this polite and humane amusement one was turned out on the arena, and at the same time an Hungarian ox: this attacked the former, but was immediately thrown down: but our English

bulls would have disputed the ground with him to greater advantage: an Hungarian ox, and a *Bos ferus*, are very unequally matched. Then came a *Raube bear*; this is a bear that has been kept without food for several days, and rendered savage by hunger: on another bear being let out a battle ensued: the latter was so much inferior in size that the contest did not last long: the *Raube bear* kept the other, which seemed no way ferocious, down with his paws, and strangled him, by seizing him by the throat, and then carried him into his den. The great disparity in size and strength rendered this a most disagreeable sight. The white Greenland bear afforded more entertainment. In the middle of the arena there was a small pool of water,

water, with a duck in it. As soon as the bear came to the edge of the pool, the duck laid itself flat and motionless on the surface of the water: the bear leaped in, the duck dived, and the bear dived after it; but the duck escaped, through its superior diving. The next piece was a bold attempt of one of the keepers to wrestle with an ox. As soon as the keeper came upon the arena, the ox ran at him. The man, who was not above the middle size, seized his antagonist by the horns, who pushed him indeed from one side of the arena to the other, but could not toss him. After the battle had lasted some time, and the ox had not the keeper near the side of the arena, and might have hurt him, some assistants came out, disengaged him from the wall, and gave him his dagger, which he immediately struck between the cervical vertebræ of his antagonist, which instantly fell lifeless to the ground; but small convulsive motions continued for a minute or two. In this manner the oxen are killed by the butchers at Gibraltar, who, I am told, have learned it from their African neighbours. Might not the magistrates of towns recommend this method to their butchers, and find it better than the usual manner of knocking them down, even compel them to adopt it? Every means of diminishing the sufferings of the brute creation should be recommended, not only from humanity towards them, but for the sake of our own society. Men accustomed to be cruel towards animals, will require but a small inducement to be so to their own species. A lion came next upon the stage, and one with all his native majesty; conscious of his strength, he looked undauntedly about, to see if he had any oppo-

nent; but he was brought out only for show. From the hole in the upper part of the gate of the arena, a handkerchief was put out, and instantly drawn back: he flew at this in an instant. Some other animals were turned out, and were glad to get into their dens again. One of the keepers shewed his address in spearing a wild boar, which ran at him as soon as he came on the arena. I found few other public amusements. Being summer, most of the *grand monde* was out of town; for the Hungarians are like the English, they live a great deal upon their estates. In winter no doubt I should have found the usual amusements, as concerts, balls, card parties, conversaziones, &c. The citizens have a ball sometimes on the Sunday evenings, and in the neighbourhood there are several inns pleasantly situated in retired situations, where the great and small often go for recreation. Coffee-houses are little known in the northern part of the continent; but in the southern they are places of resort, time-killing places at least, if not places of amusement. This town has several good ones; but that facing the bridge is, I think, not to be equalled in Europe. Besides a very large handsome room elegantly fitted up, and with two or three billiard-tables, there is a private billiard room for those who do not smoke; and two or three other rooms for giving entertainments in; and very comfortable dinners may be had. And here, according to the continental custom, all ranks and both sexes may come; and hair-dressers in their powdered coats, and old market women, come here and take their coffee or drink their *rosolio* as well as counts and barons."

PARTICULARS concerning the present POPE, the ROMAN NOBILITY, and the MANNERS of MODERN ROME.

[From the first Volume of TRAVELS through GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and SICILY, translated from the GERMAN of FREDERIC LEO-
POLD, COUNT STOLBERG, by THOMAS HOLCROFT.]

“To-day and yesterday, I have been in company with modern Romans. This morning, I was presented to the pope. This old man, who exercises his office with so much solemn dignity, is exceedingly pleasant, and familiar, in personal intercourse. I found him sitting at his writing desk: he desired me to sit by him, and conversed with me, with animation and intelligence, on different subjects.

“Pius the sixth occupies himself in the cabinet, gets up in winter before day-light, and performs the weighty duties of the papal chair with a knowledge of present circumstances, and with a firm mind.

“The disputes, between himself and the king of Naples, have been adjusted by him with great prudence; he having preserved, instead of renouncing the least of, his rights. He has conducted himself in the affairs of France with equal wisdom and dignity; and has escaped all the snares that have been laid for him, openly and in secret, by the national assembly, which might have led him to take steps that would have given an appearance of justice to their rapacious views.

“The secretary of state, cardinal Zelada, is properly the prime minister. He is a man of much understanding, and uncommon assiduity. He rises, at this season of the year, at four in the morning; and he seldom leaves the walls of the Vatican.

“Cardinal Borgia is a man of great ardour, intelligence, and knowledge. He loves the learned; and is glad to see them assembled round him, at his table.

“A translation of the poem of the Argonauts, by Apollonius Rhodius, is now preparing, by cardinal Frangini. His knowledge of the modern Greek, which he speaks with facility, was serviceable to him, by rendering the ancient Greek more familiar.

“The senator, prince Rezonico, and a count of the same family, understand and love German literature. I have made an acquaintance with the Marchese Rangone, formerly the first minister of the duke of Modena. He likewise reads the German authors with delight; and, to a noble character, adds extensive learning and real genius.

“You perceive that interesting men are still to be found, among the great. I grant indeed there are *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. Most of the *Principi, Marchesi*, and titled nobility, here, are ignorant and have that arrogance which sleeps in barren ignorance, like earth unbroken by the plough. But are there no such men among us?

“I am well aware that, in Germany, there is a certain degree of information greater than in Italy; but would it not be increased, were we, who perhaps are more inclined to do justice to foreigners than any other nation, to overcome our prejudice

judice

judices against the Italians?—Prejudices, of which many are only grounded on our folly. There are subjects enough to blame: serious subjects; demanding serious consideration: and such the love of truth will not suffer me to overlook.

“The education of the daughters of the nobility is wretched. Hence, domestic happiness is rare. Domestic happiness is a source of tranquillity, of joy, and a preservative against vice; and I think it probable that this kind of happiness is better understood, in Germany, than in any other country on earth. With respect to myself, I can with inward peace and delight affirm, with the good old poet, Walter,

*Und das ist meiner reisen frucht,
Dass mir gefällt die deutsche zucht **

“From the bad education of the women, domestic virtues, and with them the domestic happiness of the higher ranks, are injured; and the poison of their vices sheds itself among their inferiors: whose passions, without this concomitant, are violent to excess. The people of Rome are rather led astray and bewildered than, as some would persuade us, addicted to vice by nature. Where the climate inflames the passions, which are neither restrained by education nor curbed by law, they must rise higher, and burn with greater excess, than in other countries. It is dreadful to hear that, in Rome, the population of which is estimated at hundred and sixty-eight thousand persons, there are annually about five hundred people murder-

ed. I do not believe that, in all Germany, fifty men perish, by murder, within the same period. But could this have been said of the middle ages? And yet our nation has always maintained the best reputation among nations.

“The people of Rome cannot be justly accused of robbery. A stranger is no where safer; but is more frequently plundered in most of the great cities of Europe. The Roman stabs his enemy, but does not rob. Anger is his stimulus; and this anger frequently lingers for months, and sometimes for years, till it finds an opportunity of revenge. This passion, which is inconceivable to those who do not feel it, this most hateful of all the passions, the ancients frequently supposed to be a virtue; and it still rages among many of the nations of the south. The passions of the people of Rome are frequently roused, by playing at *mora*; though the law has severely prohibited this game; and, if they are disappointed at the moment of their revenge, they wait for a future occasion. Jealousy is another frequent cause of murder: it being with them an imaginary duty to revenge the seduction of their wife, their daughter, or their sister, on the seducer. The catholic religion, ill understood, encourages the practice: the people being persuaded that, by the performance of trifling ceremonies, and the inflicting of penance, they can wash away the guilt of blood.

“All the assiduity of the present pope is not sufficient to reform the police; the faults of which originate in the constitution of Rome. Many churches afford a

* By travel taught, I can attest,
I love my native land the best.

sanctuary to the pursued culprit. Foreign ambassadors, likewise, yield protection; which extends not only to their palaces but to whole quarters of the city, into which the officers of justice dare not pursue offenders. The ambassadors, it is true, are obliged to maintain a guard: but who is ignorant of the mischief arising from complicated jurisdiction? Many cardinals seek to derive honour, by affording protection to pursued criminals. Could we find all these abuses collected in any other great city, many men would be murdered, though not so many as in Rome; but robbery would be dreadfully increased, which here is unknown.

“ Were I to live in a foreign country, and condemned to spend my life in a great city, it is probable there is no place I should prefer to Rome. In no place is the fashionable world so free from restraint. You may daily be present at the *conversazioni*; and go from one to another. Numerous societies, in spacious apartments, are continually to be found; and the visitor is always received with the most prepossessing politeness. The intercourse of society is no where so free as here: you may neglect your visits for weeks or months, and undisturbed indulge your own humour. You may return again, after an absence of weeks or months, without being once questioned, concerning the manner in which you have disposed of your time.

“ Do not from this accuse the

Roman nobility, more than any other people of fashion, of a want of personal affection: the apathy of the great world is every where the same. The absence or the death of any man is in no country felt in fashionable society: but every where, except in Italy, it arrogates to itself an insupportable tyranny, over each of its associates.

“ In the great cities of Germany, we talk of being social: but what can be more unsocial than a company of men, who sit down to a silent card party? The animation of the Italians obviates the degrading necessity of such parties. In company, they play very little; but they converse with fire: and, notwithstanding their rapidity, many Italians express themselves excellently.

“ A sense of the ancient grandeur of Rome is not yet quite lost, to the people. When the queen of Naples was last here, and at the theatre, she was received with great applause. Self-forbearance induced her to make signs to the people to cease their loud clapping, and their shouts of welcome. The people took this very ill; and, the next day, a person of my acquaintance heard one orange woman say to another, ‘ Did you hear how the foreign queen despised our people, last night? She must surely have forgotten that many queens, before now, have been brought in chains to Rome.’ ”

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES of the MODERN NEAPOLITANS.

[From the same Work.]

A Great city is a great evil. It is pernicious to population, the sink of morality, and the wide dispenser of its own poison. Naples is very large, and extremely populous: it contains above four hundred thousand, or probably as many as five hundred thousand, inhabitants; yet, so excellent is the soil, that the necessaries of life are in great plenty, and very cheap. Among these necessaries, we must include ice: the want, or the dearth, of which would enrage the people. The common people of Naples, and indeed of all Italy, are very moderate in eating and drinking: they would rather suffer all the inconveniences of life than remove them by their labour. This appears a very natural inclination in a hot country. What enjoyment can be greater than that of reposing in the shade? Those, who repeatedly wonder at, and are distressed by, the indolence of this people, shew that their remarks are either the consequence of haste or incapacity. That the effects of indolence are prejudicial is undoubtedly true: but that the men, who, to satisfy some of their artificial wants, labour a few hours more than others are preferable to the last, who prefer the most natural of all pleasures, rest, and shelter from the heat, is what I cannot discover.

"The principal wants of the Neapolitan are supplied by benevolent nature; without requiring him scarcely to stretch out his hand. Abstemious in eating and drinking, the clothing he needs is trifling, the

fuel none, and he can even live without a habitation. The class of people called *Lazaroni*, some of whom you meet with even in Rome, are here computed at forty thousand. Many of these live in the open air; and at night, or in bad weather, take shelter under gateways, porticos, the eaves of houses, or under the rocks. They cannot easily be persuaded to work, while they have the smallest coin in their pocket. They think not of making provision for to-morrow. The serenity of the climate, and the ever generous, ever fruitful lap of earth, sympathise with their joyous hilarity. Their blood flows lightly through their veins: with care they are unacquainted. Should any one offer money to a Lazarone, when he is not pressed by necessity, he raises the back of his hand to his chin, and tosses his head upwards, being too idle to speak, in token of refusal: but, if any thing delights him, I do not speak of his passions, which may be kindled and extinguished as easily as a fire of straw, if he be invited to partake any pleasure, no man is more talkative, more alert, more full of antics, than himself.

"These people have wives and children. At present, there is one among them whose influence is so great that they call him *Capo de gli Lazaroni*: the chief of the Lazaroni. He goes barefoot, and in tatters, like the rest. He is the orator for the whole body, when they have any thing to demand of the government. He then generally applies to the *Eletto del Popolo*: the

representative of the people: a kind of tribune, as far as such an office can exist in an unlimited monarchy, like that of Naples. He likewise appeals to the king in person. The demands of the Lazaroni are moderate: they have a sense of right and wrong: which the people seldom want, when they are not misled. To disregard any just remonstrance of this people, or not to comply without stating the grounds of refusal, would be dangerous. They love the present king; and I am assured that, in case of necessity, he might depend upon their assistance: of this, however, he is in no need.

“ Before the king last year made a journey to Germany, Nicola Sabbato, for so is the present chief of the Lazaroni called, made him a speech. He lamented that the king should be absent so long from his people: yet rejoiced in a journey that should afford pleasure to a prince, who took so much satisfaction in the good of his subjects. ‘ We are,’ said he, ‘ thirty thousand strong; and, in your absence, we will preserve the peace of the country. You certainly have nothing to fear from any man: but, should any one have the insolence to spread inflammatory opinions, we will tear him into as many pieces as we are men; and each of us will have a morsel of him to smoke in our pipes.’

“ During the absence of the king, this Nicola Sabbato visited the princess and princesses; that, as he said, he might give the people an account of their welfare. He likewise visited the prime minister, Mr. Acton; and, on one occasion, came to him breathless, demanding to speak to him. ‘ I have just seen a man,’ said he,

‘ in the dress of a pilgrim, in the great square, who is distributing French hand-bills; the meaning of which neither I nor any of us yet understand; and he is kissing a stone, which he has brought from the ruins of the Bastille.’ He will certainly excite an insurrection. We would have thrown him into the sea, but I wished first to hear your opinion: though I think we ought to have thrown him into the sea.’

“ The minister had much difficulty to make him conceive that a preliminary enquiry was necessary. He continually returned to the necessity of throwing the orator into the sea; and, when the minister told him he would send soldiers to put the man in prison, Nicola replied, ‘ There is no occasion for soldiers; I will undertake that business.’

“ The man accordingly was taken to prison, by the Lazaroni. The contents of the hand-bill were entirely seditious. The insurgent was one of those emissaries that were sent, by the too provident care of the French clubs, over Europe; to enlighten, improve, and make the people happy. He had disguised himself like a pilgrim, and was subject to the gallows, according to the common rights of nations; but the government only thought proper to banish him to the island of *Maritima*; one of the *Ægades*, on the west side of Sicily.

“ The Lazaroni are devoted to the present king. A body of many thousand men, who have nothing to lose, may reasonably be dreaded; and may keep a tyrannical king in very wholesome awe. A despotic constitution may perhaps need a remedy like this: the terror of which shall preserve a balance

lance between itself and a power that is equally blind, and unwise. A free constitution requires order; for order is the foundation of freedom. Bodies of people, like the numberless Lazaroni of Naples, or the hags of the halls, the fishwives of Paris, could not exist among a people that should be truly free.

“ The streets are uncommonly crowded: yet the crowd is much less inconvenient here than in other cities. The coachmen too are less insolent than such gentlemen usually are; when, mounted upon their throne, they look down with contempt on the multitude beneath. However, the number of coaches is so great that the foot passenger must be continually on his guard: which it is difficult to be, stunned as the ear is by the rolling of the carriage wheels. Yet the coaches are much less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles; which are driven through the city by the young gentlemen, who imagine that the foot passengers should vanish before them, as easily, and as instantly, as the yielding air before the breath of their snorting horses.

“ There is great ostentation here of carriages and horses: which last are justly famous. They are small, but beautiful, full of fire, and are treated with cruelty. Nothing is so highly displeasing, in the Italians, as the manner in which they treat their animals.

“ Horace called this city *otiosa Neapolis*: the indolent Naples. I, and my fellow travellers, were lately taking a walk on the sea shore; when a great crowd of men and women made us imagine there was something extraordinary in agitation. All pressed forward to the same place; for curiosity is catching, and we got into the midst

of the throng. The object of enquiry was a fishing boat, the people of which were dragging up a large net; and the spectators were in eager expectation to know how many fish had been taken. Had a man of war, after a sea fight, returned to harbour, and had the mothers, wives, brothers, and sisters, all crowded together on the strand, to enquire how many of their dearest relations were on board, or how many were cut off, the emotion in their countenances could not have assumed a more animated appearance. The draught of fish was found not to be very great; and the people retired in a disconsolate manner, with very evident tokens of disappointment.

“ In general, the city is well built: you feel, however, the want of the better style of the Romans; and still more of the more noble palaces of Florence. The houses are most of them flat-roofed. The pavement consists, as in most of the cities of Italy, of square flag stones of lava. The royal palace is capacious, and has a noble appearance. The situation of the city is inexpressibly beautiful. No great city in Europe, Constantinople alone excepted, can, in this respect, be compared with Naples.

“ There is a long extensive walk on the sea shore; from which the whole high mountainous coast is seen on the left, and opposite to the city the promontory of *Sorrento*. Mount Vesuvius likewise rises to the left; and *Portici* lies at its feet. On the right of the city, the hill *Posilipo* extends itself far into the sea.

“ The fortress of *Castell del Uovo* is built on an island, which is connected with the city by a bridge. On this rock, which the ancients called *Megariss*, and *Magalia*, Lucullus

cullus had his garden. From the walk, the prospect of the haven is concealed by this fortress. On the right of the promontory of Sorento stands the high island of Capri; like a rocky mountain in the open sea.

"This walk on the sea shore would be still more pleasant, were it planted with lofty trees. Two long alleys of the *Yprensis-Ulmus*, with its branches cut to form a trellis, and hung round with vine plants, afford it a necessary shade in summer. Small orange and oleander trees are planted on each side. In the centre of the place is the celebrated group of white marble, known by the name of the Farnesian bull; which is one of the most beautiful of the antiques.

"This walk is called *Villa Reale*; and, between this and the rocky shore at the foot of the Posilipo, there is a large place which is destined for the exercise of arms. What a delightful walk would this be, were it shaded by the spreading plane tree! The way is open as far as the beautiful haven, and the coast of Portici, on the left. On the right, I amused myself among the rocks; which I now climbed, and now stood waiting till the waves should retreat. The nymphs of this bay are a little malicious. They suffer you peaceably to approach the edge of the sea, and suddenly send a rolling wave that dashes over your feet. You step back, and the sea assumes its former repose."

ANECDOTES OF THE MODERN TARENTINES, WITH THE HUMOURS OF A SAINT'S DAY.

[From the second volume of the same Work.]

"**Y**ESTERDAY, being the 10th, the Tarantines kept the festival of their patron, St. Cataldus; who was an Irishman; and, according to the legend, arrived here in the second century; though I doubt whether, at that time, Christianity had travelled as far as Ireland. The love of antiquity may easily have thrown back the æra when this bishop lived a few centuries. During the eighth, ninth, and ten centuries, when the Italians were sunk into barbarism, some Hibernians came there who taught the sciences, nay more, the Latin language, in Italy; and principally in Pavia, and Bologna.

"The Tarentines, as Christians,

take no less delight in their holidays than did their ancestors, as Pagans. They will ride miles, from all parts, to be present at the festivals of other towns: for which reason many persons had arrived from the neighbouring places, on the present occasion: the number of which visitors was estimated at ten thousand.

"The magistracy of the town intended me the honour of making me bear a star before the solemn procession of the saint: from which project they were with difficulty diverted, by the archbishop. His authority, and not my heresy, was my protection.

"The lower orders are extremely

ly credulous. The principal object of adoration among the men, and still more among many of the women, appears to be the silver image of the saint. With no less zeal than that recorded by St. Paul, they seemed to emulate the Ephesians; while they exclaimed, 'Great is Cataldo, the patron of Taranto!'

"The statue had been taken from its shrine, and placed in the middle of the church, the preceding day; on the 9th, in the afternoon. You can form no conception of the clamour of the people; or of the loud mixture of riotous mirth, and fleeting devotion. The women uttered their feelings with tears, howlings, and hideous grimaces. Men and women, all were desirous of touching the saint: some with their lips, others with the hand, and the most devout with their garments. One woman successfully opened herself a passage through the crowd, placed herself fervently before the image, gazed at it, and prayed to it, to excite its attention, as people are accustomed to do to those whom they would awaken from a reverie. *Hist! Hist! san Cataldo! san Cataldo!* A merchant conversed with me as zealously, concerning the uncovering of the image, as if he had spoken of the actual appearance of the saint; although he knew he was talking to a heretic, for he had questioned me, the Sunday before, whether I would not go to mass? and I had told him I was not a catholic. His terror deprived him of all reply. In his panic, not knowing how to conceal it and forgetful of what he was doing, he suddenly attempted to kiss both my hands.

"The divine service of yesterday was long; for in Taranto, and

in Brindisi, the ancient *Brun-disium*, the epistles and gospels are always read first in Greek, and then in Latin. The solemn procession, with the image through the town, was numerously attended.

"According to the ancient Greek custom, the day of the town patron, *πολιεχος*, was devoted to national games. A high pole, which was soaped two thirds of its height, was erected before the gate, in honour of San Cataldo. A wheel was fastened above, which was hung round with hams, fowls, flasks, cheeses, sausages, and viands. To climb up this pole was the task; and, after many vain attempts and tumbles, at length one adventurer took possession of the wheel. Loud shouts of joy then resounded from the place, the city walls, and the round towers: all of which were covered with the thronging multitude. This was a peep into Grecian antiquity.

"The people are handsome; and, among the women, I saw many truly Greek beauties. I did not find that undeviating surface, which descends from the forehead to the nose and chin in a right line: a line which certainly can only exist in nature as an exception, is rather uncommon than beautiful, was first used by the artists who were guilty of excess, and afterward received among the dilettanti as the section of ideal beauty: but a gentle projecting, which effectually connected in many the right lined nose with the small forehead.

"The women wear their hair platted behind, and wound round the head; as we see it in the busts of the Grecian women, and especially of the Muses. The people of rank subject themselves to the fashion; and thus lose very much in

in comparison with those who adopt this beautiful costume.

“ Both sexes are well proportioned. The women here are fair complexioned; though, in the other parts of Puglia, they are still as swarthy as the Apulians were in the times of Horace; whose usurer, Alphius, overcome for a moment by rational feelings, sighs after the country and wishes for a wife:

Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus
Pernicis uxor Appuli.

HOR. Epod. 2.

Of sun-burnt charms but honest fame,
Such as the Sabine or Apulian dame.

FRANCIS.

“ Many of the Tarentine women have fair hair, and blue eyes.

“ This handsome people were yesterday particularly jocular; and, after the Italian manner, ornamented with various colours.

“ The conqueror of the hams and sausages played many tricks upon the wheel, took one of the flasks and drank to the honour of the saint and of the city, and descended by a rope, which was fastened laterally to a wall, sometimes swinging by the hands, and at others holding by the legs.

“ When this diversion was over, they had an ass race; and of many a one of these couriers it might well have been said, as Boileau has remarked of Rosinante, that

Galoppa, dit l'histoire, une fois dans sa vie.

History says he once began to gallop.

“ Others ran foot races; and some were tied in a sack, so that, if they fell, they could not rise without help.

“ Mildness is the character of the people. With the vivacity of

southern nations, they are easily excited, and easily appeased. Amid their zeal, they are tolerant; and there is dignity in the toleration of zeal. Nothing but stupidity or knavery; and more frequently the last, will praise the toleration of indifference.

“ There are many Greek words in the Tarantine dialect. The archbishop caused a copy of these words, as collected by the Abbate Tommai, to be transcribed for me; most of which I here enclose.

“ There is a kind of manufacture here, which has descended from mother to daughter, probably from the times of the Greeks. A species of shell-fish, called *pinna*, the least of which are some inches and the largest may be an ell long, afford a tuft of fine hair, or threads, of polished green colour. The archbishop had the goodness to send for some women, to work while we were present. The art is simple. The tufts are taken from the fish, are washed twice with soap, three times in clear water, then heckled, and afterward spun from the distaff: after which they take three threads, wind them, and out of them knit gloves, stockings, and entire garments. They have the gloss of the cloth called *drap de vigogne*, fit easily, and look handsomely. They likewise take two such threads for knitting, and add a third of silk; and the manufacture is then more durable, but less beautiful.

“ These stuffs lose their gloss, and their green colour, when they are placed by the side of woollen garments. All aromatics likewise are still more injurious to them; and they are best preserved when worn with linen. After the gloss has been lost, by wear, it may be restored, by lemon juice, and water.

“ A wo-

“ A woman, who shewed us the manufacture, sent me small samples of the raw thread; also in its different states: washed, heckled, spun, and knit.

“ I gave her a trifle, she blushed, and, with true cordiality and sensibility, requested that, before my departure, she might bring me a pair of gloves. The next day she came to the archbishop, and entreated him to intercede with me to take the gloves, which she brought me the same evening.

“ I must not forget to tell you of a singular request. A monk came, when I was present, sent by the young novices, to the archbishop, and whispered him to petition me to petition the monk that he might grant them permission to go into the town in the evening, and see the illumination, in honour of the saint. Accordingly, the archbishop petitioned me, I petitioned the monk, and he complied.”

CLASSICAL AND POLITE CRITICISM.

SHORT ACCOUNT of the MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE, its ORIGIN and SYSTEM.

[From DALLAWAY'S CONSTANTINOPLE ANCIENT and MODERN.]

“ **B**ETWEEN the Romeïka, or modern Greek language, and the ancient, a similar analogy may be found, as between the Latin and the pure Italian; for languages, no less than governments, have their revolutions and their periods. The Greek claims the highest antiquity, and perhaps after the Arabic has been preserved longer than any other; from the interruption and domination of other nations its purity has been eventually corrupted, as from Grecian conquests the Egyptian lapsed into the Coptic, and the Arabic into the Syriac.

“ When Constantine established his new capital, so many Roman citizens followed him, that the Greek language adopted many Latinisms, and, once corrupted, the more readily admitted the idiom and words of the French and Venetian invaders, at the commencement of the thirteenth century. The establishment of the Ottoman empire extended the change, by the adoption of so many Turkish phrases and words, and the Romeïka, or vernacular dialect, as it now

prevails, was universally established. Not that one mode of expression only is in use. The inhabitants of the Morea and the coasts of the Adriatic partake much of the Venetian; the islanders of the Archipelago and the Smyrniotes mix Venetian with Turkish. The Greeks of the Fanal speak almost classically, whilst those of the opposite town of Pera have the most vulgar pronunciation.

“ The leading cause of deviation from the ancient Greek has been the great use of contractions, and the blending by that means several words into one.

“ At what era the modern pronunciation was adopted it would be difficult to determine with any degree of precision. The more learned of the inhabitants of the Fanal strongly contend, that however their language has been debased by the alloy of others, that the pronunciation of the remotest times is continued to them, pure and without variation. This question, so much agitated at the revival of literature, is foreign to my present purpose, and it may be necessary

cessary to subjoin the more prominent distinctions*. Certain it is, that the modern Greek, pronounced as the ancient in England, would be as unintelligible to them as the Italian at Rome or the French at Paris, if we spoke or read them exactly as they are spelled, giving the letters and syllables the same power as to those in our own language.

"The Romeika resembles in its construction the Italian and French, and rejects the transposition of the

ancient Greek or Latin. It retains the articles and inflection of cases, but has neither duals nor aorists. The tenses are formed by the verbs substantive.

"A summary account, which my present limits allow me only to offer of a language so little known in Europe, may be considered as no unacceptable curiosity by some readers.

"The grammar of Simon Portius was the earliest attempt. Pere

* The ancient alphabet and character are retained by the moderns, who are ill versed in or negligent of orthography, both in their epistolary correspondence and monumental inscriptions. Their printed books are tolerably correct. Some of them write the character very neatly. In their books for the church service the capital letters are grotesquely made and ornamented, departing entirely from the antique and simple form.

"Without entering into too wide a digression, I shall remark only the different powers given to letters which in the combination of syllables produce a sound so different from that which we have been accustomed to hear given them.

"B, connected with syllables, is pronounced as our v, and is expressed by the modern Greeks by a π after a μ : βασιλεὺς, *vasilefs*—ἀμφοτε, *ambotes*.

"Δ and Θ, as the hard or soft *th* of the English: δῖν, *then*. Mr. Knight, in his ingenious treatise entitled 'An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet,' 4to. 1791, observes, that 'the ancient manner of pronouncing θ, was indisputably that which is still preserved by the modern Greeks, the Copts, and the English, that is, by a constrained aspiration between the tongue and upper teeth. All the other European nations pronounce it as a mute consonant, and throw the aspiration on the next succeeding vowel.'

P. 13. Δ is syllabically formed by τ after ν: πάντα, *handa*.

"E has a sound of frequent recurrence; and with a certain nicety of articulation is expressed indiscriminately with the diphthongs *ai* and *au*; which mode seems to have been adopted from the French. It has a broad tone, as *e* in *être*, or our *a* in *fate*.

"Φ for *f*, as in *philosophy*—the diphthong *au* is universally *av*, as αὐτός, *autos*.

"Γ has a soft tone between the *g* and *y* of the English; as Παγάδα *Panagda*. Two γγ are *ng*, as in the ancient Ἀγγελός.

"Ι medial as *ee*, and final as *y* in *humanity*.

"Κ incipient as with *us*. Χ incipient very guttural.

"Ν final is generally quiescent, and when preceded by two vowels, the latter is likewise sunk: τὸ νερὸν, *to nero*—τὸ κρασίον, *to krasy*.

"Ο and Ω are used indiscriminately. The double *oo* is the diphthong *ou*, as in the French.

"Π after μ is *b*, and before τ *f*, as ἐπτα, *esta*.

"Ρ, incipient, medial, or final, as *er*.

"Η and the diphthong *ai* have likewise the same sound.

"ΟΥ has the force of *oui* in French, and corresponds with the English *w*.

"As a mechanical mode of facilitating pronunciation, the following management of the organs of speech is recommended, as tending to the acquirement of those sounds which are most frequent in the Romeika.

"Χ, χ before a consonant, as in χριστός, is best pronounced by drawing the tongue to the throat, and holding it suspended under the palate with the lips a little open.

"Δ as *dih*, which is effected by forcing the tongue against the upper row of teeth.

"Γ incipient as *gh*, more gutturally than in English.

"Θ softer than Δ, which sound is produced by placing the point of the tongue between the teeth, almost closed with a kind of hissing.

"But perfection must depend upon an accurate ear, colloquial facility, and long practice.

Thomas, a capuchin of Paris, composed another; and Spon has affixed to his voyage a meagre vocabulary, which he calls 'Petit Dictionnaire.' Mavro Kordato's 'Lexicon' (as I have before observed) contains the most systematic analysis. There are grammars extant of Romeika, French and Italian, for the use of the natives who acquire those languages. That of Benardino Pianzola, of Turkish, Romeika, and Italian, printed in the Roman character, is that in most general acceptance.

"With no pretensions to philological accuracy, I offer a summary sketch, noticing the leading discriminations, from classical Greek, and its analogy to the Italian and French, in grammatical construction.

"ARTICLES. The modern Greeks retain the articles *ο, η, το*, as used by the ancients, which are constantly prefixed to nouns, as demonstrative of genders, of which the neuter is admitted as one. Pleurals feminine are made by the article *αι* and the ancient dative, as *αι ημεραις* days.

"NOUNS are declined by articles, prepositions, and inflections. Nouns masculine and feminine have universally but three different terminations in both numbers, and the neuter but two only. There are five declensions arranged according to the termination of the nominative case.

"ADJECTIVES are always prefixed to nouns, as in English, excepting by the intervention of a verb, and are declinable with articles peculiar to the three genders. There are likewise five declensions.

"COMPARATIVES and SUPERLATIVES change the positive as the ancients—*σοφος, σοφοτερος, σοφοτατος*, adding likewise the prepositions *παρα* and *απο*; '*ο ανθρωπος*

σοφοτατος παρα της αλλης, a very wise man.

"DIMINUTIVES are much used in conversation, by the modern Greeks as by the Italians. They join *εδι* and *ακι* to masculine or neuter nouns, and *ιτza* and *ελα* to feminine; as, '*ανθρωπεδι, παιδακι*, a little man—a little boy: '*ψυχελα, χοριτza*, a little soul—a little girl; but especially to proper names, as *Πετρακι, Εοιτza*.

"PRONOUNS. The genitives of pronouns personal are always added to nouns: *πατηρμz, πατηρτz πατηρτης, πατηρμαz, πατηρσaz, πατηρτaz*—my, his, her, our, your, their father.

"Personal relatives are declinable, and the others are supplied by the invariable pronoun *οz*. There are likewise demonstratives and interrogatives, &c. as in the ancient Greek.

"VERBS. There are four kinds derivative—auxiliary *ειμι*, I am, *θελω*, I will, and *εχω*, I have, which form the tenses of the other; and anomalous, or impersonal, which are but few.

"The derivative verbs are active, passive, and deponent only, and are divided into two classes, barytone and circumflex, the former of which have the accent placed on the last syllable but one, as *γραφω*, I write; and in the passive on the last syllable but two, as *γραφομαι*, I am written. The latter are accented on the final syllable, as *αγαπω*, I love; and in the passive on the last but one, as *αγαπωμαι*, I am loved. The difference of conjugations is determined by the first person present and the first person perfect of the indicative mood. The barytones have four and the circumflex three conjugations.

"There is no infinitive mood, from which tenses in other languages are deduced; but the potential with a conjunction is substituted;

as *γράφω*, to write. The active participle resembles the Italian gerund — *γράφοντας*, writing; and the passive is pure Greek — *γραφόμενος*, written.

“ADVERBS are mostly determined by *α* — *πολλὰ καλὰ*, very well.

“PREPOSITIONS all govern an accusative case.

“These slight observations may

communicate, merely as a matter of curiosity, some idea of the structure of a language upon which the character of barbarism has been often fixed with less justice than that of system and refinement upon the Italian and Spanish. The deviations from the original tongues have sprung from the same causes, and are nearly equal.”

On the LATIN TERMS used in NATURAL HISTORY, by the REV. JOHN BRAND, A. M. &c.

[From the third Volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the LINNEAN SOCIETY.]

“THE Latin has been adopted as the language of natural history; but the Latinity of the natural historians has undergone no small censure.

“By the adoption of the Latin as the common language of the science, in the degree in which it obtains, new discoveries in it are propagated with great facility. Other branches of philosophy have not had the same good fortune; and every European nation is become philosophical: and thus, as Mons. D'Alembert has observed, he who devotes himself to the cultivation of any one of them, if he would keep his knowledge up to the level of its state, is reduced to the necessity of flinging away a very valuable part of his life, in acquiring seven or eight languages.

“But the latinity of the terms in which natural history is written, has been censured: upon this charge the following remarks may be made.

“Such terms must be either primitives or derivatives; now either of these may be barbarisms, when not found in any good Latin au-

thor; or *improprieties* (*verba impropria*, Quint.), when, though so found, they are not to be found used in the same sense. This must be admitted: but it is here contended, that it does not on this account *alone* follow that they are so. This is proved from the practice of the ancient grammarians in the invention of technical terms, in conjunction with the authority of Tully.

“First, the use of a Latin primitive or derivative, in a sense in which it does not occur in any pure Roman writer, is not necessarily an impropriety, technically so called; for if a considerable variation from such an established sense were so, the very grammatical terms of the Roman writers would fall under that censure, as for instance (*articulus*) an article, (*verbum*) a verb. When these terms were first used by grammarians, there was a great variation from their pre-established sense, and their primary significations—a joint, a word.

“It is likewise certain, that if grammar had not been reduced into an art among the Romans, these terms

terms would not have been now found in their technical senses in their writings. And if a writer of this age, having reduced the art into a system, had presented the world with the first Latin Grammar, and had given the same names, *verbum*, *articulus*, to the same things, his offence against pure latinity, or the pre-established good use of those words, would have been of the same magnitude as that of the original Latin grammarians, and no more; the same innovations in a language, living or dead, being of equal quality: yet the charge against the propriety of the terms used by such a writer, would be the same in kind as that brought against the natural historians; but it must have fallen to the ground—nor would it have been in degree less strong; for bolder extensions in the sense of Latin terms, are not, that I recollect, to be found in the Lexicon of our technical language. These fastidious grammatical exceptions are, in principle, exceptions both to the art and the philosophy of grammar. If the naturalists err in this point, they err with the grammatical fathers (*cum patribus*).

“Secondly, What I have to say about derivatives not used in Latin writers, will be contained in a short comment on a passage in the Academic Questions of Cicero, where he asserts the rights and privileges of those who treat on philosophical subjects in a language not yet enriched with proper terms, and exemplifies his principles in the formation of a new derivative, an authority from which I apprehend no appeal will be made. The translation of this passage is as follows. The original is placed at the end of this article*.

“*Varro*. ‘You will allow me the same liberty which has always been assumed by the Greeks, who

‘have long pursued these researches; that to unusual subjects I may apply terms which never have been in use.’

“*Atticus*. ‘Certainly: but if our Latin language will not furnish them, you may have recourse to the Greek.’

“*Varro*. ‘I am obliged to you; but I will endeavour to express myself in Latin, confining myself to such terms of Greek derivation as are already naturalized among us, as philosophy, rhetoric, physics, dialectics. I have therefore formed the new term *Qualitas*, to express the sense of the Greek word *Ποιότης*; which even among them is not a word of common use, but confined to the philosophers. In like manner, none of the terms of the logicians are found in the popular language; and the same is true of the terms of almost all the arts: to new things new names must be given, or those of others transferred to them. If the Greeks take this liberty, who have cultivated the sciences for ages, how much stronger is the reason it should be granted to us, in our first attempt to treat upon them!’

“*Cicero*. ‘It seems to me, that you will do a work of utility to the public, if you not only increase the stock of our ideas, which you have already done, but also that of our words.’

“*Varro*. ‘We shall therefore hazard the use of new words when necessary, and by your authority.’

“And where the same necessity, arising from the same source, exists, the same liberty is to be taken. And as Cicero, on this point, is an unexceptionable authority, let us examine his practice, to see to what degree it may be carried. The word *Qualitas*, derived from *Quale*, is now familiarized to the ear. The first boldness of this derivative is only perceived by reflection; but its degree

agree will strike us more immediately, if we take the English words *quod*, or *such* (as), which answer to the Latin pronominal adjective *Quale*, and add one of the substantive terminations [hood] or [ness] to either, to make a philosophical term of it. To ask the severe grammarians, who protest against the class of new derivatives in the philosophical language of Linnaeus, to produce among them a bolder example of the creation of a new term.

“And by the same authority, we may defend his imposing new significations on old words; for in a few lines after the conclusion of the extract, there occurs a liberty of this kind, and as remarkable as the former; for Cicero there gives a new sense to the pronominal adjective *Quale*, in correspondence to that of his new derivative *Qualitas*; using substantively to signify any being or thing, as compounded of substance and accident, or matter and qualities: ‘Et ita effeci quæ appellantur qualia; e quibus in omni natura coherente, et continuata cum omnibus suis partibus, effectum esse mundum.’

“It deserves to be remarked respecting these innovations, that this assertion of the legitimacy of the practice in all like cases is here put in the mouth of Varro, the greatest critic and grammarian of the Augustan age; who wrote on the Latin language, and addressed his works to Cicero himself.

“Hence it appears, that philosophy is not restrained to the use of the common terms of any language; or, for the same reason, to those of the historians, orators, dramatic writers, poets, &c. of that language, either separately or conjointly: but, as every art has terms of its own, so as every branch of science.

“That he who enriches any

science with a number of new discoveries, confers a second general benefit, by enriching the language in which he treats of them, by all such terms as shall be requisite to do it in the best manner.

“Cicero, repeating his new term *quality*, adds with great philosophical pleasantry, ‘Faciamus tractando usitatus hoc verbum, et tritius.’ And it may be said of the terms of natural history, that our elegant classical scholars will find their asperities wear off very soon, if, by adding to their former acquisitions a knowledge of this new philosophy, they make themselves practically versed in the use of them. There may remain some precisely descriptive, which may be yet added; some reformation may be wanted in those which may have been hastily adopted; and from them we may expect it.

“It is to be observed, that these arguments defend the liberty, not the licentiousness, of introducing new terms; and defend it upon the footing of necessity only; and therefore extend that liberty no further than such necessity actually extends.

“I had thought to have finished here; but having made so much use of the authority of the great ornament of the Roman forum, the sentiments of the elegant expositor of our own laws on this subject are not to be passed by. These, with a minute change to avoid the introduction of fresh matter, are as follows:

‘This is a technical language calculated for eternal duration, and easy to be apprehended both in present and future times; and on these accounts best suited to preserve those memorials which are intended to perpetuate [every discovery in natural history]. It is true indeed, that many of the terms of art with which

‘ which it abounds, may, as Mr. Selden observes, give offence to some grammatical and squeamish stomachs, who would rather choose to live in ignorance of things most useful and important, than to have their delicate ears wounded by the use of a word unknown to Cicero, Sallust, or the other writers of the Augustan age.’

“ * Cic. Op. omnia, Gronovii. Acad. Quest. L. 1.

“ 24. *** Dabitur enim profectò, ut in *rebus inusitatis*, quod Græci ipsi faciunt, a quibus hæc jamdiu tractantur, *utamur verbis interdum inauditis*.

“ 25. Nos verò, inquit Atticus. *Quin etiam Græcis licebit utare, cum voles, si te Latina forte deficient*. Bene sanè facis: sed enitar ut Latine loquar, nisi in hujus modi verbis, ut philosophiam, aut rhetori-

cam, aut physicam, aut dialecticam appellem, quibus, ut aliis multis consuetudo jam utitur pro Latinis. Qualitates igitur appellavi, quæ *ποιοτήτας* Græci vocant: quod ipsum apud Græcos non est vulgare verbum, sed philosophorum, atque id in multis. Dialecticorum vero verba nulla sunt publica; suis utuntur. Et id quidem commune omnium ferè est artium. Aut enim novæ sunt rerum novarum faciendæ nomina, aut ex aliis transferenda, quod si Græci faciunt, qui in iis rebus tot jam sæcula versantur, quanto id magis nobis concedendum est, qui hæc nunc primum tractare conamur?

“ 26. Tu verò, inquam, Varro bene etiam meriturus mihi videris de tuis civibus, si eos non modo copiarum auxeris ut effecisti, sed etiam verborum. Audebimus ergo, inquit, novis verbis uti, te auctore. **”

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

[FROM SIR GEORGE STAUNTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE EMBASSY TO CHINA.]

“ THE sounds of several letters in most alphabets, such as B, D, R, and X, are utterly unknown in the Chinese tongue. The organs of speech in a native of China are not in the habit of pronouncing them. In endeavouring to utter one of these, another to which the same organ has been habituated is generally sounded: instead of the letter R, the liquid L is usually pronounced by a Chinese; who thus occasionally falls into ridiculous mistakes. A Chinese dealer in rice, for example, is sometimes heard to offer for sale what few persons would be disposed to purchase.

“ The nice distinctions between the tones and accents of words nearly resembling each other in sound but varying much in sense, require no doubt, a nicety of ear to distinguish, and of vocal powers to render them exactly. To succeed in making those distinctions perfectly, a stranger should begin to learn them at an early age, while his organs are flexible and acute. A material aid, however, towards taking each word in its proper sense is afforded often by the general context of the sentence in which they are used. An English reader, for example, will scarcely recollect, when in conversation

erfation, he had any difficulty in determining whether the idea of fun (which thines), or that of fon (obeying his father), was meant to be conveyed, though the words are not to be distinguished in the pronunciation. Synonymous words are also very frequently introduced in Chinese dialogue, as has been before observed, to prevent any doubt about the intended sense. If, however, in an intricate discussion, any uncertainty should still remain as to the meaning of a particular expression, recourse is had to the ultimate criterion of tracing with the finger in the air, or otherwise, the form of the character, and thus ascertaining once which was meant to be expressed.

“ The learner of Chinese is, besides, not puzzled with many minute rules of grammar, conjugation, or declension. There is no necessity of distinguishing substantives, adjectives, or verbs: nor any accordance of gender, number, and case, in a Chinese sentence. That language furnishes, indeed, a practical proof, that the laborious structure, and intricate machinery of the Greek and Arabic tongues, are by no means necessary either for a complete communication on all the business of life, or even to the grace of oration, or to the harmony of verse. The beginning or end of words is not altered, as it is in the Greek verb alone, in above one thousand instances, by the times of performing the action meant to be expressed, or the cases in which the things mentioned are intended to be placed. A very few particles denote the past, the present, and the future; nor are those auxiliaries employed when the intended time may be otherwise inferred with certainty. A Chinese who means to declare his intention of departing to-morrow,

never says that he *will* depart to-morrow; because the expression of the morrow is sufficient to ascertain that his departure must be future. The plural number is remarked by the addition of a word, without which the singular always is applied. Neither the memory, nor the organs of speech are burthened with the pronunciation of more sounds to express ideas, than are absolutely necessary to mark their difference. The language is entirely monosyllabic. A single syllable always expresses a complete idea. Each syllable may be sounded by an European consonant preceding a vowel, sometimes followed by a liquid. Such an order of words, prevents the harshness of succeeding consonants sounding ill together; and renders the language as soft and harmonious as the Italian is felt to be, from the rarity of consonants, and the frequency of its vowel terminations.

“ The first sounds emitted probably by man, were exclamations consisting of single sounds, or monosyllables. The names, or sounds, by which men may be first supposed to have distinguished other animals, when occasion offered to designate them in their absence, were attempts at an imitation of the sounds peculiar to those beings; and still, in Chinese, the name, for example, of a cat, is a pretty near resemblance of its usual cry. It occurred as naturally to endeavour, in speaking, to imitate the voice, if practicable, as it was in writing, to sketch a rude figure of the object of description. It is observable, that the radical words of most languages, separated from the servile letters, which mark their inflections, according to their conjugations or declensions, are monosyllabic. A part of each radical word is retained in

composition to denote the meaning and etymology of the compound, which thus becomes polysyllabic; but the Chinese grammarians, aware of the inconvenience resulting from the length and complication of sounds, confined all their words, however significant of combined ideas, to single sounds; and retained only in writing, some part, at least, of the form of each character denoting a simple idea, in the compound characters conveying complex ideas.

“ There is in the Chinese a certain order, or settled syntax in the succession of words in the same sentences; a succession fixed by custom, differently in different languages; but founded on no rule or natural order of ideas, as has been sometimes supposed; for though a sentence consists of several ideas, to be rendered by several words, these ideas, all exist and are connected together in the same instant: forming a picture, or image, every part of which is conceived at once. The formation of Chinese sentences is often the simplest and most artless possible, and such as may naturally have occurred at the origin of society. To interrogate, for example, is often, at least, to require the solution of a question, whether the subject of doubt be in a particular way, or the contrary; and accordingly, a Chinese inquiring about his friend's health, will sometimes say, *bou, poo bou?* The literal meaning of which is, ‘well, not well?’ A simple character, repeated, stands, sometimes for more than one of the objects, which, singly, it denotes; and sometimes for a collective quantity of the same thing. The character of *moo*, singly, is a tree; repeated, is a thicket; and tripled, is a forest.

“ In Chinese, there are scarcely fifteen hundred distinct sounds. In

the written language, there are at least eighty thousand characters, or different forms of letters; which number, divided by the first, gives nearly fifty senses, or characters, upon an average, to every sound expressed; a disproportion, however, that gives more the appearance, than the reality, of equivocation and uncertainty to the oral language of the Chinese. Johnson's English Dictionary affords instances of words taken in upwards of one hundred different senses, without any doubt being thereby felt in English conversation; where, indeed, if there were, no recourse can be had for ascertaining its precise sense, as in the Chinese, to the form of the written character peculiar to each sense in which the word is received.

“ The number of words in any language, or at least of senses in which each word is understood, must depend chiefly on the state of civilization to which the people that use it are arrived; and in some degree also, on the population of the country, and on the arts flourishing among them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chinese dictionary should contain, at least eighty thousand characters. Perhaps if every sense in which an English term is sometimes received, were considered as a distinct word, and the vast variety of those employed in the different arts and occupations of life were taken into the account, the number would not be much fewer than that of the Chinese.

“ The characters of the Chinese language were originally traced, in most instances, with a view to express either real images, or the allegorical signs of ideas: a circle, for example, for the sun, and a crescent for the moon. A man was represented by an erect figure, with lines to mark the extremities. It was evident that the difficulty and tediousness

ness of imitation will have occasioned soon a change to traits more simple, and more quickly traced. Of the entire figure of a man, little more than the lower extremities only continue to be drawn, by two lines forming an angle with each other. A faint resemblance, in some few instances, still remains of the original forms in the present hieroglyphic characters; and the gradation of their changes is traced in several Chinese books. Not above half a dozen of the present characters consist each of a single line; but most of them consist of many, and a few of so many as seventy different strokes. The form of those characters has not been so flux as the sound of words, as appears in the instance of almost all the countries bordering on the Chinese sea, or Eastern Asia, where the Chinese written, but not the oral language, is understood; in like manner as one form of Arabic figures to denote numbers, and one set of notes for music, are uniform and intelligible throughout Europe, notwithstanding the variety of its languages.

“ A certain order or connection is to be perceived in the arrangement of the written characters of the Chinese; as if it had been formed originally upon a system to take place at once, and not grown up, as other languages, by slow and distant intervals. Upwards of two hundred characters, generally consisting each of a few lines or strokes, are made to mark the principal objects of nature, somewhat in the manner of bishop Wilkin's divisions, in his ingenious book on the subject of universal language, or real character. These may be considered as the genera, or roots of language, in which every other word, or species, in a systematic sense, is referred to its proper genus. The heart is a ge-

nus, of which the representation of a curve line approaches somewhat to the form of the object; and the species referable to it include all the sentiments, passions, and affections, that agitate the human breast. Each species is accompanied by some mark denoting the genus, or heart. Under the genus ‘hand,’ are arranged most trades and manual exercises. Under the genus ‘word,’ every sort of speech, study, writing, understanding, and debate. A horizontal line marks a unit; crossed by another line, it stands for ten, as it does in every nation which repeats the units after that number. The five elements of which the Chinese suppose all bodies in nature to be compounded, form so many genera, each of which comprehends a great number of species under it. As in every compound character, or species, the abridged mark of the genus is discernible by a student of that language, in a little time, he is enabled to consult the Chinese dictionary, in which the compound characters, or species, are arranged under their proper genera. The characters of these genera are placed at the beginning of the dictionary, in an order, which, like that of the alphabet, is invariable, and soon becomes familiar to the learner. The species under each genus follow each other, according to the number of strokes of which each consists, independently of the one, or few, which serve to point out the genus. The species wanted is thus soon found out. Its meaning and pronunciation are given through other words in common use, the first of which denotes its signification, and the other, its sound. When no one common word is found to render exactly the same sound, it is communicated by two words, with marks, to inform the inquirer that the consonant of the first word, and the

vowel of the second, joined together, form the precise sound wanted.

“ The composition of many of the Chinese characters often displays considerable ingenuity; and serves also to give an insight into the opinions and manners of the people. The character expressive of happiness, includes abridged marks of land, the source of their physical, and of children, that of their moral enjoyments. This character, embellished in a variety of ways, is hung up almost in every house. Sometimes written by the hand of the emperor, it is sent by him as a compliment, which is very highly prized; and such as he was pleased to send to the ambassador.

“ Upon the formation, changes, and allusions of compound characters, the Chinese have published many thousand volumes of philological learning. No where does criticism more abound, or is more strict. The introduction, or alteration of a character is a serious undertaking; and seldom fails to meet with opposition. The most ancient writings of the Chinese are still classical amongst them. The language seems in no instance to have been derived from, or mixed with, any other. The written, seems to have followed the oral, language soon after the men who spoke it were formed into a regular society. Though it is likely that all hieroglyphical languages were originally founded on the principles of imitation, yet in the gradual progress towards arbitrary forms and sounds, it is probable that every society deviated from the originals, in a different manner from the others; and thus for every independent society, there arose a separate hieroglyphic language. As soon as a communication took place between any two

of them, each would hear names and sounds not common to both. Each reciprocally would mark down such names, in the sounds of its own characters, bearing, as hieroglyphics, a different sense. In that instance, consequently, those characters cease to be hieroglyphics, and were merely marks of sound. If the foreign sounds could not be expressed but by the use of a part of two hieroglyphics, in the manner mentioned to be used sometimes in Chinese dictionaries, the two marks joined together, become in fact a syllable. If a frequent intercourse should take place between communities, speaking different languages, the necessity of using hieroglyphics merely as marks of sound, would frequently recur. The practice would lead imperceptibly to the discovery that, with a few hieroglyphics, every sound of the foreign language might be expressed; and the hieroglyphics, which answered best this purpose, either as to exactness of sound, or simplicity of form, would be selected for this particular use; and, serving as so many letters, would form, in fact, together what is called an alphabet. This natural progression has actually taken place in Canton, where, on account of the vast concourse of persons, using the English language, who resort to it, a vocabulary has been published of English words in Chinese characters, expressive merely of sound, for the use of the native merchants concerned in foreign trade; and who, by such means, learn the sounds of English words. To each character is annexed a mark, to denote that it is not intended to convey the idea, but merely the foreign sound attached to it. The habit of applying the sound, instead of the meaning of hieroglyphics, to foreign words, led to the application

ion of them likewise as sounds, to assist the memory in the pronunciation of other hieroglyphics in the same language, but not in common use; and the repeated application of them for those purposes may be at length supposed to have effaced their original use. Thus the passage from hieroglyphic to alphabetic writing may naturally be traced, without the necessity of having 'recourse to divine instruction, as some learned men have conjectured, on the ground that the art of writing by an alphabet is too refined and artificial for untutored reason.' It is, indeed, equally natural to suppose that no such art could have preceded the establishment of hieroglyphic, as that a mixture of other nations superinduced the invention of alphabetic language. The exclusive existence of the former still in China is a proof and an instance, that the number of foreigners who had ever found their way among them, as the Tartars, for example, however warlike and victorious, bore so very small a proportion to the vanquished, that it introduced no more a change in their language, than in their usages and manners.

"The Chinese printed character is the same as is used in most manuscripts, and is chiefly formed of straight lines in angular positions, as most letters are in Eastern tongues; especially in Sanscrit, the characters of which, in some instances, admit of additions to their original form, producing a modification of the sense. A running hand is used by the Chinese only on trivial occasions, or for private notes, or for the ease and expedition of the writer; and differs from the other as much as an European manuscript does from print. There are books with alternate columns of both kinds of writing,

for their mutual explanation to a learner.

"The principal difficulty in the study of Chinese writings, arises from the general exclusion of the auxiliary particles of colloquial language, that fixed the relation between indeclinable words, such as are all those of the Chinese language.—The judgment must be constantly exercised by the student, to supply the absence of such assistance.—That judgment must be guided by attention to the manners, customs, laws, and opinions of the Chinese, and to the events and local circumstances of the country, to which the allusions of language perpetually refer. If it, in general, be true that a language is difficult to be understood in proportion to the distance of the country where it is spoken, and that of him who endeavours to acquire it; because in that proportion the allusions to which language has continually recourse are less known to the learner; some idea may be conceived of the obstacles which an European may expect to meet in reading Chinese, not only from the remoteness of situation, but from the difference between him and the native of China in all other respects. The Chinese characters are, in fact, sketches or abridged figures, and a sentence is often a string of metaphors. The different relations of life are not marked by arbitrary sounds, simply conveying the idea of such connection; but the qualities naturally expected to arise out of such relations become frequently the name by which they are respectively known. Kindred, for example, of every degree, is thus distinguished, with a minuteness unknown in other languages. That of China has distinct characters for every modification, known by them, of objects in the physical and intellectual

world. Abstract terms are no otherwise expressed by the Chinese, than by applying to each the name of the most prominent objects to which it might be applied, which is likewise, indeed, generally the case of other languages. Among the Latins the abstract idea of virtue, for example, was expressed under the name of valour, or strength (*virtus*), being the quality most esteemed amongst them, as filial piety is considered to be in China. The words of an alphabetic language being formed of different combinations of letters, or elemental parts, each with a distinct sound and name, whoever knows and combines these together, may read the words without the least knowledge of their meaning; not so hieroglyphic language, in which each character has, indeed, a sound annexed to it, but which bears no certain relation to the unnamed lines or strokes, of which it is com-

posed. Such character is studied and best learned by becoming acquainted with the idea attached to it; and a dictionary of hieroglyphics is less a vocabulary of the terms of one language with the correspondent terms in another than an encyclopedia, containing explanations of the ideas themselves, represented by such hieroglyphics. In such sense only can the acquisition of Chinese words be justly said to engross most of the time of men of learning amongst them. The knowledge of the sciences of the Chinese, however imperfect, and of their most extensive literature, is certainly sufficient to occupy the life of man. Enough, however, of the language is imperceptibly acquired by every native, and may, with diligence, be acquired by foreigners, for the ordinary concerns of life; and further improvements must depend on capacity and opportunity."

On the COALITION attempted by some BRITISH ARTISTS, between
POETRY and PAINTING.

[From the PHILANTHROPE: after the Manner of a Periodical
Paper.]

"A Coalition of a very pleasing nature has been attempted by some British artists, between poetry and painting. Poetry and painting are no doubt congenial arts. They have some principles or essential qualities in common, and denote similar energies in the mind of the poet and painter.

"It is therefore exceedingly pleasing to see the fine fancy of the poet, particularly the bold and striking imagery of Shakespeare, as ex-

hibited in the Shakespeare gallery, realized by the pencil; and displayed, as it were, not only to mental, but actual vision.

"But the observation is no less just in criticism than in morals, that where we enjoy a great deal of pleasure, we also encounter a good deal of danger. Pleasing as on many occasions may be the effects of this combination between two of the most elegant arts, it ought not to be attempted in any instance, with-

without cautious deliberation and acute discernment. In particular, much discernment and good taste are required for ascertaining what passages in a poem are proper subjects for painting. Here the admirers of painting and the partisans of its alliance with poetry may be inclined to ask, are not all fine passages in a poem fit to be delineated by the painter; are not the arts congenial, and are they not produced by similar energies? They are admitted to be congenial; but some distinctions must be attended to. Let it be particularly attended to and remembered, that what is highly poetical is not always picturesque. Many fine thoughts of the poet, and many objects presented by him to the mind, cannot by all the creative power of lines, colours, and shades be rendered visible. Can any grief be more natural than that of Cordelia when she is informed how cruelly her sisters have treated their father? But who can pourtray the feelings that shrink from notice, as the sensitive plant from the touch; that veil themselves with reserve; that fly even from consolation, and hide themselves in the secret mazes and mysterious sanctuaries of the heart?

Kent. Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

Gent. I say she took 'em, read 'em in my presence;

And now and then an ample tear
trill'd down

Her delicate cheek: it seem'd she
was a queen

Over her passion, which, most rebel
like,

Sought to be king over her.

Kent. O, then it moved her.

Gent. But not to rage. Patience
and sorrow strove

Which should express her goodliest:
You have seen

Sun-shine and rain at once. Those
happiest smiles

That played on her ripe lip seem'd
not to know

What quests were in her eyes,
which parted thence,

As pearls from diamonds dropt.—
In brief,

Sorrow would be a rarity most be-
lov'd,

If all could so become it.

Kent. Made she no verbal ques-
tion?

Gent. Once or twice,

She heav'd the name of father,
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her
heart,

Cry'd, Sisters! Sisters! What! i' th'
storm of night

Let pity ne'er believe it! then she
shook

The holy water from her heav'nly
eyes,

And then retir'd to deal with grief
alone.

“ In like manner, the sublime and awful vision in the book of Job, the indistinct form of the spirit, the portentous silence, and the solemn voice, shake and appal the soul; but set at defiance all the skill and dexterity of the most ingenious artist.

“ In thoughts from the visions of
‘ the night, when deep sleep falleth
‘ on men, fear came upon me, and
‘ trembling, which made all my
‘ bones to shake. Then a spirit
‘ pass'd before my face; the hair
‘ of my flesh stood up; it stood still,
‘ but I could not discern the form
‘ thereof; an image was before
‘ mine eyes; there was silence, and
‘ I heard a voice.’

“ In fact, persons of real candour, who are capable of discerning, and of giving attention to the beauties of nature, will acknowledge the existence of many fine and striking landscapes which can-
not

not be imitated or displayed by the painter. Exquisite scenery, without being picturesque, may be distinguished both for beauty and grandeur. Or shall we say, as I have heard asserted by some fashionable connoisseurs, that nothing in external nature, no combination whatever of water, trees, and verdure, can be accounted a beautiful object, unless it can be transferred to the canvass. Contrary to this, it may at least be doubted, whether many delightful passages, if I may so express myself, both at the Leasowes and among the lakes in Cumberland, though gazed at with tenderness, or contemplated with admiration, would not baffle all the power of the pencil. Though poetry ought to be like painting, yet the maxim or rule, like many other such rules and maxims, is not to be received without due limitation.

“ It is therefore the duty of the painter, who by his art would illustrate that of the poet, to consider in every particular instance, whether the description or image be really picturesque. I am loth to blame where there is much to commend, and where the artist possesses high and deserved reputation. But will it not be admitted that the picture by Reynolds, which represents the death of cardinal Beaufort as described by Shakespeare, is liable to the censure of injudicious selection in the choice of a subject? Or is it possible for any colouring or delineation to convey the horror of the situation so impressively as in the words of the poet?

Sal. Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably.

King. Peace to his soul, if God's good pleasure be!—

Lord Cardinal, if thou thinkest on Heaven's bliss,

Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.—

He dies, and makes no sign:—
God, forgive him!

“ The subject is entitled to more particular consideration. — Certain dispositions of mind produce great effects on the body; agitate the whole frame; impress or distort the features. Others again, more latent, or more reserved, suppress their external symptoms, scorn or reject, or are not so capable of external display; and occasion no remarkable, or no immediate change in limb, colour, or feature. Such peculiar feelings and affections, averse to render themselves visible, are not fit subjects for that art which affects the mind, by presenting to the eye the resemblant signs of its objects. Despair is of this number: such utter despair as that of Cardinal Beaufort. It will not complain, for it expects no redress; it will not lament, for it desires no sympathy; brooding upon its hopeless affliction, it neither weeps, nor speaks, ‘ nor gives any sign.’ But, in the picture under review, the painter represents the chief character in violent and extreme agitation. Nor is even that agitation, if we allow despair to display agitation, of a kind sufficiently appropriated. Is it the fullen anguish, the suppressed agony, the horrid gloom, the tortured soul of despair? No: It is the agitation of bodily pain. The poor abject sufferer gnashes his teeth, and writhes his body, as under the torment of corporal suffering. The anguish is not that of the mind.— No doubt, at a preceding moment, before his despondency was completely ratified, the poet represents him as in great perturbation; but the affliction is from the pangs of death.

War. See how the pangs of death do make him grin.

“ But

“ But after his despair receives full confirmation from the heart-searching speech of Henry, his feelings are seared with horror, and his agony will ‘give no sign.’ For the moment of the picture is not when Beaufort is said to be grinning with mortal anguish; but the more awful moment, when having heard the request of Henry, he sinks, of consequence, into the deepest despondency. Before that, it would have been no other than the picture of a man, of any man whatever, expiring with bodily pain. If indeed the picture is to express any thing peculiar or characteristic, it must be despair formerly excited, but now ratified and confirmed by the speech of Henry.

King. Lord Cardinal, if thou
thinkest on Heaven’s bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of
thy hope. —
He dies, and makes no sign:—O
God, forgive him!

“ In short, the passage, highly sublime and affecting, as it must be acknowledged, is more poetical than picturesque: and the artist has wasted, on an ill-chosen subject, his powers, rather of execution in this instance, than of invention. Surely we see no masterly invention in the preternatural being placed behind or beside the Cardinal; for though the poet has said, in the character of Henry, that a ‘busy meddling fiend’ was laying siege to his soul; yet as the speaker did not actually see the fiend, there was no occasion for introducing him, like the devil in a puppet-show, by the side of his bed. Nor is there much invention in the stale artifice of concealing the countenance of the king, because his

feelings could not be painted. In fact, the affectionate astonishment and pious horror of Henry were fitter for delineation, than the silent, fullen, and uncommunicative despair of Beaufort.

“ The rage of delineating to the eye all that is reckoned fine in writing may be illustrated also, in the performances of other able and famous artists. In Gray’s Ode on the Spring, we have the following allegorical description:

Lo! where the rosy-bosom’d hours,
Fair Venus’ train, appear,
Disclose the long expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year.

“ The hours accordingly, adorned with roses disposed as the poet describes them, are represented on canvases, as a company of jolly damsels, twiching or pulling another very beautiful and buxom female, who is represented as sleeping on a bank, and clothed with a purple petticoat. Seeing such things, it is impossible not to think of Quarles’s or Hugo’s emblems. The thought, ‘who shall deliver me from this body of sin and death,’ is presented to the eye, in one of them, by the figure of a man enclosed within the ribs of a monstrous and hideous skeleton. In truth, the inventor of the prints in some editions of the Pilgrim’s Progress (where, among others, Christian is represented as trudging along like a pedlar, with a burden on his back) is entitled to the merit of priority in the extravagance of such inventions; for let it be remembered, that it is only against extravagancies and misapplications, and not against the invention itself, that I have ventured to remonstrate.”

PHILOSOPHICAL PAPERS.

OBSERVATIONS on the MEANS of confining HEAT, and directing its OPERATIONS.

[From the Fourth NUMBER of COUNT RUMFORD'S EXPERIMENTAL ESSAYS, POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL, and PHILOSOPHICAL.]

“ **T**HAT heat passes more freely through some bodies than through others, is a fact well known; but the cause of this difference in the conducting powers of bodies, with respect to heat, has not yet been discovered.

“ The utility of giving a wooden handle to a tea-pot or coffee-pot of metal, or of covering its metallic handle with leather, or with wood, is well known: but the difference in the conducting powers of various bodies with regard to heat, may be shown by a great number of very simple experiments;—such as are in the power of every one to make at all times and in all places, and almost without either trouble or expence.

“ If an iron nail and a pin of wood, of the same form and dimensions, be held successively in the flame of a candle, the difference in the conducting powers of the metal and of wood will manifest itself in a manner in which there will be no room left for doubt. As soon as the end of the nail, which is exposed in the flame of the candle, begins to be heated, the other end of it

will grow so hot as to render it impossible to hold it in the hand without being burnt; but the wood may be held any length of time in the same situation without the least inconvenience; and, even after it has taken fire, it may be held till it is almost entirely consumed; for the uninflamed wood will not grow hot, and, till the flame actually comes in contact with the fingers, they will not be burnt. If a small slip or tube of glass be held in the flame of the candle in the same manner, the end of the glass by which it is held will be found to be more heated than the wood, but incomparably less so than the pin or nail of metal;—and among all the various bodies that can be tried in this manner, no two of them will be found to give a passage to heat through their substances with exactly the same degree of facility.

“ To confine heat is nothing more than to prevent its escape out of the hot body in which it exists, and in which it is required to be retained; and this can only be done by surrounding the hot body by some covering composed of a substance

stance through which heat cannot pass, or through which it passes with great difficulty. If a covering could be found perfectly impervious to heat, there is reason to believe that a hot body, completely surrounded by it, would remain hot for ever; but we are acquainted with no such substance; nor is it probable that any such exists.

“Those bodies in which heat passes freely or rapidly, are called *conductors* of heat; those in which it makes its way with great difficulty, or very slowly, *non-conductors*, or bad conductors of heat. The epithets, good, bad, indifferent, excellent, &c. are applied indifferently to *conductors* and to *non-conductors*. A good conductor, for instance, is one in which heat passes very freely; a good non-conductor is one in which it passes with great difficulty; and an indifferent conductor may likewise be called, without any impropriety, an indifferent non-conductor.

“Those bodies which are the worst conductors, or rather the best non-conductors of heat, are best adapted for forming coverings for confining heat.

“All the metals are remarkably good conductors of heat;—wood, and in general all light, dry, and spongy bodies, are non-conductors: glass, though a very hard and compact body, is a non-conductor. Mercury, water, and liquids of all kinds, are conductors; but air, and in general all elastic fluids, steam not even excepted, are non-conductors.

“Some experiments which I have lately made, and which have not yet been published, have induced me to suspect, that water, mercury, and all other non-elastic fluids, do not permit heat to pass through them from particle to particle, as it undoubtedly passes through solid bodies, but that their apparent con-

ducting powers depend essentially upon the extreme mobility of their parts; in short, that they rather transport heat than allow it a passage. But I will not anticipate a subject which I propose to treat more fully at some future period.

“The conducting power of any solid body in one solid mass, is much greater than that of the same body reduced to a powder, or divided into many smaller pieces: an iron bar, or an iron plate, for instance, is a much better conductor of heat than iron filings; and saw-dust is a better non-conductor than wood. Dry wood-ashes is a better non-conductor than either; and very dry charcoal reduced to a fine powder is one of the best non-conductors known; and as charcoal is perfectly incombustible when confined in a space where fresh air can have no access, it is admirably well calculated for forming a barrier for confining heat, where the heat to be confined is intense.

“But among all the various substances of which coverings may be formed for confining heat, none can be employed with greater advantage than common atmospheric air. It is what nature employs for that purpose; and we cannot do better than to imitate her.

“The warmth of the wool and fur of beasts, and of the feathers of birds, is undoubtedly owing to the air in their interstices; which air, being strongly attracted by these substances, is confined, and forms a barrier which not only prevents the cold winds from approaching the body of the animal, but which opposes an almost insurmountable obstacle to the escape of the heat of the animal into the atmosphere. And in the same manner the air in snow serves to preserve the heat of the earth in winter. The warmth of

of all kinds of artificial clothing may be shown to depend on the same cause; and were this circumstance more generally known, and more attended to, very important improvements in the management of heat could not fail to result from it. A great part of our lives is spent in guarding ourselves against the extremes of heat and of cold, and in operations in which the use of fire is indispensable; and yet how little progress has been made in that most useful and most important of the arts, — the management of heat!

“ Double windows have been in use many years in most of the northern parts of Europe, and their great utility, in rendering the houses furnished with them warm and comfortable in winter, is universally acknowledged, — but I have never heard that any body has thought of employing them in hot countries to keep their apartments cool in summer; — yet how easy and natural is this application of so simple and useful an invention! — If a double window can prevent the heat which is in a room from passing out of it, one would imagine it could require no great effort of genius to discover that it would be equally efficacious for preventing the heat without from coming in. But natural as this conclusion may appear, I believe it has never yet occurred to any body; at least, I am quite certain that I have never seen a double window either in Italy, or in any other hot country I have had occasion to visit.

“ But the utility of double windows and double walls, in hot as well as in cold countries, is a matter of so much importance that I shall take occasion to treat it more fully in another place. In the mean time, I shall only observe here, that

it is the confined air shut up between the two windows, and not the double glass plates, that renders the passage of heat through them so difficult. Were it owing to the increased thickness of the glass, a single pane of glass twice as thick would answer the same purpose; but the increased thickness of the glass of which a window is formed, is not found to have any sensible effect in rendering a room warmer.

“ But air is not only a non-conductor of heat, but its non-conducting power may be greatly increased. To be able to form a just idea of the manner in which air may be rendered a worse conductor of heat, or, which is the same thing, a better non-conductor of it than it is in its natural unconfined state, it will be necessary to consider the manner in which heat passes through air. Now it appears, from the result of a number of experiments which I made with a view to the investigation of this subject, and which are published in a paper read before the Royal Society, that though the particles of air, each particle for itself, can receive heat from other bodies, or communicate it to them, yet there is no communication of heat between one particle of air and another particle of air. And from hence it follows, that though air may, and certainly does, carry off heat, and transport it from one place, or from one body to another, yet a mass of air in a quiescent state, or with all its particles at rest, could it remain in this state, — would be totally impervious to heat; or such a mass of air would be a perfect non-conductor.

“ Now if heat passes in a mass of air merely in consequence of the motion it occasions in that air, — if it is transported, — not suffered to pass, — in that case, it is clear that
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whatever can obstruct and impede the internal motion of the air, must tend to diminish its conducting power: and this I have found to be the case in fact. I found that a certain quantity of heat which was able to make its way through a wall, or rather a sheet of confined air $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick in $9\frac{3}{5}$ minutes, required $21\frac{2}{5}$ minutes to make its way through the same wall, when the internal motion of this air was impeded by mixing with it $\frac{1}{56}$ part of its bulk of eider-down, — of very fine fur, or of fine silk, as spun by the worm.

“ But in mixing bodies with air, in order to impede its internal motion, and render it more fit for confining heat, such bodies only must be chosen as are themselves non-conductors of heat, otherwise they will do more harm than good, as I have found by experience. When, instead of making use of eider-down, fur, or fine silk, for impeding the internal motion of the confined air, I used an equal volume of exceedingly fine silver-wire flattened, (being the ravellings of gold or silver lace,) the passage of the heat through the barrier, so far from being impeded, was remarkably facilitated by this addition; the heat passing through this compound of air and fine threads of metal much sooner than it would have made its way through the air alone.

“ Another circumstance to be attended to in the choice of a substance to be mixed with air, in order to form a covering or barrier for confining heat, is the fineness or subtility of its parts; for the finer they are, the greater will be their surface in proportion to their solidity, and the more will they impede the motions of the particles of the air. Coarse horse-hair would be found to answer much worse for this purpose than the fine fur of a beav-

er, though it is not probable that there is any essential difference in the chymical properties of those two kinds of hair.

“ But it is not only the fineness of the parts of a substance, and its being a non-conductor, which render it proper to be employed in the formation of covering to confine heat; — there is still another property, more occult, which seems to have great influence in rendering some substances better fitted for this use than others; and this is a certain attraction which subsists between certain bodies and air. The obstinacy with which air adheres to the fine fur of beasts and to the feathers of birds, is well known; and it may easily be proved that this attraction must assist very powerfully in preventing the motion of the air concealed in the interstices of those substances, and consequently in impeding the passage of heat through them.

“ Perhaps there may be another still more hidden cause which renders one substance better than another for confining heat. I have shown by a direct and unexceptionable experiment, that heat can pass through the Torricellian vacuum, though with rather more difficulty than in air (the conducting power of air being to that of a Torricellian vacuum as 1000 to 604, or as 10 to 6, very nearly); but if heat can pass where there is no air, it must in that case pass by a medium more subtle than air; — a medium which most probably pervades all solid bodies with the greatest facility, and which must certainly pervade either the glass or the mercury employed in making a Torricellian vacuum.

“ Now, if there exists a medium more subtle than air, by which heat may be conducted, is it not possible that there may exist a certain affinity

nity between that medium and sensible bodies? A certain attraction or cohesion by means of which bodies in general, or some kinds of bodies in particular, may, some how or other, impede this medium in its operations in conducting or transporting heat from one place to another? — It appeared from the result of several of my experiments, of which I have given an account in detail in my paper before mentioned, published in the year 1786 in the lxxvith vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, that the conducting power of a Torricellian vacuum is to that of air as 604 to 1000: — but I found by a subsequent experiment, (see my second paper on heat, published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1792,) — that 55 parts in bulk of air, with 1 part of fine raw silk, formed a covering for confining heat, the conducting power of which was to that of air as 576 to 1284; or as 448 to 1000. Now, from the result of this last-mentioned experiment, it should seem that the introduction into the space through which the heat passed, of so small a quantity of raw silk as $\frac{1}{56}$ part of the volume, or capacity of that space, rendered that space (which now contained 55 parts of air and 1 part of silk) more impervious to heat than even a Torricellian vacuum. — The silk must therefore not only have completely destroyed the conducting power of the air, but must also at the same time have very sensibly impaired that of the ethereal fluid which probably occupies the interstices of air, and which serves to conduct heat through a Torricellian vacuum: for a Torricellian vacuum was a better conductor of heat, than this medium, in the proportion of 604 to 448. But I forbear to enlarge upon this subject, being sensible of

the danger of reasoning upon the properties of a fluid whose existence even is doubtful; and feeling that our knowledge of the nature of heat, and of the manner in which it is communicated from one body to another, is much too imperfect and obscure to enable us to pursue these speculations with any prospect of success or advantage.

“ Whatever may be the manner in which heat is communicated from one body to another, I think it has been sufficiently proved that it passes with great difficulty through confined air; and the knowledge of this fact is very important, as it enables us to take our measures with certainty and with facility for confining heat, and directing its operations to useful purposes.

“ But atmospheric air is not the only non-conductor of heat. All kinds of air, artificial as well as natural, and in general all elastic fluids, steam not excepted, seem to possess this property in as high a degree of perfection as atmospheric air.

“ That steam is not a conductor of heat, I proved by the following experiment: a large globular bottle being provided, of very thin and very transparent glass, with a narrow neck, and its bottom drawn inward so as to form a hollow hemisphere about 6 inches in diameter; this bottle, which was about 8 inches in diameter externally, being filled with cold water, was placed in a shallow dish, or rather plate, about 10 inches in diameter, with a flat bottom formed of very thin sheet brass, and raised upon a tripod, and which contained a small quantity (about $\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch in depth) of water; a spirit lamp being then placed under the middle of this plate, in a very few minutes the water in the plate began to boil.

and

and the hollow formed by the bottom of the bottle was filled with clouds of steam, which, after circulating in it with surprising rapidity for 5 minutes, and after forcing out a good deal of air from under the bottle, began gradually to clear.

At the end of 8 or 10 minutes then, as I supposed, the air remaining with the steam in the hollow cavity formed by the bottom of the bottle, had acquired nearly the same temperature as that of the steam; these clouds totally disappeared; and, though the water continued to boil with the utmost violence, the contents of this hollow cavity became so perfectly invisible, and so little appearance was there of steam, that, had it not been for the streams of water which were continually running down its sides, I could almost have been tempted to doubt whether any steam was actually generated.

Upon lifting up for an instant the side of the bottle, and letting in a smaller quantity of cold air, the clouds instantly returned, and continued circulating several minutes with great rapidity, and then gradually disappeared as before. This experiment was repeated several times, and always with the same result; the steam always becoming visible when cold air was mixed with it, and afterwards recovering its transparency when, part of this air being expelled, that which remained had acquired the temperature of the steam.

Finding that cold air introduced under the bottle caused the steam to be partially condensed, and clouds to be formed, I was desirous of seeing what visible effects would be produced by introducing a cold solid body under the bottle. I imagined that if steam was a conductor of heat, some part of the heat in the

steam passing out of it into the cold body, clouds would of course be formed; but I thought if steam was a non-conductor of heat,—that is to say, if one particle of steam could not communicate any part of its heat to its neighbouring particles, in that case, as the cold body could only affect the particles of steam actually in contact with it, no cloud would appear; and the result of the experiment showed that steam is in fact a non-conductor of heat; for, notwithstanding the cold body used in this experiment was very large and very cold, being a solid lump of ice nearly as large as an hen's egg, placed in the middle of the hollow cavity under the bottle, upon a small tripod or stand made of iron wire; yet as soon as the clouds which were formed in consequence of the unavoidable introduction of cold air in lifting up the bottle to introduce the ice, were dissipated, which soon happened, the steam became so perfectly transparent and invisible, that not the smallest appearance of cloudiness was to be seen any where, not even about the ice, which, as it went on to melt, appeared as clear and as transparent as a piece of the finest rock crystal.

This experiment, which I first made at Florence, in the month of November, 1793, was repeated several times in the presence of Lord Palmerston, who was then at Florence, and Mons. de Fontana.

In these experiments the air was not entirely expelled from under the bottle; on the contrary, a considerable quantity of it remained mixed with the steam even after the clouds had totally disappeared, as I found by a particular experiment made with a view to ascertain that fact; but that circumstance does not render the result of this experiment less curious, on the contrary I think

it tends to make it more surprizing. It should seem that neither the mass of steam, nor that of air, were at all cooled by the body of ice which they surrounded, for if the air had been cooled (in mass), it seems highly probable that the clouds would have returned.

“ The results of these experiments compared with those formerly alluded to, in which I had endeavoured to ascertain the most advantageous forms for boilers, opened to me an entirely new field for speculation and for improvement in the management of fire. They showed me that not only cold air,

but also hot air, and hot steam, and hot mixtures of air and steam, are non-conductors of heat; consequently that the hot vapour which rises from burning fuel, and even the flame itself, is a non-conductor of heat.

“ This may be thought a bold assertion, but a little calm reflection and a careful examination of the phenomena which attend the combustion of fuel, and the communication of heat by flame, will show it to be well founded; and the advantages which may be derived from the knowledge of this fact are of very great importance indeed.”

ACCOUNT of a METHOD of making SOAP of WOOL, with OBSERVATIONS respecting its Use in various ARTS. By M. CHAPTAL.

[From the ANNALES DE CHIMIE, and inserted in the Seventh Volume of the REPERTORY of ARTS and MANUFACTURES.]

“ I Have already shewn the manner of making, at all times, in every place, and at a small expence, a saponaceous liquor which may be conveniently used, instead

of soap, for domestic purposes. (See the Report of Messrs. Pelletier d'Arcet, and Le Lievre, on the art of making soap*.) I shall now present to the public a supplement to

“ * As that part of the report referred to by M. Chaptal appears to be of general utility, we shall here give a translation of it.

“ A very good way of using soap is, to employ it in a liquid state; that is, dissolved in water. In consequence of which, M. Chaptal proposes that saponaceous liquors should be prepared, which may be used instead of solutions of soap; and, in order to be able to procure such liquors, at all times, in all places, and at a small expence, he advises one or the other of the following methods to be practised. We shall describe them exactly as M. Chaptal communicated them to us, with observations thereon, made by himself.

“ *First Method.*

“ Take the ashes produced from the combustion of wood which has not been floated and make a ley of them, according to the usual manner; mixing with the ashes a handful or two of quick-lime, well pounded, or recently flaked. Let the ley stand till it is grown clear, by the settling or swimming of the foreign substances contained therein; then pour it into another vessel, and keep it for use. When it is proposed to make use of this ley, take any quantity of oil, and pour upon it thirty or forty times as much of the ley. Immediately a liquor as white as milk will be formed, which, by being well shaken

to my former work, instructing them how to prepare, as a substitute for soft-soap, (which is at present made use of in fulling almost every

taken, or stirred, lathers and froths like a good solution of soap. This liquor is to be poured into a washing-tub, or other vessel, and to be diluted with a greater or less quantity of water; after which, the linen, meant to be washed, is to be steeped therein, to be rubbed, and wrung, in the usual way.

“ Observations.

“ 1. It is better that the ley should not be made until the time when it is to be used; if it is left to stand in open vessels, its power is weakened, and its nature is changed.

“ 2. Fresh wood-ashes are preferable to old ones, particularly if the latter have been exposed to the air; in that case, they have no longer their usual power, and we must, in order to make them serve our purpose, mix with them a greater proportion of quick-lime.

“ 3. Those ashes also are preferable which are produced from hard wood: those which are left after the burning of floated wood cannot be made use of with equal success.

“ 4. Fat oils, of a thick consistence, are most proper for the purpose here spoken of: the thin oils are by no means fit for it.

“ 5. If stinking oil be made use of, it is apt to give a bad smell to the linen; this may be removed by passing the linen carefully through a strong pure ley; but, in general, this smell goes off as the linen becomes dry.

“ 6. When the mixture of oil with the ley is of a yellow colour, it must be diluted with water.

“ 7. When the oil rises in the ley, and swims upon the surface of it, in the form of small drops, it shews that the oil is not fit for the purpose, not being thick enough; or else, that the ley is too strong, or not sufficiently caustic.

“ 8. To prevent the quick-lime from losing its power, and that we may always have it ready to use when we want it, it may be broken into small pieces, and kept in bottles well dried, and well corked.

“ Second Method.

“ Floated wood, which is made use of in many parts of France, produces ashes which contain very little alkaline salt, and which are consequently very improper for making lyes; in that case, barilla, or potash, may be used instead of them.

“ Take barilla, and break it into pieces about the size of a walnut; put these into a vessel of any kind, and pour upon them twenty times their weight of water: the water is to be left upon the barilla till it appears, by putting a little upon the tongue, to be slightly salt.

“ Some oil is then to be put into an earthen vessel, and forty times as much of the barilla-ley is to be poured upon it: the mixture, which soon becomes milky, is to be well shaken, or stirred; and, after being diluted with more or less clean water, according to its strength, and the purpose for which it is intended, is to be made use of like a solution of soap in water.

“ Instead of barilla, pot-ash may be employed, but it requires a small quantity of rounded quick-lime to be mixed with it.

“ Observations:

“ 1. Alicant or Carthagena barilla may be used without any mixture of lime; but the bad barilla of our country requires to have mixed with it a greater or less proportion of lime, according to its degree of strength and purity.

“ 2. When barilla, of whatever kind it may be, is in a state of efflorescence, it cannot be employed without a mixture of lime.

every kind of woollen stuff,) a kind of soap which costs little, and which may be easily made in every woollen manufactory.

“ In all manufactories of cloth, blankets, and other woollen goods, it is the custom to full the stuff, as soon as it comes from the loom. The intention of this operation is, not only to scour the cloth, &c. but also to render it more compact; and, in performing it, about thirty pounds of soft-soap are used to eighty pounds of woollen stuff. In the south of France, before the revolution, soft-soap cost twenty livres the hundred weight. A great part of our oil, and also of that of Italy, is consumed in making it; so also are the wood-ashes of the fires used for domestic purposes, in those countries where it is made.

“ From what has been said, it is obvious how advantageous it would be to the manufacturer, and to commerce in general, to be able to supply conveniently the place of soft-soap, by an article, the preparation of which is neither difficult nor expensive. Besides the saving which would take place in the manufacturing of woollen goods, great advantage would arise from the ashes of our wood-fires being left, either for domestic uses, or for salt-works, or for manufactories of green glass; and, at the same time, the oil now used in making soap would remain, to be wholly employed for purposes wherein it is impossible to find a substitute for it.

“ In all times, both the manu-

facturer and the government have sought how to get rid of the above-mentioned inconveniences. Fullers earth, pure alkalies, and other things, have by turns been made use of. The first performs the operations of bleaching and fulling very imperfectly: the second dissolves the cloth; and the manufacturers of Lodeve still recollect, with terror, a quack sent there by the government, some years ago, who proposed to make use of mineral alkali or barilla, instead of soap.

“ To the inconveniences already mentioned we may add, that instead of rendering the cloth sufficiently soft and pliable, the substitutes just spoken of leave it in a degree of harshness, which nothing but soap completely removes. It is necessary, therefore, that any substance proposed to be used, instead of soft-soap, should possess the power of scouring, of fulling, and of softening, the cloth. The composition I am now about to describe unites all these advantages: experiments have, by my desire, been made with it, at Lodeve, by M. Michel Fabriguette; a person as well versed in philosophical pursuits as in manufacturing of cloth.

“ The whole process consists in making a caustic alkaline ley or lixivium, with wood-ashes or pot-ash; in causing the ley to boil; and then dissolving therein as great a quantity of old woollen rags; or shreds of cloth, as the ley will dissolve: By this means a kind of soft-soap is produced, of a greyish-green

“ 3. If the barilla-ley is too strong, the oil is apt to swim on its surface; it must then be diluted with a proper quantity of water.

“ 4. Fat oil is most fit for this purpose: fine light oils should not be used.

“ 5. When the saponaceous liquor is greasy, and the linens washed in it are so likewise, they must be passed through a pure barilla-ley, to have their greasiness removed; which ley should first be warmed a little, to encrease its effect.

“ 6. When the water which was poured upon the barilla is all used, fresh water may be poured upon the remaining barilla. This water will acquire a saline taste, like the first: thus, the same barilla may serve for several successive operations.

colour;

colour, the ingredients of which are well combined with each other, and which is very soluble in water. It has an animal smell, which, however, the cloths get rid of, by being washed, and exposed to the air.

“ The various experiments I have made on this subject have been attended with the following results:

“ 1. As soon as the wool is thrown into the boiling ley, its fibres adhere to each other, and a very slight degree of agitation is sufficient to render its solution complete.

“ 2. In proportion as fresh wool is added, the ley gradually acquires colour and consistence.

“ 3. The soap has more or less colour in proportion to the cleanliness and whiteness of the wool made use of.

“ 4. Hair of a coarser kind, which happens to be mixed with the old wool, is dissolved with more difficulty.

“ 5. The quantity of wool which ley is capable of dissolving depends upon its strength, its causticity, and its degree of heat. Two pounds, three ounces, and three quarters, of caustic alkaline ley, at twelve degrees of concentration, and at the boiling-heat, dissolved ten ounces and a half of wool. The soap, when cold, weighed one pound and four ounces.

“ A similar quantity of alkaline ley, of the same degree of causticity and heat, in which I dissolved four ounces of wool, did not thereby acquire sufficient consistence to be capable of being used for the various purposes for which this soap is intended.

“ Another similar quantity of ley, of four degrees of concentration, could not dissolve more than

two ounces and seven drams of wool. The soap was of a good consistence, and, when cold, weighed fourteen ounces.

“ 6. In proportion as the wool is dissolved in the ley, the solvent power of the alkali grows weak, and at last it will dissolve no more. When we observe that the wool, upon being stirred in the liquor, is no longer dissolved, it is then time to stop the process.

“ I shall now point out what means are to be employed, in every woollen manufactory, to prepare the soap which will be wanted in it.

“ On the Choice and Preparation of the Materials.

“ The materials requisite to form this soap are only two; alkaline substances, and wool.

“ The alkaline substances may be procured from the ashes of any fires where wood is burnt; and the ley is to be made according to the common well-known process.— Quick-lime is to be flaked with a small quantity of water, and the paste formed thereby is to be mixed with the ashes, (they being first passed through a sieve,) in the proportion of one-tenth part of quick-lime, by weight, to the quantity of ashes made use of. The mixture should be put into a stone vessel; (as wooden vessels not only colour the ley, but are themselves much injured by it;) and water is then to be poured upon it, in such quantity as to cover it, and rise some inches above it. These are to be left together for a certain time, and then the ley is to be drawn off, by an aperture, made for that purpose, at the bottom of the vessel. It is best not to draw off the ley, till the moment when it is to be used: its strength should be from four to fif-

teen degrees; but the degree of concentration is a matter of very little consequence, since all the difference that results from making use of a weak ley or strong one, is, that a greater or a less quantity of wool will be dissolved.

“ The pot-ash of commerce may also be made use of; it is to be employed in the same manner as the wood-ashes, but with one third of its weight of quick-lime.

“ With respect to the choice of the wool, every one knows, that in the making of woollen cloths, blankets, and all other kinds of woollen goods, a series of operations are performed, from the first washing of the wool to the finishing of the cloth, &c. in each of which there occurs a loss, more or less considerable, of a portion of the original material. The water in which the wool is washed, the floor on which it is spread, and the warehouse in which it is deposited, exhibit sufficient proofs of this; so also do the operations of beating, carding, spinning, and weaving the wool, and those of shearing, combing, and fulling the cloth. It is indeed true that the scattered wool, produced from these various processes, is collected with some care; but many of them are of such a nature, that the waste wool resulting from them, either is dirty, and mixed with other substances, or it is cut so short, that it is rendered incapable of being again used: in either case, the manufacturer throws it on the dunghill. The making of the soap here described furnishes him with the means of bringing all these into use; nothing more being requisite than to collect them in the baskets in which the wool is washed, and to wash them carefully; as well for the sake of cleaning them, as to separate from them all foreign sub-

stances. When washed, they may be laid by till wanted.

“ We may also, with equal advantage, make use of the cuttings and shreds of woollen cloth, which are found in the shops of woollen-draperies, tailors, &c. and likewise of all sorts of garments, or other woollen articles, after they have been worn till they will serve no longer.

“ *On the Preparation of the Soap.*

“ When the ley is made, and the wool procured, nothing remains to be done, but to bring the ley to a boiling-heat in a common caldron. When it is brought to that degree of heat, the wool is to be thrown in, a little at a time, and the mixture is to be stirred, that the solution may go on the faster. A fresh quantity of wool should not be added, until the preceding quantity is dissolved; and the process should be stopped, as soon as we find that the liquor will not dissolve any more wool.

“ It has been ascertained, by trials in the large way, made by Michel Fabriguette, with soap of this kind, which he prepared according to my instructions, that such soap scours the cloths, felts them, and softens them, perfectly well; but there are some observations to be made, respecting its use, which are too important to be omitted.

“ First, when this soap is not prepared with sufficient care, or when it is made with dirty or coloured wool, it is apt to give the cloths, &c. a greyish tinge, which it is very difficult to remove. If the cloth is intended to be dyed, this tinge is of no consequence; but it would injure that fine white colour, which, in certain cases, is intended to be given, or to be preserved.

This

This tinge, however, may be prevented, by a very careful selection of the materials for making the soap which is meant to be employed for such delicate purposes.

“Cloths, &c. fulled with this soap, acquire, as was said before, an animal smell, which, without being very strong, is nevertheless unpleasant; but, water and air never fail to remove it.

“Having succeeded in fulling woollen cloths by the use of this soap, I attempted to use soda, in the place of pot-ash, and thus to form (according to the process above described) a hard soap, fit for the operations of dyeing cottons; and my experiments succeeded beyond my expectations.

“Forty-six pounds of soda-ley (of eight degrees) dissolved, in a boiling-heat, five pounds of wool; and afforded, when cold, sixteen pounds fourteen ounces of soap, sufficiently hard to keep its form.

“The first quantities of wool thrown into the soda-ley are easily dissolved; but it may be observed, that the liquor gradually grows thicker, and that the dissolution becomes more difficult and slower.

“The ley, by the wool first dissolved in it, acquires a green colour; it afterwards grows black; and the soap, when cold, still retains a blackish green colour.

“This soap has been made use of, in every different manner, and under every form, in my manufactory for dyeing cottons; and I am now satisfied that it may be employed, instead of the saponaceous liquor we are accustomed to make from ley of soda and oil, for the purpose of preparing the cottons. I have constantly observed, that if such a quantity of this soap be dissolved in cold water as will render the water milky, and the cotton be worked

therein, in the usual well-known manner, it will, by being passed three times through the liquor, and dried each time, be as strongly disposed to receive the dye, as cotton which has been seven times passed through the saponaceous liquors commonly used. This will not be thought very astonishing, when it is considered that animal substances are very fit for disposing thread and cotton to receive the colours with which they are to be dyed; and that the intention of several of the operations performed upon them, previous to their being dyed, is merely to impregnate them with such substances.

“It is necessary to remark, that cotton, by being passed through a solution of this soap, acquires a grey tinge, very much like that which is given to it by aluming; although the common saponaceous liquors give it a beautiful white colour. This grey colour, however, is no disadvantage to cotton which is intended to be dyed, as we have already remarked with respect to woollen cloths.

“In confirmation of what I have said above, respecting the advantage to be derived from making use of this soap, I may add, that after having impregnated some cotton with it, according to the usual method, I made it pass through all the processes which wool undergoes, in order to be dyed of a scarlet colour. The consequence was, that the cotton was thereby dyed of a deep and very agreeable flesh-colour; whereas, cotton which had not been prepared in that manner, came out of the bath almost of its natural colour. This first trial promises advantages which I mean to pursue.

“It may be right to observe, that this soap of wool may advantageously be made use of, instead of

common soap, for domestic purposes. I have employed it, with the greatest success, in washing linen; and it is particularly efficacious in scouring woollen garments, &c. I have no doubt that the facility and economy with which its preparation is attended, will cause its use to be extended to many other purposes; in the mean time, I thought it right to give an account

of the various ways in which I have applied it.

“ I shall only add, that as the soap here described gives to woollens and cottons a grey tinge, which is very difficult to remove, it follows that it cannot be used for washing linen, unless it be made of white wool, carefully selected, and well washed.”

INTERESTING ACCOUNT of the EFFECTS produced on the HUMAN BODY, by the INTERNAL USE of NITROUS ACID, and of the BENEFIT derived from it in the CURE of DISEASES, by Mr. SCOTT, of BOMBAY.

[From Drs. DUNCANS' ANNALS of MEDICINE for the Year 1796.]

“ THE following interesting article of medical news has not probably fallen into the hands of many of our readers; and to all of them it will, we doubt not, appear so singular as to deserve particular attention. If the observations made by Mr. Scott shall be confirmed by the experience of others, the nitric acid will afford a most valuable remedy for combating diseases, against which, the remedies commonly employed are often attended with so much inconvenience.

The acid that I now employ for internal use, is procured from a mixture of three parts of alum, and one of nitre. I have no objection to my name being used on this subject; for I really believe, that such a remedy would be highly useful to mankind, if judiciously employed, especially in warm climates, where a tendency to animalization gives a particular character to all our diseases.

I am, &c.

W. SCOTT.

LETTER TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

Bombay, 6th May, 1796.

“ I embrace an opportunity of sending you a short account, that I have just published, of the effects of the nitrous acid on the human body. As I have long made use of this active agent, and in a great variety of cases, I am persuaded that I have not been deceiving myself. Another paper will shortly be published on this subject, which I shall also take the liberty of sending you.

Account of the Effects of the Nitrous Acid on the Human Body, extracted from the Bombay Courier, April 30, 1796.

The following attempt to extend a little the limits of the healing art, is inscribed as a tribute of respect to the character of Dr. James Anderson, physician-general at Madras.

“ In August 1793, I employed myself for some time in making experiments on the bile, a secretion that is connected in a great degree with

with many of the diseases of this country. I wished to unite some of the calces of mercury with the resinous matter of that fluid; for I imagined that I might discover some chemical affinity between those substances, and be able to see by what means this metal is so singularly qualified for removing obstructions of the liver.

“ I had collected, for experiment, a quantity of the resinous base of the bile of a buffalo, which I had separated very carefully from its soda, and from the lymphatic matter with which it is united. I had put a dram or more of this substance into a vessel, to which I added about half of the same weight of the red calx of mercury, with ten or twelve ounces of water. On heating the whole together, I was surprised to observe, that the base of the bile became remarkably more soluble in the water. I cannot say that I observed the red colour of the calx in any great degree altered; but it is known to retain its brilliancy with different quantities of oxygene. I filtrated this bitter solution, which deposited the base of the bile, as the water, evaporated in the ordinary heat of the atmosphere. I shall at another time consider this subject with a little more attention.

“ M. Fourcroy has observed, that water dissolves a small portion of the base of the bile. In this experiment, a considerably larger quantity was taken up than water could have dissolved, which I attribute to the oxygenation of the resin by the pure air of the calx. I had some reason to think, that obstructions of the liver do often consist of a deposition of the resin of the bile, which, I now began to suppose, might be rendered soluble in the animal fluids, by the pure air of the mercurial preparations that are given for the disease. I have seen

livers, on the dissection of the dead, of a pearl colour, and much enlarged, which, I suspect, were composed in a good measure of this resinous matter. I have even found it, from accurate trials, in a considerable quantity, in the substance of a liver that was apparently without disease. Is the well-known effect of new grafts, in dissolving the biliary calculi of the gall-bladder, that cattle get in the winter-time, to be accounted for from the pure air of green and alcescent vegetables?

“ It is acknowledged, that all the calces of mercury which are used in medicine, contain a quantity of pure air; but I know of no direct experiment having been hitherto made, to prove that the effect of mercury in diseases of the liver, or in other maladies, depends on this principle, and not on the metal itself. The experiments, that I had made on the base of the bile, inclined me to wish to take myself a quantity of pure air, united to some substance for which it has no great attraction. I reflected on the different ways that are employed by chemists to oxygenate inanimate matter; for I believed, that the same chemical attractions would produce a similar effect in the living body, although they might be disturbed in their operation by the vitality of the machine, and the variety of the principles of which it is composed.

“ The nitric acid, as may be supposed, was one of the first substances that occurred to me as fit for my purpose; for it is known to contain about four parts of vital air, united to one of azote, with a certain proportion of water. These principles can be separated from each other by the intervention of many other bodies, as chemists find every day in their operations. I was led, besides, to give a preference to the nitric acid, from observing, that it dis-

solves

solves very completely the resinous base of the bile. I have since found, that the celebrated M. Fourcroy had made the same observation before me.

“ Before I began to take the nitric acid, I consulted all the accounts of it, that I could procure, with a view of learning something of its effects on the human body. The result of this inquiry was but little satisfactory; for I only found that it had been given as a diuretic, in very insignificant quantities, or recommended in general terms, where the mineral acids are supposed to be useful. I did not think myself warranted to administer it to others from such imperfect information; but I resolved to take it myself; and I thought I was particularly qualified to determine its effects, as I had reason, for a long time before, to complain of my liver.

“ In September 1793, I began to take the nitric acid. I mixed about a dram of the strongest that I could procure, with a sufficient quantity of water; and I was happy to find, that I could finish that quantity in the course of a few hours, without any disagreeable effects from it. The following is the journal that I kept of myself at the time.

“ 11th September, 1st day. Took at different times about a dram of strong nitric acid, diluted with water. Soon after drinking it, I feel a sense of warmth in my stomach and chest; but I find no disagreeable sensation from it, nor any other material effect.

“ 2d. I have taken to-day a considerable quantity of acid, diluted with water, as much as I could easily drink during the forenoon.

“ 3d. I have continued the acid. I feel my gums affected from it, and they are somewhat red, and enlarged between the teeth. I slept ill;

but could lie for a length of time on my left side, which, from some disease in my liver, had not been the case for many months before. I perceive a pain in the back of my head, resembling what I have commonly felt when taking mercury.

“ 4th. My gums are a little tender. I continue the acid as before. I still find a pain in my head, and about my jaws, like what arises from mercury. I perceive no symptoms of my liver-complaint.

“ 5th. I have taken the acid; and always feel an agreeable sense of heat after drinking it. I spit more than usual.

“ 6th. I continue the acid. I observe my mouth sorer to-day, and spit more.

“ 7th. I think I am now sufficiently oxygenated. I feel my mouth so troublesome, that I shall take no more acid.

“ From this time my mouth got gradually well, and I found my health considerably improved.

“ I now began to suppose, that I had discovered a remedy for that chronic disease of the liver, which is so much more common here than the acute hepatitis. I thought that it might in some respect be preferable to mercury, as it did not appear to produce the inconveniences that arise from the use of that metal. I have given it since to a number of people, who had taken mercury for hepatic obstructions, without being effectually cured; and I have found it in many cases produce the most agreeable consequences. If it were proper on this occasion to be more particular in detailing the cases in which I have administered this remedy, I believe I could make it very probable that I have not been deceiving myself. In the acute hepatitis, I have hardly employed it; for where the life of a person is in immediate danger, I have thought

It my duty to make use of remedies that are established.

"I have, with the best effect oxygenated several people with the nitric acid, who were much reduced by tedious intermittents. That kind of fever is often connected with diseased liver or spleen. In consequence, I think, of this remedy, I have seen them recover their natural colour from a leaden or bilious hue, and regain their strength from a long continued weakness. I believe, if given in a sufficient quantity, it would be very useful in the fever of this country, which has been called bilious, or nervous, or putrid, and for which mercury appears to be a specific.

"I have met with two instances only in this country of diabetes. They were both natives, and in the decline of life. I cured them both by mercury, after many other remedies had been tried. One of these men had a relapse of his disease, which I removed a second time with the nitric acid. I thought this a satisfactory correspondence in the effects of the two remedies. May they not both be useful in that disease?

"The great resemblance that I perceived in myself, between the effects of mercury and of the nitric acid, made me anxious to know if the acid would remove the various symptoms of syphilis. In September 1793, it was administered, at my desire, by my friend Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the 77th regiment, to a person who had a head-ach that came on every night, and which had long been suspected to arise from lues. He had taken several courses of mercury on this account, which carried away all the uneasy symptoms; but they as constantly returned after a certain period. On using the acid for about a fortnight, he got perfectly free

from his head-ach, and he remained very well for a few months, as was usual to him after mercury.

"I have now had a pretty extensive experience of the good effects of the nitric acid in syphilis; and I have reason to believe, that it is not in general less effectual than mercury in removing that disease in all its forms, and in every stage of its continuance. I think that in some cases it has even superior powers; for I have succeeded completely with the acid, when mercury, administered both in this country and in Europe for years together, had failed of success. We appear to be able to carry the degree of oxygenation of the body to a greater length by means of the nitric acid, and to continue it longer than we can do by mercury.

"A mass of mercury, in the circulation, produces many disagreeable effects, that make it often necessary to give over its use before it has answered its intention: but the nitric acid may be taken a long time without any material injury to the health; nor are its effects on the mouth, in producing inflammation, and a flow of saliva, so disagreeable as from mercury.

"A man could hardly offer to his species a greater blessing than a new remedy against any of the host of diseases that assail us; but the reputation of specifics, with the exception of a few instances, has arisen only from the weakness of the human mind. Am I too deceiving myself, and attempting to lead others into error?

"As the acid that I distil is not strong, and is of unequal strength at different times, I am regulated chiefly by the taste in giving it. I put half or three fourths of a Madeira glassful of it in two pints of water; or I make two pints of water as acid as it can well be drunk. This quantity

tity is finished every twenty four hours, taking about a Madeira glassful only at a time.

“ I have sometimes removed syphilitic symptoms with the acid in five days ; more commonly, I think, they give way in a fortnight ; but sometimes, though seldom, they continue for twenty days without any apparent relief. I must confess, that in some cases I have failed altogether ; but in those cases, mercury had long been given to little purpose ; the bones were highly diseased, and the habit probably of a peculiar kind. I have cured syphilis with the acid, under a variety of forms, where no other remedy had ever been employed, and for above two years I have seen no relapse in those cases. I have administered it against the primary symptoms of the disease, and I have given it for exostoses, for carious bones, for nocturnal pains, for eruptions and ulcers

of the skin, and for all the train of misery that is attendant on lues. I have the pleasure to see, that several of my friends have begun to use the nitric acid in syphilis, and in other diseases. An account of their experience, which every body will esteem the most respectable authority, will make the subject of a future paper.

“ I hope this slight account will induce medical practitioners to try the effect of the nitric acid in syphilis, a disease which, in this climate, is so frequently the disgrace of their art. Too often the miserable wretch is but worn down sooner by the very remedies that are called in for his relief.

“ Quæsitæ que nocent artes ; cessere magistri,

“ Phyllirides Chiron, Amythaoniusque Melampus.

“ VIRG. GEORG. III.”

LETTER describing the good EFFECTS of inspiring VITRIOLIC ÆTHER in CASES of PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

[From the same Work.]

“ **D**R. Richard Pearson, of Birmingham, has transmitted to many of his friends the following circular letter, dated July 1, 1796, respecting a particular practice in phthisis pulmonalis, which, he thinks, he has employed with great benefit.

“ Having, for the last two years, prescribed the vapour of vitriolic æther to patients labouring under phthisis pulmonalis, and having, both in hospital and private practice, experienced the best effects from its use in this frequent and formidable disease, I am preparing to

lay before the public a report of the cases in which it has been given, accompanied with remarks on some other remedies that may be employed with advantage in the cure of consumptions. Being desirous, in the recommendation of a new medicine, to have my own evidence supported by the concurrent testimonies of other practitioners, I take the liberty of calling your attention to this subject, and of submitting to your notice my method of using this application, which is simply this : I direct the patient to pour one or two tea-spoonfuls of
pure

pure vitriolic æther, or of æther impregnated with cicuta in the manner hereafter described, into a tea-cup or wine-glass, and afterwards to hold the same up to the mouth, and draw in the vapour that arises from it with the breath, until the æther is evaporated. This is repeated three, four, or five times, in the course of a day, for a month or six weeks, more or less according to circumstances. The first effects of this application are, an agreeable sensation of coolness in the chest, an abatement of the dyspnoea and cough, and, after ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, easier expectoration. The ultimate effects, provided other proper measures be not neglected, for this is not to supersede the use of other medicines, but to be employed in conjunction with them, are, a removal of the local inflammation, a cleansing and healing of the ulcerated lungs, and a suppression of the hectic fever. To assert that all these beneficial consequences will flow from its application in every species and degree of phthisis pulmonalis, would be adopting the language of quacks, and insulting the understanding of every one experienced in the profession: but to say that some of these good effects are likely to result from its use in most instances, and most of them in a great number of instances, is asserting only what an experience of two years, in a situation where the opportunities of making trial of it have been very frequent, has fully confirmed.

“ The salutary operation of the æther applied to the lungs in the form of vapour, I have found to be greatly promoted by several volatile substances that are soluble in it but, by none more so than the cicuta. By macerating a sufficient quantity of the dried leaves of this plant in æther, for the space of three or four

days, or at most a week, and occasionally shaking them together, a very saturated tincture is obtained, which may be inhaled in the same manner, and in the same doses, as the pure æther. My proportions are a scruple or half a dram of the powdered leaves to every ounce of æther. The narcotic particles of the cicuta, conveyed in this manner, along with the æther, to the diseased lungs, act as a topical application with the best effect: hence æther, thus impregnated, succeeds in most instances better than when it is employed alone. The only unpleasant circumstance attending the inhalation of this æthereal tincture of cicuta, is a slight degree of sickness and giddiness which, however, soon go off.

“ It cannot be expected that I should here point out every symptom, or set of symptoms, which indicate or forbid the use of this application: I shall only remark, that it appears to be best suited to the florid, or what is commonly termed the, scrophulous consumption. Where the pulmonic affection is complicated with the mesenteric obstruction, or diseases of the other viscera, or a dropical condition, it affords but transitory relief: and in the very last stage of the disorder, the proper time of using it is past.

“ Should you be induced, sir, by this address to make trial of the vapour of vitriolic æther, impregnated with cicuta, in phthisical cases, I shall be glad to be favoured with your remarks and observations upon it, whether in its favour or not. All communications on this subject are requested to be sent before the 1st of January next, as after that time the treatise will be printed.

“ (Signed)

“ RICHARD PEARSON, M. D.

“ Birmingham, 1st July 1796.”

CURIOUS

CURIOUS FACT in the HISTORY of the common MOLE, by ARTHUR BRUCE, Esq. &c.

[From the third volume of the TRANSACTIONS of the LINNEAN SOCIETY.]

“**T**HAT the mole does, in common with other quadrupeds and man, possess that spirit of curiosity which prompts to emigration and even to transmarine expeditions, I found out last summer from the best authenticated facts.

“ In visiting the Loch of Clunie, which I often did, I observed in it a small island at the distance of 180 yards from the nearest land, measured to be so upon the ice. Upon the island, lord Airly, the proprietor, has a castle and a small shrubbery. I observed frequently the appearance of fresh mole-casts, or hills. I for some time took it to be the water-mouse, and one day asked the gardener if it was so? No, he said, it was the mole; and that he had caught one or two lately. But that five or six years ago he had caught two in traps; and for two years after this he had observed none. But about four years ago, coming ashore in a summer's evening in the dusk,

the 4th or 5th of June, 10 o'clock P. M. he and another respectable person, lord Airly's butler, saw at a small distance upon the smooth water some animal paddling to, and not far distant from the island. They soon, too soon! closed with this feeble passenger, and found it to be our common mole, led by a most astonishing instinct from the nearest point of land (the castle hill) to take possession of this desert island. It was at this time for about the space of two years quite free from any subterraneous inhabitant; but the mole has for more than a year past made its appearance again, and its operations I was witness to.

“ In the history of this animal I do not at present recollect any fact so striking; especially when we consider the great depth of the water, both in summer and winter — from six to ten, fifteen, and some places as deep as thirty or forty feet, all round the island.”

ANTIQUITIES.

REMARKS on the OPINIONS entertained by different COMMENTATORS,
with respect to the SITUATION of the HELL of HOMER.

[From the first Volume of COUNT STOLBERG'S TRAVELS.]

“ **B**E it granted that Virgil was right in following antient tradition, and profiting by the natural gloom of the places, and the dismal ideas of the religion of the people concerning these places, the *religio loci*, as he elsewhere terms it: let it be proved, and nothing more can be proved, that the entrance to his hell was at Avernus: it yet appears to me, however great the authorities may be to the contrary, that the opinions of those are unfounded who suppose the hell of Homer to have the same situation. There is scarcely any hypothesis which acuteness may not render probable: as this seems to have been rendered. Cluverius himself, a very intelligent reader and commentator of the antients, encourages this dream.

“ Homer,’ says he, ‘ makes Ulysses sail from the country of Circe, to that of Cimmeria in one day; and likewise with a north wind. Put these circumstances together, and he could only sail to these parts. The grove of Proserpine and the gloomy palace of Pluto, as mentioned by Homer,

‘ were at the lake of Avernus; and the narrow shore was what was called the dam of Hercules: that leads from the Tyrrhene sea to the Lucrine lake.’

“ In his treatise on the wanderings of Ulysses, he says; ‘ By the ocean, Homer here understands the Lucrine lake and that of Avernus.’

“ Various circumstances are thus brought together; and, in a certain sense, it would give me great pleasure now to be personally present on the places where these scenes have passed. How interesting would it be, for a passionate admirer and lover of Homer, to visit those countries that have been honoured by his boldest flights! But the most interesting of all things is truth.

“ By the ocean of Homer, we now generally understand the ocean properly so called. Our learned Voss has taught us that Homer, and other poets, who lived long after Homer, by the word *oceanus*, understood the great stream: which, according to their opinion, flowed round the earth. Now, in whichever sense we understand it, we shall

shall find how impossible it was that the poet, in the above passage, could describe the Lucrine lake and the lake of Avernus by the term *oceanus*.

“ He was unacquainted with the Avernus, for he did not go up the country; and before Agrippa had levelled the high shore of this lake, on the side next the sea, and had united it with the Lucrine lake, it was not visible from the sea.

“ And even if Homer had ascended this high shore, he would have been convinced of the small circumference of the lake, and certainly would not have called it the ocean.

“ That in later ages, though long before the time of Virgil, the residence of the dead was sought for in this country, I very well know. It was later ages that dedicated to Proserpine her grove, and to Pluto his gloomy palace. Livy tells us that Hannibal led a part of his army to Avernus, under the pretext of sacrificing there; but in reality to make an attempt upon Puteoli, and the Roman garrison that it contained.

“ I believe it is a very ancient opinion that Homer led his Ulysses to this place. The idea was flattering to the Greeks, who inhabited these coasts; and very slight grounds would make it credited, by the people of Cumæ, Puteoli, Baiæ, and Parthenope: the present Naples.— They were likewise interested in a political view: it made them respected. Beside, offerings no doubt were brought to their temples; and the nature of the country favoured the prejudice. The inundating, noxious, vapour-exhaling, water of the sea and the rivers, the at that time fiery Epomeus of the island of Ischia, the caverns exhaling sulphur, the volcanic traces of the country, where the inhabitants stumbled as if

were over the ruins of nature, the frequent earthquakes, and add to these the vicinity of all the delights of nature contrasted with all her horrors, these circumstances, taken collectively, gave rise to, and food for, the imaginary fables and terrors of the empire of death: an empire in which, according to the relation of Homer, the abodes of the blessed border on the confines of the damned.

“ As an attentive reading of the *Æneid* has long vindicated Virgil from the absurdity of having placed his entire hell in regions well known upon earth; so likewise, had the travels of Ulysses been attended to in the same spirit, they would not have led the reader to discover the shades of death in this place. Without having recourse to the strange confusion of the lake of Avernus with the ocean, this hypothesis is self-destructive.

“ What reason could Ulysses have to return from the shades of hell to Circe? Had he passed the Avernus, his navigating back to the goddess was unnecessary. His route led him southward, to the island of the Sirens: Why did he sail back to the north, when he must a second time have necessarily sailed past the Avernus? Why did Circe tell him, when he entreated her to send him back to Ithaca, that he must previously go another way, *ἄλλην ὁδόν*, to the abode of Pluto, Aidaes; and to the terrible Proserpine, Persephoneia; to question the soul of the prophet Tiresias? Ulysses informed his companions of this other voyage. The intelligence grieved them to the heart; so that they wept and tore their hair. And why? The danger of the descent into hell was the task only of Ulysses: but this unknown voyage, over seas which none of them had yet navigated.

navigated, was equally terrible to them all.

“ Neither did these clamours in the least agree with a voyage to the shores of Avernus, which lay in their way: and the second visit to the place was still more absurd. Should he be answered that Ulysses returned to inter Elpenor, who had broken his neck in the palace of the gods, and whom, oppressed by other cares, he had left unburied, his meeting with the soul of Elpenor in the lower regions will shew the error of this opinion. He entreated Ulysses to remember him, and to see him buried: ‘ for I know,’ said he, ‘ that thou wilt land on the *Ææan* island.’

“ Ulysses promises a ready compliance, as a thing easily to be performed. Had he been excited by other cares, which had induced him to leave him unburied the first time, a ceremony that at the utmost could have required only the delay of a few days in order to afford him this token of his affection, what could now induce him to perform such a voyage for his sake? Elpenor well knew that Ulysses would not unnecessarily wander over an unknown sea: but would more willingly return by a route that he had already navigated, and afterward continue a coasting voyage.

“ Where then was the hell of Homer situated? In answer to this must refer you to the map of Voss, which contains the countries described by Homer; and to his own inquiries concerning ancient geography. The empire of death may be concealed in that terrific and dismal gloom in which the poet found it, among the records of tradition: or he might have purposely enveloped it in the darkness of amazement, and of horror. As sagacious in the conduct of his poem as he was rich

in imagination, he might welcome this holy horror as the proper element for the creation of his boldest imagery. The characteristic marks of melancholy and gloom predominate through the whole of the eleventh book of the *Odyssæy*.

“ Whether the people of *Cimmerium* and their city, as described by the poet—

“ There in a lonely land and gloomy cells
The dusky nation of *Cimmeria* dwells.
The sun ne’er views th’ uncomfortable seats,
When radiant he advances, or retreats.
Unhappy race! whom endless night invades,
Clouds the dull air, and wraps them round
In shades.

POPE, *Od. b. xi. 15.*

whether the dark kingdom of this benighted people was the creation of Homer, or, which to me is much more probable, the picture of more early fable, I cannot determine: but it does not appear to me that this passage is applicable to the *Cimmerii* of Italy; who lived underground. The latter, whether they actually buried themselves in subterranean caverns or not, were probably so called from the *Cimmerii* described by Homer.

“ I shall again have occasion to speak of the *Cimmerii* of Italy; and of the light under which they have been considered by the last commentators on the ancients; particularly the Italians.

“ Whoever has a just notion of the state of geography among the Greeks in much later times than those of Homer, whoever is familiarized with *oceanus*, in the *Prometheus* of *Æschylus*, with the *Arimaspi*, and with the daughter of *Phorcus*—he, I say, who is but slightly acquainted with the ancient Ionic bards, the contemporaries of Homer, will know that they might

K

imagine

imagine those places, though they were but a day's sail beyond the promontory of Circe, that is, a day's sail to which the goddess lent favourable winds, to be the limits of the earth. Later times have thrown back Cimmerian darkness farther to the north. Hence the inhabitants of Jutland, and the Danish islands, have at length been called the Cimbri.

“ The fables of the ancients have frequently wandered from place to place; and the motley multitudes of system-makers have been eager to wander in their company.

“ Great shade of the greatest of poets, out of whose ever youthful imagination the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* sprang, blooming, wouldst thou not, from thy real not fabulous Elysium, look down, and laugh, didst thou three thousand years after the existence of thy Cimmerii, who were thy own offspring, behold a tribe of learned insects, industrious book-worms, point out out thy empire of hell on the map of Homan? An empire which thou, with all the caution of wisdom, hast placed beyond the ken of cold curiosity, in the necromantic darkness of legend; whose non-existing phantoms, embodied by thee, are pointed to as realities, and as the traces of geographical truth!

“ During the whole peregrinations of Ulysses from people to people, we can follow him without difficulty. How greatly is the poetical truth of the *Odyssey* realized by this circumstance! The wonderful phenomena of Scylla and Charybdis, which deterred the companions of the hero from near enquiry, contribute to the poetical fiction of their being living monsters. The Læstrygons, a wild people inhabiting the northern shores of Sicily, were probably by the contemporaries of the poet supposed to

be giants: and was it a poet's business to represent them as common men?

“ How sublime was the, shall I call it poetical fiction, or, tradition of the island, which was governed by the prince and lord of the winds, Æolus! Homer took good care that we might have no trace of any such island, to leave it floating in the sea. Both modern and ancient commentators suppose the largest of the Lipari islands, near Sicily, to be the place. What I have said of the Læstrygons is equally applicable to the Cyclops. Homer might well three thousand years ago, with apparent probability people an island with giants in which only two hundred years ago Fazello, a valuable Sicilian author, was persuaded of the truth of the skeletons of giant having been found near Trapani, in the year 1342; and that one of them was the giant Eryx, slain by Hercules.

“ The cautious poet likewise left the situation of the island of Ogygia the residence of the goddess Calypso, so undetermined that some have supposed it to be Malta, others Gozo near Malta, others again a little island below the bay of Taranto and others an island near Albania the ancient Epirus.

“ Yet who so determinate and circumstantial as Homer, when he can by that means promote poetical effect? Who so lively, in describing and producing the scenery when he can thus give greater animation and reality to his characters. Who knows like him to favour poetical illusion by light clouds, or by dark, that now conceal, now magnify and render objects dreadful, and now glimmer round them; while they communicate those tender trembling lights, which enchant the curiosity that they excite?

“ Children

"Children cry for the rainbow; and the childish in understanding are dissatisfied with the poet, whose narrative is not as circumstantially barren as a gazette, or as talkative as the tales of old women."

INVESTIGATION of the SITE of TROY.

[FROM DALLAWAY'S CONSTANTINOPLE, ANCIENT AND MODERN.]

THE distance from the Grecian camp to the site of Troy, as supplied those who contend against its existence with many plausible objections. It is, however, certain that the present village of Koum-kaleh is situate on a sand bank of more than a mile in extent, which will reduce the distance, supposing it to be an accretion from the Hellespont, to less than eight English miles from Bounâr bashi, where the Scæan gate once stood. The advanced works both of Greeks and Trojans lessened the intermediate space. If the Grecian camp was between the shore and the junction of the Simoeis and Scamander, then known only by the latter name, the united river will answer to all the epithets given to it by Homer.

"We began our survey of the plain of Troy. Crossing the Simoeis over a long wooden bridge near its embouchure, we passed over an extensive level of ploughed fields, and Goulû-sui, a brook which empties itself into the sea near In-tepè, to the tomb of Ajax Telamonius. This tumulus is now irregularly shaped. Near the top is a small arched way almost choaked up with earth, which was the entrance into the vault, and over it a broken wall, where was once a small sepulchral pile, called the Aiantèum. The mole seems to be of a much more modern date than the death of Ajax.

Marc Antony removed his urn and ashes into Ægypt, which were afterward restored with funeral honours by Augustus, when it is probable that the present vault was made, and the superstructure erected. This compliment was paid to his manes to gratify the Ilian citizens, who considered him as their tutelary. The city of Ilium was about two miles distant, near the junction of the Scamander and Simoeis, and owed its origin to Alexander and Lycimachus, who repaired the temple of Minerva, and surrounded it with a wall. It is not improbable that when Alexander was enthusiastically investigating the site of ancient Troy, that the priests of Minerva should attach him, from policy, to this spot for the foundation of a city which had likewise superior maritime advantages. Mænætus, governor of Ilium, went out to meet Alexander in his Persian expedition, and presented him with a golden crown. It was first taken by Charidemus Orites; and subsequently besieged by Fimbria, the general engaged in the cause of Marius, and levelled with the ground; this injury was afterward severely revenged by Sylla. They enjoyed the patronage of Julius Cæsar. It excites no wonder, that after so long possession of it by the Turks, not a stone should remain, yet some contend against the existence of

Troy, because no vestiges were discoverable when Alexander founded the second city, whilst they admit the latter fact equally unauthorised by present appearances.

“ From this spot we had a most interesting prospect independent of its local history; the magic of which, and its effects on the mind, are beautifully described by Lucan. The left skreen is a low ridge of hills; the middle distance is the great area, upon which the Greeks were encamped; beyond was the scene of many of the great events of the war; and the offskip and skirt-line were composed of the promontory of Tenedos, Beshiktepe, Sigèum, the village of Koum-kaleh, down to the water edge, and a broad winding reach of the Hellespont, into which the opposite headland and castle were brought forward with considerable effect. The sea then spreads very widely, and the view is closed by the blue mountains of Imbros. The length and extent of this island have been extremely mistaken, as scarcely a map is extant which describes it above half its real size. We rode about half an hour over heathy ground, much elevated, to Halyleli, near the village of Thimbrik-keuy, and at the instant of our passing, a Turkish wedding was celebrating among the villagers; the business is summary. The parents of both parties, or the bridegroom for himself, settle the contract, which implies what dower he shall give the bride. This arrangement made, the bridegroom assembles his friends; they mount horses, and are accompanied by music, such as a very rude hautboy, or pipe, and a drum, can make. The bride is demanded, and has likewise a cavalcade of her female relatives, when they return home animated with the same mu-

fic. They feast separately on pilav, and retire at an early hour, when the ceremony is concluded.

“ The succession of five tumuli, under the distant horizon, tends more than any other proof to ascertain the Trojan war. About an hour and a half from Bournabashi, on an easy eminence facing the west, we discovered vestiges of an ancient city. On the right are standing seven granite pillars several feet high, but it rather appears that they are not placed in their original order. On the other side, we saw a small block of marble with an inscription, a few inches above the ground, which being dug up, we found to be of the date of the Roman emperors, and too much mutilated to be decyphered satisfactorily.

“ From the detail of topographical notices given by Homer, and from a comparison of the circumstances he mentions, the strongest assurances will follow not only of the existence, but the locality of Troy. To insist that the poem should be historically exact, would be to make no allowance for the liberty of a poet. That it is topographically so, an examination of the present face of the country will amply prove, and it is equally an object of classical curiosity, whether Troy existed or not, since the fable, if such it must be, is invariably accommodated to the scene of action.

“ With respectful deference to a name so long esteemed in the republic of letters as that of Mr. Bryant, I humbly but totally dissent from his scepticism on this subject. For it is not to the tasteless system of Le Bossu in his Essay on the Epic, who has preceded Mr. Bryant in a similar hypothesis, that the opinion of many ages, and the satisfaction of ocular inspection, can be readily conceded. To establish a conviction

on the mind, that the tale of Troy divine is a mere invention, may require yet more than the most laborious learning can lend to conjecture, and could it avail, we might lose in the pleasures of the imagination, as much as we should gain by truth, could his arguments establish it, and lament with the enthusiast in Horace,

—demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.”

“As the setting sun was more brilliant than for many days past, the village of Bounâr-bashi opened upon us very pleasantly from the ford of the Simoeis, which we passed within a furlong of the chiftlik of Hadjî Mehmèt Aghà, the present proprietor of a domain producing near £.5000 sterling per annum, and including little less space, and the identical ground of the kingdom of old Priam. His house is mean, but many columns were dispersed about it, which had been collected from the sites of adjacent cities.

“From the village the hill rises rapidly, and soon becomes an insulated mountain. In the front of the house, at a small distance, is the first source of the Scamander, which is said, by M. Chevalier, to be the hot spring, upon which he grounds the strongest proof of his hypothesis respecting the locality of the city of Troy. It is at least tepid; and the Agha told us that in the winter months, especially during frost, it was hot, and smoked. Homer must be allowed the privilege of a hot spring, and a river full to the brink, if they happen once within the year. The lofty wall of Troy and the æcean gate intersected the modern village of Burnâ-bashi.

“Ascending the hill, thickly strewn with loose stones for the

space of a mile, the first object on the brow is a stony hillock, which Chevalier, with no apparent reason, calls the tomb of Hector. It has been opened and examined, but we could not learn the result.

“There are others covered with grass, appropriated likewise to Trojan heroes. Upon this area and the intermediate ground from the village, there is undoubtedly space enough for such a city as Troy is described to have been. The level falls abruptly on the south, with a precipitate cliff, into a very deep ravine, forming a mural rock as compact and regular as the remaining walls of Constantinople, now almost covered at its base by the stream and sands of the Simoeis, for the length of forty or fifty yards, and completing a fortification, rendered impregnable by nature, which will account for a ten years’ siege, and the superlative epithet of walls constructed by the gods themselves. Mr. Wood discovered no place, amongst Ida, correspondent to that description; and Mr. Bryant would seek for it (did he purpose an actual inspection) only in his favourite Egypt. This division of rifted rock from the groupe of forest mountains, of which Ida is composed on the east and north sides, does not exceed a hundred and fifty yards, and is scarcely farther asunder at the top, sinking as perpendicularly as an artificial channel. The face of the ground exhibits nothing worthy remark; bushes and huge unhewn stones only are to be seen. The whole view of the plain of Troy, from the height said to have been the citadel, is of uninterrupted extent, with the winding Simoeis, and the grand horizontal line marked by Uejek Tepee and the Sigean promontory, and turning to the left, by the two in the island of Tenedos. We then returned to the chiftlik, and bade adieu to the

hospitable aghà, who possessed, in a great degree, that trait of a true musfulman, urbanity to strangers.

“For several hours we traced with the utmost attention the course of the Scamander from the cold or second source, which is a collection of small springs, through the morafs, where for some miles it is positively hid, till we reached the new canal, and saw plainly the ancient bed. The banks of this river, where exposed, are verdant and beautiful, and watered to the brink. M. Chevalier's topography and general idea, after a fair investigation, we acknowledged to be ingenious and plausible.

“We then fixed ourselves at Giawr-keuy, or cape Janissary, a poor village consisting entirely of Greeks, the site of the far-famed Sigæum, which has likewise the name of Yenî-cheyr. It is singular that Greeks should still occupy that ancient station.

“From this eminence we looked over the plain, the whole scope of which we commanded; its broadest diameter may be five or six, and its longest twelve miles, to Atchè-keuy. It is naturally verdant and fertile, and now very generally cultivated, excepting near the marsh, which occupies a fifth part. Homer gives frequent evidence of his having personally visited and examined this celebrated spot, of which he sometimes enters into minute descriptions. The rivers are particularly characterised. Simoeis has broad sands, with a sudden and rapid current; Scamander is transparent, and regularly full, within a narrow channel, and so they continue to be till their junction, before they reach the sea. Whatever change the former may have occasioned in the present appearance of the plain, the analogy taken from those of Ephesus and

Miletus, upon which Mr. Wood has rested his opinion that Troy was situated so much higher amongst the hills of Ida, seems to be ill founded; for the Simoeis has, at no season, either the size or declension from its source that the Cæyfter and Meander are known to have. The soil exhibits no marks of volcanic fire, nor can it be reasonably presumed, from any present appearance, that the face of the country could have been changed by an earthquake, upon which circumstance as presupposed another hypothesis is built. Of all the proofs adduced by M. Chevalier, the tumuli, so connected with the Rhætean and Sigeian promontories, and the outposts of the Grecian camp, are the most satisfactory. The site is likewise confirmed by four others, which, to whatever heroes they may be conjecturally attributed, with no additional weight to the argument, give a certain degree of internal evidence, and ascertain the scene of great military transactions, or vicinity to a large city. In those rude and primæval ages, heroes had no other monuments, nor could any more lasting have been devised.

‘Ingens

‘Aggeritur tumulo tellus.’

VIRG. ÆN. l. iii. v. 62, 63.

“We found the bas relief, and the celebrated Sigeian inscription, written with the letters invented by Cadmus, and the lines written alternately backward and forward, a mode of the highest antiquity, and used likewise for the laws of Solon, according to Suidas. M. Choiseul's attempt to remove it, sanctioned by firmans, and the interest of Hafsân Pashà, could not prevail against the ancient prejudices of the villagers. It is accurately described by Chishul, Shuckford, and Chandler, and is now

now placed at the door of a low hut, consecrated as a chapel. The letters are nearly worn out, having been so long used as a bench to sit on. Advancing some furlongs over the promontory, we saw the barrow (beshic tepée) called the tomb of Antilochus by Strabo. On the other side of the village, under the brow of the hill, crowned by half a dozen windmills, near the sea, are two smaller tumuli, generally supposed to be those, one of which is attributed by the ancient geographers to the illustrious friends Achilles and Patroclus, and the other to Peneleus the Bœotian. Since the opening and discoveries made in the former, by order of the French embassador, M. le comte de Choiseul Gouffier, in 1787, some dervishes have built their convent against it, and placed a clay cabin on the top. They now use the barrow as a cemetery.

"M. Chevalier has informed us,

'that towards the centre of the monument two large stones were found, leaning at an angle one against the other, and forming a kind of tent, under which was presently discovered a small statue of Minerva seated in a chariot with four horses, and an urn of metal filled with ashes, charcoal, and human bones. This urn, now in the possession of le comte Choiseul, is encircled in sculpture with a vine branch, from which are suspended bunches of grapes, done with exquisite art.' Two pages of learned commentary succeed this assertion, which introduces a curious hypothesis respecting early Grecian sculpture.

"From information gained from the only person present at the opening of the barrow, whose simple detail the favour of a friend enables me to subjoin *, it is probable that nothing was found which could justify

* EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE DARDANELLES.

'I had a very interesting conversation with the son of the late French consul, Sig. Solomon Ghormezano, relative to the opening of the tomb of Achilles, near the Sigeon promontory. He said that he had been employed by count Choiseul Gouffier to examine the tumulus and to search for remains, and that he worked at it by night, deceiving the agha and people with the hopes of discovering a spring of water, so necessary to the inhabitants of Yeni-cheyr. Two months elapsed in this work, as no other person superintended. He frequently wished to decline it in despair, but was directed to persevere. At length he discovered the place where the reliques were deposited. He immediately collected the whole, and communicated his success to his employer, filling a large chest with what he had found. Mr. Choiseul enjoined him to bring them to him, and not to trust them out of his sight; but he repaid his trouble with thanks only. He was induced to reserve several small specimens, which he obligingly showed and explained to us, as Mr. Choiseul was no longer formidable.

'I subjoin a list of them.

'1. Pieces of burned bones. 2. Pieces of a metal vase. I enquired particularly concerning the vase, and in what state it was originally found. He replied, that it was broken, and had had a small ornament only, round the rim; but that enough remained to determine the shape, and that it was of considerable size. What I saw was so entirely destroyed by rust that no plausible conjecture could be formed from it. 3. Charcoal, made of vine branches. 4. A piece of mortar and stone, which appeared to have passed through fire. 5. A piece of metal of a triangular shape. 6. Pieces of very fine pottery, well painted, with wreaths of flowers of a dark olive colour. He observed that some of the pieces of pottery seemed to have composed large vases, beside which were several small cups, some of which were intire, and resembled Etruscan ware. It might have been a funeral ceremony to have emptied these to the memory of the deceased, and then to have placed them in the tomb.

'He delivered likewise to Mr. Choiseul a fragment of brass about a foot and a half

justify such an account. Extreme age, and the pressure of the ground, had crumbled into atoms of rust all the metallic substances. The urn, or vase, M. Fauval, an ingenious artist now residing at Athens, received from M. Choiseul in its decayed state, and made a model from it, which has been exhibited to several connoisseurs, as much to their surprise as satisfaction; and 'the goddess with her chariot and four

'horses' seem to prove that the Troad continues to be the land of invention. If Pococke's opinion be just, that Beshic tepee, on the Si-gean ridge, on account of being more conspicuous at sea, was the true sepulchre of Achilles and Patroclus, and the two on the shore those of Antilochus and another hero, Chevalier's account is description instead of truth.'

STATE of the PEOPLE, and of CIVILIZATION in SCOTLAND, at the latter end of the 14th, and at the beginning of the 15th CENTURY.

[From the First Volume of PINKERTON'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND, under the HOUSE of STUART.]

"WHETHER education, climate, or government, produce most effect on national character, is an important problem, discussed by many able writers, but hitherto not sufficiently resolved. It

'long, and in the middle, being the thickest part, about the circumference of a quart bottle, and weighing seven or eight pounds. It was, at first, called the hilt of a sword, but afterward Mr. Choiseul declared it to be the statue of a man, with a lion under each foot.

'7. A small piece of a transparent substance, belonging, as he said, to a kind of tube worked and closed at one end. It may not be easy to conjecture for what use this was intended. From his description of it, I collect, that it was about a foot long and two inches in diameter, ornamented with branches in chased or embossed work, and of so transparent a nature, that objects might be clearly seen through it. It had received but slight injury, having only a small fracture at the upper end.

'He then acquainted us with the different strata of earth he had dug through in opening the tomb. On the outside was a kind of sea sand, the same as that near it; then yellowish soil, solid but light; coloured earths, black and yellow, each stratum being two feet deep, with large stones. On the foundation of the barrow apparently was a large slab, extending, as he supposed, over the whole, as wherever he dug he still found it. In the middle was a hole twelve feet square, around which was raised a wall three feet high, which was the sepulchre containing the reliques. By the weight of the earth all was pressed together, which accounts for the confused and broken state in which the things were discovered. On the outside of this stone was strewed a quantity of lime, and then of charecoal, supposed to be the ashes of the funeral pile.

'When the barrows were closed up, count Choiseul placed a sheet of lead on the bottom inscribed "Ouvrage fait par le Compte de Choiseul Gouffier l'an 1787"!!! Mr. Chevalier's ignorance of modern Greek led him into a curious mistake. The two contiguous barrows are called 'dthèō tepè,' the two tombs. Mr. Chevalier hearing this name from the villagers, immediately conjectures away with his 'Διο; τεπε;', and puzzles himself with mythology.

'October, 1795.'

must however be granted by all, that each has its share in exciting or depressing mental energy, in establishing general industry or indolence, in promoting public happiness or misery. But of these grand causes education seems deservedly to claim the pre-eminence. To deny the power of climate, would be to forget that man is 'subject to the skyey influences;' yet his industry, or care, may generally overcome or elude its effects: and soil is almost equally subservient to labour. Government exerts a more pervading influence; even the peasant in his cottage is oppressed by the burning heat of despotism, or the blasting storms of anarchy. The rewards of his labour cease amid the general distress: the caprice of some little tyrant, for slaves are ever tyrants where they can, or the revenge of a foe, may assail his hovel; and while his family perishes in penury, the labourer joins the mountain robbers, and falls the victim of those laws which afforded him no protection. Even moderate governments affect domestic life, and individuals, more than is commonly conceived; a war, a tax, an unwise law, becomes an universal misfortune; while the benignity, and skill, of the rulers enlarge the happiness of all. The influence, like that of the electric element, is rarely unveiled to the popular eye, though the subtle fluid operate most widely on the public health.

"In the oriental legislations the connexion between laws and manners is often indissoluble: and the laws become perpetual, by being grafted on the habits of that creature of habit, man. In Europe, on the contrary, the laws and manners are proverbially distinct. Jurisdiction punishes crimes, but rewards not virtues; far less can it improve

domestic morals, or diffuse the light of instruction over a benighted nation. These are the sacred provinces of education, a cause of national character more prevalent than either of the former, as it strikes the very root of offence, and sows lasting seeds of intelligence and worth.

"But education, on the extensive scale here implied, remains an experiment even to the most civilized nations; and its effects must neither be regarded as speedy, nor infinite. Even infants display, some a perverse, others a placid disposition: and it is doubtful whether any care or art can eradicate, or subdue, the inborn temper. If the bad habits of an individual prove often unconquerable by reason or virtue, how deeply must such habits be rooted in a whole people, where example operates like a contagion?

"Hence it is that the spirit, and manners, of the people ought to present the main object of political discussion on any particular state, and the more especially where government and education have little force. In whatever form of administration, only a part can shine upon the public theatre, and thus attract the notice of history. The mass of the nation remains in obscurity, even in enlightened ages; and philosophy can only estimate its history by that of its manners, for which the best materials are to be found, not in the pages of the annalist, but in poems, novels, and romances. Barren however as are the annals of the poor, their state may always be justly estimated by that of the actors, who vaunt and vanish in the historic scene; and from the progress of nations, as savage, barbarous, or civilized. The monkish page presents but a small

small pulse, yet from it the health, or sickness, of the whole body may be gathered with considerable certainty.

“ In Scotland, at the period now under review, the people were slowly advancing from barbarism towards civilization. A peace of some duration had taken place before the accession of the house of Stuart; and the consequent intercourse with England, a country then rapidly progressive in the arts of life, must have increased the national energy. Yet the feudal fetters continued to be firmly rivetted: every man was the soldier, or the menial attendant of his chief; and flocks, herds, agriculture afforded only subservient occupations. While the single science of the great was war, their sole amusement hunting, their chief magnificence a numerous train, it is no wonder that the poor were ferocious and idle, secure during health of a maintenance from their lords, and in sickness of monastic charity. Courage, honesty, frankness, attachment to their chiefs, constituted the chief virtues of the peasantry; temperance, and sobriety were the virtues of the soil: spirituous liquors, that bane of the poor, were as yet unknown in Europe, except among the stores of the physician. Nor had religious fanaticism, that unintermitting intoxication, yet poisoned the popular mind with habitual gloom: the poor chiefly knew the christian religion from its charity, from the public exhortations of the preaching friars, and from the gay exhibitions of the Roman catholic system.

“ By more polished foreigners Scotland continued to be regarded as a country completely barbarous. The author of the *Dittamundi* allows that it is rich in fish, flesh, and milk, but,

Molto è el paese alpestro e peregrino,
E ha la gente ruvida e selvatica.

‘ Mountainous and strange is the country,

‘ And the people rough and savage.’

“ The long and severe ordinances of Robert II. against murderers, and their receivers and supporters, afford a proof that this charge was not unfounded. And the orders to the army, not to pillage their own countrymen, present another instance of barbaric manners. The *Ketherani*, Kerns, or marauding highlanders, by continual inroads into the low countries greatly obstructed the progress of industry and civilization; and this intestine evil, more pernicious than foreign invasion, continued to a late period. Strangers to that industry which excites the Swiss peasant to cultivate the precipice, and the Norwegian to derive that support from the sea which the land refuses, the highlanders supplied their wants by rapine: and the civil animosity was increased by the difference of origin, language, and manners; so that the difficulties with which the government had to struggle, and the obstacles against order, were perhaps greater in Scotland than in any other European kingdom. The example of Henry II. of England, who planted a Flemish colony in Wales, escaped the observation, or exceeded the power, of our monarchs: and the complete transposition of the population of a province, though an expedient far from unknown to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, appears to surpass the wisdom, or the enterprize of any later government.

“ Though the peasantry were in fact the slaves of their lords, by menial or by feudal bondage, yet few instances occur of absolute villanage; and it is believed no example

ple appears in our records, of an estate sold with the farmers, labourers, and families, attached to the soil. The appellation *busbond*, given to the Scottish farmers, seems indeed to imply that they were considered as bond slaves of their lord's house, or as fixed to their own particular farm-houses; yet what little evidence remains teaches us to consider them rather as slaves in custom, than in law. The *busband lands*, or farms, were divided into tillage and pasturage, were always small, and the farmers of course poor. The cotter who rears his hovel of turf and straw, under an old thorn, and cultivates three or four acres of the common, would in these ages have been styled a farmer. Large farms undoubtedly advance agriculture; and perhaps the numerous labourers employed are as useful and valuable members of society, as if each farmed a small portion of land.

“ With the accession of the house of Stuart, a stronger light begins to arise on the internal state of Scotland. Barbour wrote his celebrated poem in 1375; and in narrating the actions of Robert I. he presents many pictures of the times and manners, the lapse of half a century being imperceptible in the slow progress of civilization. But the curiosity of Froissart a stranger has preserved the strongest features; and his visit to Scotland forms an epoch in the history of national manners. From his account it appears that the French, themselves regarded by the Italians as barbarians, shuddered at the penury and barbarity of Scotland. Even in the *Doulce Escoche* or low lands, (for the highlanders of *la Sauvage Escoche* were considered as we now do American savages,) a remarkable ignorance prevailed of the commonest arts of life. The

meanest articles of manufacture, horse-shoes, harness, saddles, bridles, were all imported ready made from Flanders. The houses of the common people were composed of four or five posts to support the turf walls, and a roof of boughs: three days sufficed to erect the humble mansion. A contemporary historian adds, that ‘ the country was ‘ rather desert than inhabited, was ‘ almost wholly mountainous, and ‘ more abundant in savages than in ‘ cattle.’

“ The English education of James I. contributed to the civilization of his kingdom. Yet even in his reign the picture by Enea Silvio, afterwards pope Pius II. is far from flattering. ‘ Concerning Scotland he found these things worthy of repetition. It is an island joined to England, stretching two hundred miles to the north, and about fifty broad; a cold country, fertile of few sorts of grain, and generally void of trees, but there is a sulphureous stone dug up which is used for firing. The towns are unwalled, the houses commonly built without lime, and in villages roofed with turf, while a cow's hide supplies the place of a door. The commonalty are poor and uneducated, have abundance of flesh and fish, but eat bread as a dainty. The men are small in stature, but bold; the women fair and comely, and prone to the pleasures of love; kisses being there esteemed of less consequence than pressing the hand is in Italy. The wine is all imported; the horses are mostly small ambling nags, only a few being preserved entire for propagation, and neither curry-combs nor reins are used. The oysters are larger than in England. From Scotland are imported into Flanders hides, wool, salt fish, and pearls. Nothing gives the
Scots

Scots more pleasure than to hear the English dispraised. The country is divided into two parts, the cultivated low-lands, and the region where agriculture is not used. The wild Scots have a different language, and sometimes eat the bark of trees. There are no wolves. Crows are new inhabitants, and therefore the tree in which they build becomes royal property. At the winter solstice, when the author was there, the day did not exceed four hours. In another place, Silvio observes that the fabulous tale of the barnacles, the invention of dreaming monks, had passed from Scotland to the Orkneys: and that coals were given to the poor at the church doors, by way of alms, the country being denuded of wood.

“ The vigorous administration of James I. imparted tranquillity and happiness to the people; and was often regretted by them during the distractions of the subsequent reigns. Till this period the statutes were concealed from the nation in the darkness of the Latin language; the good sense of this monarch ordered them to be issued in the Scottish tongue, while in England the laws were to be dictated in Latin and French till the reign of Richard III. Thus religion, and law, the sole rules of popular conduct, were veiled from the people; but there is no absurdity which man has not reduced to practice. The statutes of James are wisely ordained to advance civilization, and the sanguine theorist may exult in their effects; but they rather proclaim the intelligence of the monarch, and of his ecclesiastic ministers, than the national advancement. Ordinances prepared in the cabinet by wise and good men, were passed by the lords of the articles; while the peers and landholders, with

whom the jurisdiction lay, either did not attend, or voted with a smile. And the frequent repetition of the same laws, even so late as the reigns of James IV. and V. conspires with the records of history to convince us, that the statutes rather indicate the evils that did exist, than the remedy of these evils. The roots of national habits are too deep to be affected by the thunder of laws, the slow divulsion of education can alone explode them.

“ Among the statutes of the first James, the following are the most pertinent to the present discussion. That no private wars be allowed; that none travel with more attendants than they maintain; that no *fornars* shall force their residence upon the clergy or farmers; that in burghs, and on high ways, inns be erected; and that no beggars be permitted, except distinguished by a badge importing the leave of the magistrates: and the hospitals for the poor and sick are ordered to be reformed. A remarkable law ordains, that all idle persons, without means of livelihood, shall be imprisoned, till they give security, and shall within forty days betake themselves to some service or craft. The trial of the causes of the poor is declared to be gratuitous.

“ The institution of inns, repeatedly enforced, was perhaps calculated to save the monasteries from the frequent intrusion of numerous guests; but the necessity of such laws indicates a radical defect in civilization. The first object of the Romans, after the conquest of a barbaric country, was to open high ways through it; for on mutual and easy intercourse all civilization depends. Yet this first and indispensable step is unknown in our statutes. Some regulations appear concerning ferries; but till within these

fifty years the roads in Scotland were hardly passable. And while the Swifs cuts his way through the Alps, our mole hills in the highlands present insuperable barriers. The civilization of a country is always in exact proportion to the number; and condition, of its high ways. The omission of this one law was radical, and obstructed all the others.

“ In the burghs a greater degree of civilization must have prevailed than in the country; but the inhabitants of the burghs were few, compared with the general population. Froissart estimates the houses in Edinburgh, then the capital, at four thousand; they were small wooden cottages, covered with straw; for modern Edinburgh, with its houses of ten or twelve stories, cannot date higher than Mary's reign, when all the French customs of Scotland really commenced. By a common calculation the inhabitants of the capital, in the reign of Robert II. hardly exceeded sixteen thousand.

“ For some unknown cause, James I. prohibited the election of deacons of crafts; perhaps they abused their power in exciting sedition; perhaps the genuine spirit of a corporation began to operate in monopoly, and oppression. But a warden and council are ordered to regulate prices, the warden to be chosen by the council of the burgh, and not, as the deacons, by the craftsmen themselves. Masons, carpenters, smiths, taylor, weavers, are the only trades mentioned in the statute. The institution of corporations by patent seems unknown in Scotland, till the reign of James IV. the crafts embodied and regulated themselves; and the attention of government was hardly diverted to

them, except to prevent imposition. They would have charged for holidays, and undertaken more work than they could accomplish, while one craftsman would refuse the work neglected by another. The sole intention of these acts seems to have been to break the monopoly.

“ James I. has himself delineated the manners of the common people, in his poem called *Peblis to the Play*. This play was probably an annual festival, in honour of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, or on some other occasion; and such wakes are yet known in the north of England. The humour and jollity of the meeting end in tumult and uproar, but display a very different character to the gloomy fanaticism of the two succeeding centuries. From this singular poem, among other articles of manners, we learn that the women wore kerchiefs and hoods, and tippets; the music arose from the bagpipe; the men sometimes wore hats of birch-twigs interwoven, the hat being any high covering of the head, while the bonnet was flat. A tavern, with fair table linen, and a regular score on the wall, are introduced: the reckoning twopence halfpenny a piece, is collected in a wooden trencher. The *cadger*, or packman who carries fish, &c. through the country, on his little horse; the salmon dance, consisting in exertions of high leaping; and other anecdotes of popular manners, diversify the piece.

“ The dress of the common people consisted chiefly of a doublet and cloke, and a kind of short trowse; the head was covered with a hat of basket-work, or felt, or with a woollen bonnet; while the legs and feet remained bare. Shirts were hardly known even to the great.

great. The female dress was a kerchief or a hood, and a tippet about the neck : the kirtle, or close gown, was rarely accompanied either with the *wylicot* or under-petticoat, or with the mantle ; and the feet were naked.

“ As the state of society was rather pastoral than agricultural, milk, and its various preparations, formed a chief article of food. Meat boil-

ed with oatmeal, or fish, supplied more solemn meals. Bread and vegetables were little used, a circumstance to which it may perhaps be imputed that the leprosy was not uncommon. The chief fish was the salmon, concerning the capture of which many regulations occur in the acts of parliament, and which also formed a grand article in the Scottish exports.”

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

AN ACCOUNT of the MEANS employed to obtain an overflowing WELL; in a LETTER to the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BARONET, &c. from Mr. BENJAMIN VULLIAMY.

[From the Second Part of the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON, for the YEAR 1797.]

“ SIR,

“ **P**ERMIT me, in compliance with your request, to give you a short account of the well at Norland House, belonging to Mr. L. Vulliamy; a work of great labour and expence, executed entirely under my direction, and finished in November, 1794.

“ Before I began the work, I considered that it would be of infinite advantage, should a spring be found strong enough to rise over the surface of the well; and though I thought it very improbable, yet I resolved to take from the beginning the same precautions in doing the work, as if I had been assured that such a spring would be found. But although this very laborious undertaking has succeeded beyond my expectation, yet from the knowledge I have acquired in the progress of the work, I am of opinion that it will very seldom happen that the water will rise so high; nor will people, I believe, in general, be so indefatigable as I have been in overcoming the various difficulties that did and ever will occur, in bringing such a work to perfection.

“ In beginning to sink this well, which has a diameter of four feet, the land springs were stopped out in the usual manner, and the well was sunk and steined to the bottom. When the workmen had got to the depth of 236 feet, the water was judged not to be very far off, and it was not thought safe to sink any deeper. A double thickness of steining was made about 6 feet from the bottom upwards, and a borer of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter was made use of. A copper pipe of the same diameter with the borer was driven down the bore-hole to the depth of 24 feet, at which depth the borer pierced through the rock into the water; and by the manner of its going through, it must probably have broken into a stratum containing water and sand. At the time the borer burst through, the top of the copper pipe was about three feet above the bottom of the well: a mixture of sand and water instantly rushed in through the aperture of the pipe. This happened about two o'clock in the afternoon, and by twenty minutes past three o'clock the water of the well stood within 17 feet of the surface. The water

water rose the first 124 feet in eleven minutes, and the remaining 119 feet in one hour and nine minutes. The next day several buckets of water were drawn out, so as to lower the water four or five feet; and in a short time the water again rose within 17 feet of the surface. A sound-line was then let down into the well in order to try its depth. To our great surprise the well was not found by 96 feet so deep as it had been measured before the water was in it; and the lead brought up a sufficient quantity of sand to explain the reason of this difference, by shewing that the water had brought along with it 96 feet of sand into the well. Whether the copper pipe remained full of sand or not, is not easy to be determined; but I should rather be inclined to think it did not.

“ After the well had continued in the same state several days, the water was drawn out so as to lower it eight or ten feet; and it did not rise again by about a foot so high as it had risen before. At some days interval water was again drawn out, so as to lower the water as before; which at each time of drawing rose less and less, until after some considerable time it would rise no more; and the water being then all drawn out, the sand remained perfectly dry and hard. I now began to think the water lost; and, consequently, that all the labour and expence of sinking this well, which by this time were pretty considerable, had been in vain. There remained no alternative but to endeavour to recover it by getting out the sand, or all that had been done would be useless; and although it became a more difficult task than sinking a new well might have been, yet I determined to undertake it, because I knew another well might

also be liable to be filled with sand in the same manner that this was. The operation of digging was again necessarily resorted to, and the sand was drawn up in buckets until about 60 feet of it were drawn out, and consequently, there remained only 36 feet of sand in the well: that being too light to keep the water down, in an instant it forced again into the well with the same violence it had done before; and the man who was at the bottom getting out the sand, was drawn up almost suffocated, having been covered all over by a mixture of sand and water. In a short time the water rose again within 17 feet of the surface, and then ceased to rise, as before. When the water had ceased rising, the sounding-line was again let down, and the well was found to contain full as much sand as it did the first time of the water's coming into it.

“ Any further attempt towards recovering the water appeared now in vain; and most people would, I believe, have abandoned the undertaking. I again considered that the labour and the expence would be all lost by so doing; and I determined without delay to set about drawing the sand out through the water, by means of an iron box made for that purpose, without giving it time to harden as before. The labour attending on this operation was very great, as it was necessary continually to draw out the water, for the purpose of keeping it constantly rising through the sand, and thereby to prevent the sand from hardening. What rendered this operation the more discouraging was, that frequently after having drawn out six or seven feet of sand in the course of the day, upon sounding the next morning the sand was found lowered only one foot in
the

e well, so that more sand must
ve come in again. This, how-
er, did not prevent me from pro-
eding in the same manner during
veral days, though with little or
appearance of any advantage
sing from the great exertions we
ere making. After persevering,
wever, for some considerable
ne, we perceived that the water
e a little nearer to the surface,
d I began to entertain some hope
at it might perhaps rise high
ough to come above the level
the ground; but when the wa-
r had risen a few feet higher in
e well, some difficulties occurred,
caioned by accidental circum-
nces, which very much delayed
e progress of the work; and it
ained for a considerable time
ry uncertain whether the water
ould run over the top of the well
not.

“ These difficulties being at
length surmounted, we continued
ring several days the process be-
e mentioned, of drawing out the
nd and water alternately; and I
d the satisfaction of seeing the
ter rise higher and higher, until
last it ran over the top of the
ell, into a temporary channel that
veyed it into the road. I then
attered myself that every difficul-
was overcome; but a few days
erwards I discovered that the
per part of the well had not been
perly constructed, and it be-
me necessary to take down about
feet of brickwork. The water,
hich was now a continued stream,
ndered this extremely difficult to
ecute. I began by constructing
wooden cylinder 12 feet long,
hich was let down into the well,
d suspended to a strong wooden
ge above, upon which I had fix-
two very large pumps, of suffi-

cient power to take off all the
water that the spring could furnish,
at 11 feet below the surface. The
stage and cylinder were so contriv-
ed as to prevent the possibility of
any thing falling into the well;
and I contrived a gage, by which
the men upon the stage could al-
ways ascertain to the greatest ex-
actness the height of the water
within the cylinder. This precau-
tion was essentially necessary, in
order to keep the water a foot be-
low the work which was doing on
the outside of the cylinder, to pre-
vent the new work from being
wetted too soon. After every thing
was prepared; we were employed
eight days in taking down 10 feet
of the wall of the well, remedying
the defects, and building it up a-
gain; during which time ten men
were employed, five relieving the
other five, and the two pumps were
kept constantly at work during one
hundred and ninety-two hours.
By the assistance of the gage, the
water was never suffered to rise
upon the new work until it was
made fit to receive it. When the
cylinder was taken out, the water
again ran over into the temporary
channel that conveyed it into the
road.

“ The top of the well was after-
wards raised 18 inches, and con-
structed in such a manner as to be
able to convey the water five dif-
ferent ways at pleasure, with the
power of being able to set any of
these pipes dry at will, in order to
repair them whenever occasion
should require. The water being
now entirely at command, I again
resolved upon taking out more
sand, in order to try what additi-
onal quantity of water could be ob-
tained thereby. I cannot exactly
ascertain the quantity of sand taken

out, but the increase of water obtained was very great; as instead of the well discharging thirty gallons in a minute, the water was now increased to forty-six gallons in the same time.

“ If you think, sir, that the above account of an overflowing well, the joint production of na-

ture and art, is deserving your attention, I feel myself much gratified in the pleasure I have in giving you this description of it; and have the honour of being with the greatest regard,

“ Sir, &c.

“ B. VULLIAMY.”

ECONOMY of the VINEYARDS of the celebrated TOKAY WINE.

[From TOWNSON'S TRAVELS in HUNGARY, &c.]

“ THE vines when first planted are cut down at a knot, to within a span of the soil, and the superfluous young shoots are cut off every spring at the same place: by this means a head is formed, which increases yearly; sometimes they are very large, but the best size is that of a child's head. When the vines have repaid by their fruit the industrious labourer for his trouble, which is late in autumn, the stumps are covered an inch or two thick with soil, and then each represents a mole-hill. Often, it is said, the husbandman is seen following his gatherers occupied in this work, lest early frost or snow should prevent its being done; sometimes even the branches, if designed for layers, are covered. Some vine-dressers take out the sticks and lay them in bundles, others leave them standing. As soon as the winter is over, and the weather begins to grow milder, which is about the middle of March, and often at the beginning, the stumps are again uncovered, and the soil about them turned up: this labour is followed by the dressing, which is generally done as soon as the season will permit;

that is, at the end of March, or at the beginning of April. Time, severe winters, and spring frosts, cause ravages in the vineyards: to make good these deficiencies, fresh vines must be raised. This is done in different ways, by transplanting, and more commonly by planting the cuttings of known good and sound vines; and this is the next business to be performed. The cuttings (the points of which soon withering must be cut away) should be put knee-deep in the soil, with a little dung, the other end to be only a span above ground, which should be covered up till it is probable it has begun to shoot, and the spring weather is no longer to be feared. Or they are raised by layers. Here the soil is dug out from about the stump and roots till the hole is a foot and a half deep; these then are trod to the bottom of it, so that the branches, where they are inserted in the stump, are under ground, and the remaining part is laid down and covered with the soil mixed with a little dung, so that their points only reach a few inches above the surface of the soil. To each of these branches, which in time be-

comes

When a new vine, a stick is given. It then follows the severest labour in the vineyard, the digging or turning up the soil: this is repeated three or four times before the vintage. Soon after the first digging, the sticks are driven in, which the shoots, when they are but two feet long, are lightly bound: when they are grown to three feet they are better bound, the pretty fast above, and once over in the middle. Weeds by this time again begin to grow, and the soil is again turned up to destroy them, and to keep it light: during the flowering of the vine, nothing is done; nature is left entirely to herself. This being over, the sticks are driven firmly in the ground; the vines which have come untied are better secured; the too luxurious growth is taken away, and the vines are so ordered that they may require no farther care till the vintage; only the soil is once more turned up. Now the husbandman's toil is over, and he waits for the blessing of Providence in a vintage—with anxiety—for the year uncertain are his profits.

“ Though in warm seasons the earliest grapes are ripe in the middle of August, it is the latter end of September before the greater sort are eatable; and as the grapes for pressing must be fully ripe, the vintage is delayed as long as possible; generally to the feast of Saint Simon and Saint Jude, which is the 28th of October; and if the weather is fine, the later the better, on account of having the greater quantity of the half-dried luscious grapes, or, as they are here called, troken-beers; which are absolutely necessary to form the ausbruche, that kind of Tokay wine which is so much esteemed, and

which is called by us Tokay. As soon as the grapes begin to grow ripe, guards are placed in the vineyards, not only to prevent the grapes from being stolen, but to drive away the birds from them.

“ At last the season of rejoicing comes, the vintage. In every country this a time of mirth and gaiety; but particularly so about Tokay. Many of the great nobility, though they have no estate here, and live in distant parts of Hungary, have a vineyard here, and business as well as pleasure brings many of them at this season; and the dealers in this article come likewise to make their contracts, and the friends of all concerned, from a tacit invitation, come to join in the general festivity: the vintage is preceded by fairs, so that during this season all is life and bustle.

“ To the troken-beers, or half-dried luscious grapes, Tokay, that is, the Tokay ausbruche, is indebted for all its richness: but these depend greatly on the weather; every year does not produce them either in the same quantity or quality; in some years they fail altogether. If the frosty mornings set in too soon, and, before the grapes are ripe, destroy the connection between them and the vines, the ausbruche is harsh and sour; yet frosty mornings, when not too soon, are advantageous to them: if wet weather sets in at the time they ought, through the influence of the sun, to lose their watery parts, and to be turned to sirup, it may easily be conceived what will be the consequence. These troken-beers are always trifling in quantity compared with the other grapes; and in some years, as I have just said, there are none at all.

“ The season for gathering being

come, young and old, with merry hearts and active hands, repair to the vineyards, and ease the vines of their precious loads: but in doing this, the troken-beers are picked from the rest, and kept apart; and they are often sold to those who make *aufbruche*, by those who do not. The spoil carried home, the ordinary grapes are trod apart, and the juice is taken out, and then the remaining juice is pressed out from the skins and stalks: both are commonly put together in tubs, no difference being generally made between the juice trod out and that pressed out. This when fermented forms the common wine; which is not sent out of the country as a delicacy, and never reaches our island. The troken-beers are likewise trod, and then have the consistency of honey: to this is added the common juice; and as the richness of the *aufbruche* or *maschlass* depends on the greater quantity of the juice of the troken-beers, the proportions vary according to the intent of the owner. The common proportion for an *antal* of *aufbruche*, which contains seventeen or eighteen English gallons, is two bushel of troken-beers; and for a cask of *maschlass*, which is only a less rich liquor, the same quantity is taken: but then the cask is about equal to two *antals*; so that only half the quantity of troken-beers are used to make *maschlass* as are used to make *aufbruche*. But as the police does not interfere in this matter, and every one does as he thinks proper, these two liquors are often very near alike, and the principal difference then consists in the size of the casks.

“The mixture being made, it is strongly stirred together. By this operation the seeds are separated from the flesh of the grapes, and

come to the top, and are taken out with a net or sieve: thus it remains in the same vessel, covered over for a couple of days, till fermentation begins; and this is suffered to continue about three days, according to the weather; that is, till the fermentation has properly mixed the fleshy pulp of the troken-beers with the common juice: it should be stirred every morning and evening, and the seeds carefully taken out. If the fermentation is continued too long, the wine receives from the skins a disagreeable brown colour, and forms a deal of yeast and sediment in the cask. Nothing now remains to be done, but to pour this liquor through a cloth or sieve into the barrels in which it is to be kept. The residuum is then pressed: some even after this, pour the common juice upon this pressed residuum; but if the press is good the common wine gains little by it.

“When a considerable quantity of the troken-beers remains a short time together, some of their thick juice or sirup is expressed and run out: this is carefully collected as a great delicacy; it is called *essence*, and has the consistence of treacle. No art is used to fine these wines, nor to make them keep. The barrels should be kept full, and their outsides free from wet and mildew.

“*Aufbruche* is not exclusively made about Tokay: there is a *Sain George*, a *Ratchdorf*, and a *menische aufbruche*, and this latter is preferred to that of Tokay; it is red, and some is made likewise in the country of Oedenberg.

“The best wine does not long remain in the place of its growth: a great part of it is soon sent into the cellars of the nobility in other parts of Hungary; and the greatest quantity is to be found in the coun-

es of Zips and Liptau in the north, from whence it is sent into Poland. The Polish magnates, are the best customers, particularly for the auf-ruche, which is the dearest European wine that is: here in the country, a bottle of the best is valued always at about a ducat, that is, near half-a-guinea. I dined once at the coffee-house at Pest with a few friends: we had only a plain dinner, for which we paid but a moderate price: besides common wine we had some Tokay: when the waiter came to be paid, he asked each how many glasses he had

drank of it, and then added twenty creutzers (about eight-pence) for each glass to the scot of every drinker of Tokay.—Tokay is no doubt a fine wine, but I think no ways adequate to its price: there are few of my countrymen, except on account of its scarceness, who would not prefer to it good claret or Burgundy, which do not cost above one-fourth of the price. Some of the sweetish Spanish wines, begging its pardon, are in my opinion equally good; and unless it be very old, it is too sweet for an Englishman's palate."

ACCOUNT of the FERMENT for BREAD used at DEBRETZIN.

[From the same Work.]

LIGHTER, whiter, and better flavoured bread than that made here I never ate; nor did I ever see elsewhere such large loaves. Were I not afraid of being accused of taking advantage of the privilege of travellers, I should say they were near half a yard cubed: as this bread is made without yeast, about which such a hue and cry is often raised, and with a substitute which is a dry mass, that may be easily transported, and kept half a year or more, I think it may be of use to my country, for me to detail the Debretzin art of making bread. The ferment is thus made: two good handfulls of hops are boiled in four quarts of water; this is poured upon as much wheaten bran as can be well moistened by it; to this are added four or five pounds of leaven: when this is only warm, the mass is well worked together to mix the different parts. This mass is then put in a warm place for

twenty-four hours, and after that it is divided into small pieces about the size of a hen's egg, or a small orange, which are dried by being placed upon a board and exposed to a dry air, but not to the sun: when dry they are laid by for use, and may be kept half a year. This is the ferment, and it is to be used in the following manner: for a baking of six large loaves, six good handfulls of these balls are taken and dissolved in seven or eight quarts of warm water. This is poured through a sieve into one end of the bread-trough, and three quarts more of warm water are poured through the sieve after it, and what remains in the sieve is well pressed out: this liquor is mixed up with so much flour as to form a mass of the size of a large loaf: this is strewed over with flour, the sieve with its contents is put upon it, and then the whole is covered up warm, and left till it has

rifen enough, and its surface has begun to crack : this forms the leaven. Then fifteen quarts of warm water, in which six handfulls of salt have been dissolved, are poured through the sieve upon it, and the necessary quantity of flour is added, and mixed and kneaded with the leaven ; this is covered up warm, and left for about an hour. It is then formed into loaves, which are kept in a

warm room half an hour ; and after that they are put in the oven where they remain two or three hours according to the size. The great advantage of this ferment is that it may be made in great quantities at a time, and kept for use. Might it not on this account be useful on board of ships, and likewise for armies when in the field ?

The EFFECTS of BENEFICENCE more extensive than are foreseen, or intended, illustrated in the STORY of Dr. CLEMENT.

[From the PHILANTHROPE.]

“ MR. Eden of Wildrose-hall had made his fortune in India. A very short time before his return to England, having seen at Calcutta an amiable and beautiful young lady, the cousin and companion of lady Alwin, the wife of colonel Alwin ; and never considering her small or no dowry as any objection, he asked, and received her hand. He regarded her beauty, amiable dispositions, and elegant accomplishments as sufficient dowry ; nor was he disappointed in his choice, for she was as deserving as she was fair. On his return to Britain, he purchased a fine house and extensive park in the western part of Essex ; and having nothing wherewithal to accuse himself during his residence in the East, and being therefore as easy in mind as in external circumstances, he flattered himself with the prospect of happiness.

“ One dark autumnal evening, soon after he had taken possession of his villa, while sitting in his parlour during a dreadful storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, a

post-chaise drove up to his door ; and a servant informed him, that an old gentleman, wished for permission to pass the night in his house. He learned too that the stranger was just come from the Continent, that he was on his way from Colchester to London ; that the driver was not well acquainted with the country, and confounded with the violence of the tempest, had mistaken the lane that led to Wildrose-hall for the road to Rumford ; and that the gentleman was so very ill, that he could not venture to go even as far as the nearest inn. It is needless to say, that he was received with the kindest welcome. For besides that Mr. Eden's humanity would have so inclined him ; there was something particularly interesting in the gray hair, dignified courage, open countenance, and disinterested air of the stranger. He remained some days at the hall till he somewhat recovered, and in that time the prepossessions of Eden in his behalf grew into strong attachment.

“ I have been indeed unfortunate

nat.

‘nate,’ said the old gentleman, giving some account of himself as soon as his strength permitted him; and I know not that my misfortunes are at an end. I was happily established in the early part of my life as a physician in the North of England. By the death of a maternal uncle in the island of Antigua, and whose name I was by his will appointed to assume, I succeeded to a considerable fortune. It was necessary, however, that I should go thither to receive the investiture and possession of his property and estates. The vessel in which I sailed was seized by a Moorish pirate; was carried to Barbary; and I was never heard of, I believe, by my friends: for the governor of Mogadore learning my profession, sent me immediately, to Fez, to render what assistance I could to the emperor of Morocco, who was at that time afflicted with a dangerous malady. I was willing, from every consideration, to give him all the aid in my power; and hoped that if I was successful, my freedom might be the price of my services. But I was cruelly disappointed. My success in restoring the emperor to health, made him conceive me so necessary to his welfare, that he would not suffer me to depart: so that observing my impatience, he allowed me to have no communication with any person whatever, who could give notice of my situation to any of the British consuls. In all other respects I must do him the justice of acknowledging, that I was treated with the utmost kindness, and lived even in a state of barbarous luxury. After the emperor’s death, my situation for some time underwent no change, for

‘his successor considered me as no less necessary to himself than I had been to his father. At length, however, my melancholy was growing into despondency; I had been eighteen years in a state of captivity; my health was visibly impaired, and the young emperor, with an humanity which I must commend, consented to my departure. Nor did he part with me without expressions of friendship; and an ample compensation, not for the bondage I had endured, but for the services I had rendered him. I returned by Italy and Germany; on account of the troubles in France; and coming from Hamburgh to Colchester, I am not more afflicted with fatigue and weakness, than with anxiety to receive intelligence of my family, which consisted, at the time I left them, of a wife, and infant of three years old. If they survive, I may yet be happy: I left them in easy circumstances, and to the care of an affectionate friend. But if they survive not!’ he sighed, and his voice faltered, ‘if they survive not! would to heaven that I also were dead! or had never returned!’

“Eden’s sympathy, and desire of affording him relief, need not be doubted. He inquired by what address he might procure him the important information he so anxiously wished for. ‘I have already written,’ said he, ‘from Colchester, and have also written from this place. I persuade myself that in the space of a day, or few hours, I shall be certified of my happiness, or utter misery. I was Dr. Clement in the city of Leeds.’—‘Merciful heaven!’ interrupted Eden. ‘Dr. Clement of Leeds! my friend, my deliverer,

‘and my protector!’ he fell on his neck and embraced him. The stranger was overwhelmed with amazement. ‘And have you forgot me?’ cried Eden; ‘the poor boy whom you saved from ignominious punishment; received into your family, educated and sent abroad?’—‘Frank!’ said the venerable old man, scarcely able to speak for tears; ‘Frank, whom I sent to school?’ ‘The same, the same,’ said Eden; ‘poor Frank Eden! whom you saved and protected; who am now, by the blessing of heaven, in wealth and esteem: and glad, beyond the power of expression, at now meeting, and under my own roof, with my kind benefactor.’

“Francis Eden had been a poor man’s son. His parents having died while he was yet an infant; and being left to the care of a distant relation, it need not be a matter of surprise, if at ten years old his education should have been neglected, and his habits unpromising. In fact, he had been carried before a magistrate for attempting to take some fruit from a gentleman’s garden. The poor orphan was to have been punished and sent to the workhouse. Dr. Clement was present. Moved by his ingenuous appearance, by his tears and helpless condition, he interposed; took him home to his house; found him worthy of his attention; had him educated; and recommended him to a merchant in London. By him, being found deserving, he was sent out to India; where by the most able, upright, and honourable conduct, he realized such a sum as enabled him to return with splendor.

“But neither splendor of outward circumstances, nor high reputation, nor even the consciousness

of virtue, had been able to secure his felicity. His friend perceived it. Sitting under a walnut-tree in the shrubbery adjoining to the house, while they expected the return of Dr. Clement’s dispatches, ‘You seem thoughtful,’ said he to Eden; ‘too thoughtful for the happiness of your condition.’ Eden looked at him with some surprise; sighed: fixed his eyes on the ground: ‘You have observed it then?’ he said. ‘Indeed, my friend, I am afraid I am not happy. And to you, I will use no reserve. Yet I cannot express the cause; it is so strange; so unexpected; but so sufficient to spoil my peace. My wife—and then he paused; was unable to speak.—Clement gazed with amazement. He was also terrified. Hideous images possessed his fancy. He was afraid and loth to make any inquiry. He had thought the wife of his friend in all respects excellent. She was indeed reserved; and had something dejected in her appearance. But she was withal so correct in her deportment, so respectful to her husband, so attentive to his friend.—‘It is impossible! she must be good!’ he thus rallied his recollection; banished suspicion; was ashamed of his fears; and with some indignation, not against Eden, but against himself, ‘is she not excellent?’ he exclaimed. ‘Most excellent!’ replied his friend, ‘most lovely! most engaging! blameless as an angel of light! and yet I fear’—and he groaned with anguish—‘I fear I am not her choice.’ His friend, in the kindest and most affectionate manner, wished for more information.

“Her delicacy of mind,’ said Eden, ‘is indeed most afflicting. She had no fortune; was under-
‘stood

stood to be of respectful parentage; had been entitled to high expectation; had lost her parents; and had become dependent. Satisfied in every respect concerning her sentiments and her deportment; penetrated with her beauty and her accomplishments; and observing how much it pained her to expatiate on the circumstances of her early life, I have hitherto, as we have not been long united, refrained from being very minute in my inquiry into particulars: the more so, that on all such occasions, she seems to feel herself more indebted to me than perhaps her own feelings, and I am sure more than mine, can endure. This indeed is the source of my suffering. She appears to have continually in her thoughts, that I have raised her to opulence from a state of dependence. She does not set sufficient value on her deserts; and is too deeply impressed with the sense of great obligation. She respects me indeed too much; is grateful, but does not love. Her love is lost in excessive gratitude: what can I do? All my endeavours to make her easy, all my desires of pleasing, give additional weight to the kindness that has oppressed her. I almost despair of meeting in her with that friendship and affection which can subsist between those persons only who think themselves somewhat equal. And if so, such is my disposition, that our connection cannot be happy.'

— 'Have you ever,' said Clement, with great anxiety, 'have you ever spoken to her on this very interesting and important subject?'

"Mrs. Alwin," answered Eden, 'has done so; not however, as at my suggestion; but in consequence, as it were, of their mu-

tual attachment; and has received from her the most ingenuous, yet painful confession of her infirmity. She tells her, that feeling high obligation, she cannot view me on such a footing of equality as would justify the freedom, ease, and familiarity which I so sincerely desire.' — 'Has she any other relation,' said Clement, 'than the family of Mrs. Alwin?' — 'I know not that she has,' answered Eden. 'Her father, whose name was Fitzalleyn, had some property in this country; but much more in one, I know not which, of our American islands. While yet an infant she lost her mother; and her father, for some reason that I never knew, or do not remember, had before that time gone abroad, and has never been heard of. Meantime her estate in the West Indies has been so much embezzled, or so unproductive, that it has served her in little stead; and those persons who had charge of what property she had at home, having become bankrupt, she fell into those circumstances which are as painful to remember as to endure. The only person who shewed her any friendship was Mrs. Alwin, who treated her indeed as a sister, and whom she accompanied to Calcutta.'

"Clement seemed to give slight attention to the concluding part of the narrative. He was lost in the deepest abstraction; he groaned; struck his hand on his forehead; and his bosom heaved with extreme agitation. Eden observing, asked, 'if he was indisposed?' He did not answer; did not seem to have heard him; rose from his seat; and walked about in extreme perturbation. Then turning abruptly, 'I must see Mrs. Eden.' 'She shall wait upon

‘ upon you,’ said Eden, tenderly, but with astonishment. ‘ She is my daughter,’ exclaimed the stranger. ‘ Has not that occurred to you? ‘ But no! I must not say so. ‘ Alas! I may be mistaken. Yet ‘ I, on leaving England, took the ‘ name of Fitzalleyn; left my ‘ daughter an infant; was never ‘ heard of! Her mother dead!’ So saying, he fell back on the seat, and found relief in a flood of tears. The state of Eden’s feelings defies words and description. His astonishment, however, some transient doubts, and some fears soon rebuked by his hopes, and his hopes themselves, were instantly absorbed in all the ravishment of expectation. The dear object of his faithful and most tender regard must be the child of his earliest friend, of his deliverer, of his protector! She was now to feel herself on that footing of equality, which, in the extreme, and somewhat blameable delicacy of her sentiments, she held essential to the ease and confidence of mutual love. If any obligation remained, he was to be the person obliged. He assured his friend ‘ that it must be so; and as far as ‘ youth could resemble age, that ‘ his daughter resembled him; and ‘ urged him therefore to give immediate intimation to his dear ‘ Matilda.’ — ‘ Matilda was the ‘ name of my child,’ said Clement, now recovered from agitation, and in a tone of acquiescing complacency. ‘ But still there may be ‘ some mistake; and the consequences of disappointment in a ‘ matter so intimately interesting ‘ to us both, and to your dear Matilda, might be unspeakably fatal.

‘ The probabilities are as you say; ‘ but we must not yield to them ‘ rashly.’

“ A servant now announced to them the arrival of Mrs. Alwin. Her father was one of the persons to whom Clement, who was his kinsman, and not knowing that he was the father of Mrs. Alwin, had addressed himself for information. He sent by his daughter, who flew on the wings of friendship, the very joyful intelligence, which Eden and his honoured benefactor had already, the one with eagerness, and the other with caution, ventured in some degree to anticipate. Yet the joy of Clement, while he blessed his affectionate child, was mingled with sad remembrance, and with the tender recollection of her amiable mother. Time, however, and the consolation he now received, restored him to becoming composure; beams of the gentlest serenity shone on his hoary locks; for his children continued virtuous; and were rewarded with as much enjoyment as virtue can here expect.

“ Whatsoever opinion may be formed of the preceding story, which is founded on facts, and whatsoever sentiments it may tend to excite, I persuade myself that one reflection in particular will arise unsuggested in the breasts of my philanthropical friends; for they will reflect with pleasure, that the indulgence of a philanthropical temper, and the performance of benevolent actions, may produce effects so beneficial, as to mock calculation; and in ways beyond the reach of conjecture; and at times when expectation is dead.”

P O E T R Y.

ODE for the NEW YEAR.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

I.

O'ER the vex'd bosom of the deep,
When rushing wild with frantic haste,
The winds with angry pinions sweep
The surface of the wat'ry waste,
Though the firm vessel proudly brave
The inroad of the giant wave,
Though the bold seaman's firmer soul
View unappall'd the billowy mountains roll,
Yet still along the murky sky
Anxious he throws th' enquiring eye,
If haply through the gloom that round him low'rs
Shoot one refulgent ray, prelude of happier hours.

II.

So Albion, round her rocky coast,
While loud the rage of battle roars,
Derides Invasion's haughty boast,
Safe in her wave-encircled shores,
Still safer in her dauntless band,
Lords of her seas or guardians of her land,
Whose patriot zeal, whose bold emprise,
Rise as the storms of danger rise ;
Yet, temp'ring Glory's ardent flame
With gentle Mercy's milder claim,
She bends from scenes of blood th' averted eye,
And courts the smiles of Peace 'mid shouts of victory.

III.

She courts in vain ! — The ruthless foe,
Deep drench'd in blood, yet thirsting still for more,
Deaf to the shrieks of agonizing woe,
Views with rapacious eye each neighb'ring shore.
Mine be th' eternal sway, aloud he cries,
Where'er my sword prevails, my conqu'ring banner flies.

IV. Genius

IV.

Genius of Albion, hear !
 Grasp the strong shield, and shake th' avenging spear.
 By wreaths thy hardy sons of yore
 From Gallia's crest victorious tore ;
 By Edward's lily-blazon'd shield ;
 By Agincourt's high-trophied field ;
 By rash Iberia's naval pride,
 Whelm'd by Eliza's barks beneath the stormy tide ;
 Call forth thy warrior race again,
 Breathing to ancient mood the soul-inspiring strain ;
 " To arms ! your ensigns straight display !
 Now set the battle in array !
 The oracle for war declares,
 Success depends upon our hearts and spears,
 Britons, strike home ! revenge your country's wrongs ;
 Fight, and record yourselves in Druid songs ! "

ELEGY written in a CHURCH-YARD in SOUTH WALES.

[From POEMS by WILLIAM MASON, M. A. Vol. III.]

FROM southern Cambria's richly-varied clime,
 Where grace and grandeur share an equal reign ;
 Where cliffs o'erhung with shade, and hills sublime
 Of mountain lineage sweep into the main ;
 From bays, where commerce furls her wearied sails,
 Proud to have dar'd the dangers of the deep,
 And floats at anchor'd ease inclos'd by vales,
 To ocean's verge where stray the vent'rous sheep :
 From brilliant scenes like these I turn my eye ;
 And, lo ! a solemn circle meets its view,
 Wall'd to protect inhum'd mortality,
 And shaded close with poplar and with yew.
 Deep in that dell the humble fane appears,
 Whence prayers if humble best to heaven aspire ;
 No tower embattled, no proud spire it rears,
 A moss-grown crocket decks its lowly choir.
 And round that fane the sons of toil repose,
 Who drove the plough-share, or the sail who spread ;
 With wives, with children, all in measur'd rows,
 Two whiten'd flint stones mark the feet and head.
 While these between full many a simple flow'r,
 Pansy, and pink, with languid beauty smile ;
 The primrose opening at the twilight hour,
 And velvet tufts of fragrant chamomile.
 For, more intent the smell than sight to please,
 Surviving love selects its vernal race ;

Plants that with early perfume feed the breeze
 May best each dank and noxious vapour chafe.
 The flaunting tulip, the carnation gay,
 Turnsole, and piony, and all the train
 That love to glitter in the noon-tide ray,
 Ill suit the copse where death and silence reign.
 Not but perchance, to deck some virgin's tomb,
 Where violets sweet their twofold purple spread,
 Some rose of maiden blush may faintly bloom,
 Or with'ring hang its emblematic head.
 These to renew, with more than annual care
 That wakeful love with pensive step will go;
 The hand that lifts the dibble shakes with fear
 Lest haply it disturb the friend below.
 Vain fear! for never shall disturber come
 Potent enough to wake such sleep profound,
 Till the dread herald to the day of doom
 Pours from his trump the world-dissolving sound.
 Vain fear! yet who that boasts a heart to feel,
 An eye to pity, would that fear reprove?
 They only who are curst with breasts of steel
 Can mock the foibles of surviving love.
 Those foibles far beyond cold reason's claim
 Have power the social charities to spread;
 They feed, sweet tenderness! thy lambent flame,
 Which, while it warms the heart, improves the head.
 Its chemic aid a gradual heat applies
 That from the dross of self each with refines,
 Extracts the liberal spirit, bids it rise
 Till with primæval purity it shines.
 Take then, poor peasants, from the friend of Gray
 His humbler praise; for Gray or fail'd to see,
 Or saw unnotic'd, what had wak'd a lay
 Rich in the pathos of true poesy.
 Yes, had he pac'd this church-way path along,
 Or lean'd like me against this ivied wall,
 How sadly sweet had flow'd his Dorian song,
 Then sweetest when it flow'd at nature's call.
 Like Tadmor's string, his comprehensive mind
 Each plant's peculiar character could seize;
 And hence his moralizing * muse had join'd,
 To all these flow'rs, a thousand similies.
 But he alas! in distant village-grave
 Has mix'd with dear maternal dust his own;

* This epithet is used to call to the reader's recollection a passage in Shakespear, descriptive of a character to which in its best parts Mr. Gray's was not dissimilar.

Duke Sen. But what said Jaques?

Did he not moralize this spectacle?

First Lord. O yes, into a thousand similies.

As you like it, Act. 2. Scene 1.

Ev'n now the pang, which parting friendship gave,
 Thrills at my heart, and tells me he is gone.
 Take then from me the pensive strain that flows
 Congenial to this consecrated gloom;
 Where all that meets my eye some symbol shows
 Of grief, like mine, that lives beyond the tomb.
 Shows me that you, though doom'd the livelong year
 For scanty food the toiling arm to ply,
 Can smite your breasts, and find an inmate there
 To heave, when mem'ry bids, the ready sigh.
 Still nurse that best of inmates, gentle swains!
 Still act as heartfelt sympathy inspires;
 The taste, which birth from education gains,
 Serves but to chill affection's native fires.
 To you more knowledge than what shields from vice
 Were but a gift would multiply your cares;
 Of matter and of mind let reasoners nice
 Dispute; be patience yours, presumption theirs.
 You know (what more can earthly science know?)
 That all must die; by revelation's ray
 Illum'd, you trust the ashes placed below
 These flow'ry tufts, shall rise again to day.
 What if you deem, by hoar tradition led,
 To you perchance devolv'd from Druids old,
 That parted souls at solemn seasons tread
 The circles that their shrines of clay enfold?
 What if you deem they some sad pleasure take
 These poor memorials of your love to view,
 And scent the perfume for the planter's sake,
 That breathes from vulgar rosemary and rue?
 Unfeeling Wit may scorn, and Pride may frown;
 Yet Fancy, empress of the realms of song,
 Shall bless the decent mode, and Reason own,
 It may be right—for who can prove it wrong?

LINES addressed to a FOUNTAIN.

[From LYRIC POEMS.]

SEQUESTER'D Fountain! ever pure,
 Whose placid streamlet flows,
 In silent lapse, through glens obscure,
 Where timid flocks repose:
 Tired and disabled in the race,
 I quit ambition's fruitless chace,
 To shape my course by thine;
 And, pleas'd, from serious trifles turn,
 As thus, around thy little urn,
 A votive wreath I twine.

Fair Fountain ! on thy margin green,
 May tufted trees arise,
 And spreading boughs thy bosom screen
 From summer's fervent skies ; —
 Here may the spring her flow'rets strew,
 And morning shed her pearly dew,
 May health infuse her balm ;
 And some soft virtue in thee flow,
 To mitigate the pangs of woe,
 And bid the heart be calm.

O ! may thy salutary streams,
 Like those of Lethe's spring,
 That bathe the silent land of dreams,
 Some drops oblivious bring —
 With that blest opiate in my bowl,
 Far shall I from my wounded soul
 The thorns of spleen remove —
 Forget how there at first they grew,
 And, once again, with man renew
 The cordial ties of love.

For what avails the wretch to bear
 Imprinted on his mind,
 The lessons of distrust and fear,
 Injurious to mankind ? —
 Hopeless in his disastrous hour,
 He sees the gath'ring tempest lower,
 The bursting cloud impend —
 Tow'rs the wild waste he turns his eye,
 Nor can that happy port descry,
 The bosom of a friend.

How chang'd since that propitious time,
 When woo'd by fortune's gale,
 Fearless in youth's advent'rous prime,
 He crowded ev'ry sail ! —
 The swelling tide, the sportive breeze,
 Lightly along the halcyon seas
 His bounding pinnacle bore —
 In search of happiness, the while,
 He steer'd by ev'ry fragrant isle,
 And touch'd at ev'ry shore.

Ah me ! to Youth's ingenuous eye
 What charms the prospect wears ! —
 Bright as the portals of the sky
 The op'ning world appears ;

There

There every figure stands confess,
 In all the sweet advantage dress
 Of Candour's radiant robe —
 There no mean cares admission find,
 Love is the business of mankind,
 And Honour rules the globe.

But if those gleams fallacious prove
 That paint the world so fair;
 If heav'n has plac'd for gen'rous love
 No soft asylum there;
 If men fair faith, fair fame deride,
 Bent on the crooked paths that guide
 To Int'rest's fordid shrine;
 Be yours, ye gloomy sons of Woe!
 That melancholy truth to know,
 The dream of bliss be mine.

SCENERY by MOONLIGHT, MELNA and the GHOST of HIDALLAN.

[From the VALES of WEVER, a loco-descriptive POEM, by J. GIBBONS, Esq.]

HERE as the silent orb of night
 Silvers the crags with sacred light,
 Pours through the gaping rocks her beams,
 And sheds a glory on the streams,
 Old towers and ramparts burst around,
 Enchantment walks the hoary ground:
 Black shades contrast the illumin'd scene,
 And horror frowns those dells between.
 Pale o'er the woodlands moonshine glows,
 And pale the lustrous deluge flows,
 Rolls o'er the graves on Wever's brow,
 While yellow vapours swim below.

Such scenes the sorrowing Melna sought,
 Her soul with pure affection fraught,
 Pierc'd with quick step and throbbing breast
 Cona's rude vales, distracted guest;
 Bath'd with unpitied tears the earth,
 And sigh'd and mourn'd her hapless birth;
 Call'd on Hidallan's darling name,
 And wail'd her warrior's thirst of fame.

Thus while she moan'd, remorseless night
 Dimm'd the last blush of western light,

Wove

Wove a black canopy of cloud,
 And round her flung his sable shroud :
 No stars arose with changeful blaze,
 To cheer her path's bewilder'd maze ;
 No moon-beams glimmering through the trees
 Trembled obedient to the breeze.
 A while the weeping beauty stood
 (Cold tremors coursing through her blood),
 Then screaming rush'd, with furious tread,
 Along the mansions of the dead ;
 Where at this hour o'er mouldering graves
 His beard of snow the thistle waves.
 At length more calm, with looks resign'd,
 She check'd the tumult of her mind,
 Rais'd her white arms, implor'd the moon
 To shed on night her placid noon,
 Then sunk in agony of prayer,
 Pale kneeling monument of care !

I.

Queen of the skies, who silver'ft wide
 This dreary world with glory's sea,
 Roll from thine orb the radiant tide,
 And pour thy lucid streams on me !

II.

Here muffled dark in horrors dread,
 I bow to sacred Love's command,
 While anguish clasps my aching head,
 And terror chills with palsied hand :

III.

Oh hear ! oh guide these wilder'd feet
 To where my lov'd Hidallan stays ;
 Give me his long-lost form to meet,
 To light his eyes with fond amaze !

IV.

Give him, oh ! ere with life I part,
 Give him to lull these wild alarms ;
 Once more to sooth my dying heart,
 Once more to bless his Melna's arms !

Then ceas'd the fair. With swimming eyes
 She mark'd the shade-embosom'd skies,

Saw the grim night diffuse around
 A blacker pall upon the ground :
 " Alas ! my fruitless prayer " — she cried,
 Sunk on the dew-cold moss, and sigh'd.
 O'er her fine form disastrous Sleep
 Wav'd his wand wet from Lethe's deep,
 Dire dreams convuls'd her labouring mind,
 And phantoms started from behind :
 When, lo ! through opening clouds the moon
 Shed o'er the vales her lucid noon,
 Silver'd the sable cheeks of night,
 And horror smil'd at holy light.
 Instant awaken'd by the glare
 Of glory soft diffus'd through air,
 She wonder'd much, with whom, and how,
 Her steps e'er sought these wilds below,
 What spirit of the midnight hour
 Dragg'd her from Cona's rock-roof'd bower ;
 When all at once remembrance dread
 Impetuous seiz'd her shudd'ring head.
 " Who comes ? " she shriek'd, " who haunts this vale ?
 " His looks ! his robes of mist ! how pale !
 " 'Tis he, 'tis he ! my life ! my love !
 " Ye gods who hear me from above,
 " 'Tis my Hidallan ! — heavens ! he flies,
 " Drinks with unfeeling ear my cries."
 Thrice with impassion'd grief she pray'd,
 And thrice she clasp'd the fleeting shade ;
 But when she saw his buoyant feet
 Through ether's argent realms retreat,
 Saw stars dim twinkle in his vest,
 And moonshine glimmer through his breast,
 Then with mad foot she smote the ground,
 Then started at the bursting sound ;
 Wrung with wild hands her shadowy hair,
 And star'd, and laugh'd with fierce despair,
 Thrill'd with delicious shouts the grove,
 As frenzy fann'd the flames of love.

ELINOR, a BOTANY-BAY ECLOGUE.

[FROM POEMS BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.]

ONCE more to daily toil, once more to wear
 The weeds of infamy, from every joy
 The heart can feel excluded, I arise
 Worn out and faint with unremitting woe,
 And once again with wearied steps I trace
 The hollow-sounding shore. The swelling waves

Gleam to the morning sun, and dazzle o'er
 With many a splendid hue the breezy strand.
 Oh there was once a time when Elinor
 Gazed on thy opening beam with joyous eye
 Undimm'd by guilt and grief! when her full soul
 Felt thy mild radiance, and the rising day
 Waked but to pleasure! on thy sea girt verge
 Oft England! have my evening steps stole on,
 Oft have mine eyes surveyed the blue expanse,
 And mark'd the wild wind swell the ruffled surge,
 And seen the upheaved billows' bosomed rage
 Rush on the rock; and then my timid soul
 Shrunk at the perils of the boundless deep,
 And heaved a sigh for suffering mariners.
 Ah! little deeming I myself was doom'd
 To tempt the perils of the boundless deep,
 An Outcast—unbeloved and unbewail'd.

Why stern Remembrance! must thine iron hand
 Harrow my soul? why calls thy cruel power
 The fields of England to my exil'd eyes,
 The joys which once were mine? even now I see
 The lowly lovely dwelling! even now
 Behold the woodbine clasping its white walls
 And hear the fearless red-breasts chirp around
 To ask their morning meal:—for I was wont
 With friendly hand to give their morning meal,
 Was wont to love their song, when lingering morn
 Streak'd o'er the chilly landscape the dim light,
 And thro' the open'd lattice hung my head
 To view the snow-drop's bud: and thence at eve
 When mildly fading sunk the summer sun,
 Oft have I loved to mark the rook's slow course
 And bear his hollow croak, what time he sought
 The church-yard elm, whose wide-embowering boughs
 Full foliaged, half conceal'd the house of God.
 There, my dead father! often have I heard
 Thy hallowed voice explain the wonderous works
 Of Heaven to sinful man. Ah! little deem'd
 Thy virtuous bosom, that thy shameless child
 So soon should spurn the lesson! sink the slave
 Of Vice and Infamy! the hireling prey
 Of brutal appetite! at length worn out
 With famine, and the avenging scourge of guilt,
 Should dare dishonesty—yet dread to die!

Welcome ye savage lands, ye barbarous climes,
 Where angry England sends her outcast sons—
 I hail your joyless shores! my weary bark
 Long tempest-tost on Life's inclement sea;

Here hails her haven ! welcomes the drear scene,
 The marshy plain, the briar-entangled wood,
 And all the perils of a world unknown.
 For Elinor has nothing new to fear
 From fickle Fortune ! all her rankling shafts
 Barb'd with disgrace, and venom'd with disease,
 Have pierced my bosom, and the dart of death
 Has lost its terrors to a wretch like me.

Welcome ye marshy heaths ! ye pathless woods,
 Where the rude native rests his wearied frame
 Beneath the sheltering shade ; where, when the storm,
 As rough and bleak it rolls along the sky,
 Benumbs his naked limbs, he flies to seek
 The dripping shelter. Welcome ye wild plains
 Unbroken by the plough, undelv'd by hand
 Of patient rustic ; where for lowing herds,
 And for the music of the bleating flocks,
 Alone is heard the kangaroo's sad note
 Deepening in distance. Welcome ye rude climes,
 The realm of Nature ! for as yet unknown
 The crimes and comforts of luxurious life,
 Nature benignly gives to all enough,
 Denies to all a superfluity.
 What tho' the garb of infamy I wear,
 Tho' day by day along the echoing beach
 I cull the wave-worn shells, yet day by day
 I earn in honesty my frugal food,
 And lay me down at night to calm repose,
 No more condemn'd the mercenary tool
 Of brutal lust, while heaves the indignant heart
 With Virtue's stifled sigh, to fold my arms
 Round the rank felon, and for daily bread
 To hug contagion to my poison'd breast ;
 On these wild shores Repentance' saviour hand
 Shall probe my secret soul, shall cleanse its wounds
 And fit the faithful penitent for Heaven.

MARY the MAID of the INN.

[From the same Work.]

I.

WHO is she, the poor Maniac, whose wildly-fix'd eyes
 Seem a heart overcharged to express ?
 She weeps not, yet often and deeply she sighs :
 She never complains, but her silence implies
 The compoſure of settled distress.

II.

No aid, no compassion the Maniac will seek;
 Cold and hunger awake not her care :
 Thro' her rags do the winds of the winter blow bleak
 On her poor withered bosom half bare, and her cheek
 Has the deathly pale hue of despair.

III.

Yet chearful and happy, nor distant the day,
 Poor Mary the maniac has been ;
 The traveller remembers who journeyed this way
 No damsel so lovely, no damsel so gay
 As Mary the Maid of the Inn.

IV.

Her cheerful address fill'd the guests with delight
 As she welcomed them in with a smile :
 Her heart was a stranger to childish affright,
 And Mary would walk by the Abbey at night
 When the wind whistled down the dark aisle.

V.

She loved, and young Richard had settled the day,
 And she hoped to be happy for life ?
 But Richard was idle and worthless, and they
 Who knew him would pity poor Mary and say
 That she was too good for his wife.

VI.

'Twas in autumn, and stormy and dark was the night,
 And fast were the windows and door ;
 Two guests sat enjoying the fire that burnt bright,
 And smoking in silence with tranquil delight
 They listen'd to hear the wind roar.

VII.

" 'Tis pleasant," cried one, " seated by the fire side
 " To hear the wind whistle without."
 " A fine night for the Abbey !" his comrade replied,
 " Methinks a man's courage would now be well tried
 " Who should wander the ruins about.

VIII.

" I myself, like a school-boy, should tremble to hear
 " The hoarse ivy shake over my head;
 " And could fancy I saw, half persuaded by fear,
 " Some ugly old Abbot's white spirit appear,
 " For this wind might awaken the dead!"

IX.

" I'll wager a dinner," the other one cried,
 " That Mary would venture there now."
 " Then wager and lose!" with a sneer he replied,
 " I'll warrant she'd fancy a ghost by her side,
 " And faint if she saw a white cow."

X.

" Will Mary this charge on her courage allow?"
 His companion exclaim'd with a smile;
 " I shall win, for I know she will venture there now,
 " And earn a new bonnet by bringing a bough
 " From the elder that grows in the aisle."

XI.

With fearless good humour did Mary comply,
 And her way to the Abbey she bent:
 The night it was dark, and the wind it was high,
 And as hollowly howling it swept thro' the sky,
 She shiver'd with cold as she went.

XII.

O'er the path so well known still proceeded the Maid
 Where the Abbey rose dim on the sight,
 Thro' the gate-way she entered, she felt not afraid,
 Yet the ruins were lonely and wild, and their shade
 Seem'd to deepen the gloom of the night.

XIII.

All around her was silent, save when the rude blast
 Howl'd dismally round the old pile;
 Over weed-cover'd fragments still fearless she past,
 And arrived at the innermost ruin at last
 Where the elder tree grew in the aisle.

XIV.

Well-pleas'd did she reach it, and quickly drew near
 And hastily gather'd the bough;
 When the sound of a voice seem'd to rise on her ear,
 She paus'd, and she listen'd, all eager to hear,
 And her heart panted fearfully now.

XV.

The wind blew, the hoarse ivy shook over her head,
 She listen'd, — nought else could she hear,
 The wind ceas'd, her heart sunk in her bosom with dread
 For she heard in the ruins distinctly the tread
 Of footsteps approaching her near.

XVI.

Behind a wide column half breathless with fear
 She crept to conceal herself there:
 That instant the moon o'er a dark cloud shone clear,
 And she saw in the moon-light two ruffians appear
 And between them a corpse did they bear.

XVII.

Then Mary could feel her heart-blood curdle cold!
 Again the rough wind hurried by, —
 It blew off the hat of the one, and behold
 Even close to the feet of poor Mary it roll'd, —
 She felt, and expected to die.

XVIII.

“Curse the hat!” he exclaims, “nay come on here, and hide
 “The dead body,” his comrade replies.
 She beholds them in safety pass on by her side,
 She seizes the hat, fear her courage supplied,
 And fast thro' the Abbey she flies.

XIX.

She ran with wild speed, she rush'd in at the door,
 She gazed horribly eager around,
 Then her limbs could support their faint burthen no more,
 And exhausted and breathless she sunk on the floor
 Unable to utter a sound.

XX.

Ere yet her pale lips could the story impart,
 For a moment the hat met her view ;—
 Her eyes from that object convulsively start,
 For—oh God what cold horror then thrill'd thro' her heart,
 When the name of her Richard she knew !

XXI.

Where the old Abbey stands, on the common hard by
 His gibbet is now to be seen,
 Not far from the road it engages the eye,
 The Traveller beholds it, and thinks with a sigh
 Of poor Mary the Maid of the Inn.

LINES found in a BOWER facing the SOUTH.

[FROM ENGLISH LYRICS.]

SOFT Cherub of the southern breeze,
 Oh ! thou whose voice I love to hear,
 When lingering thro' the rustling trees,
 With lengthened sighs it soothes mine ear ;

Oh ! thou whose fond embrace to meet,
 The young Spring all enamoured flies,
 And robs thee of thy kisses sweet,
 And on thee pours her laughing eyes !

Thou at whose call the light Fays start,
 That silent in their hidden bower
 Lie penciling with tenderest art,
 The blossom thin and infant flower !

Soft Cherub of the southern breeze,
 Oh ! if aright I tune the reed
 Which thus thine ear would hope to please,
 By simple lay, and humble meed ;

And if aright, with anxious zeal,
 My willing hands this bower have made,
 Still let this bower thine influence feel,
 And be its gloom thy favourite shade !

For thee of all the cherub train
 Alone my votive muse would woo,
 Of all that skim along the main,
 Or walk at dawn yon mountains blue ;

Of all that slumber in the grove,
 Or playful urge the goffamer's flight,
 Or down the vale or streamlet move,
 With whisper soft, and pinion light.

I court thee, thro' the glimmering air,
 When morning springs from slumbers still,
 And waving bright his golden hair,
 Stands tiptoe on yon eastern hill.

I court thee, when at noon reclined,
 I watch the murmuring insect throng
 In many an airy spiral wind,
 Or silent climb the leaf along.

I court thee when the flow'rets close,
 And drink no more receding light,
 And when calm eve to soft repose,
 Sinks on the bosom of the night.

And when beneath the moon's pale beam,
 Alone mid shadowy rocks I roam,
 And waking visions round me gleam,
 Of beings, and of worlds to come.

Smooth glides with thee my pensive hour,
 Thou warm'st to life my languid mind ;
 Thou cheer'st a frame with genial power,
 That droops in every ruder wind.

Breathe Cherub ! breathe ! once soft and warm,
 Like thine, the gale of Fortune blew,
 How has the desolating storm
 Swept all I gazed on from my view !

Unseen, unknown, I wait my doom,
 The haunts of men indignant flee,
 Hold to my heart a listless gloom,
 And joy but in the muse and thee.

ODE to MIRTH.

[From the same Work.]

THOU, with hurried step advancing,
 Restless round thine eye quick glancing,
 On thy cheek the rose fresh glowing,
 To the breeze thy zone loose flowing,

Mirth !

Mirth! oh stay thee, and awhile
 Let me bask beneath thy smile—
 Dearest goddess! for my soul
 Willing owns thy lov'd controul;
 Ever let me bend to thee,
 Ever be thy votary—

Earth and air, the sea, the skies,
 Each to man a bliss supplies.
 Countless beings in light measure
 Round him dance and whisper pleasure,
 Still to joy desires inviting,
 Answering senses still delighting.
 Where their gloom could sages borrow,
 Man who call the child of sorrow?
 For sure tho' mirth but airy phantoms bring,
 Tho' pleasures in our way no roses fling;
 Tho' scorn'd by all the powers that I adore—
 Still mighty love! hast thou no joys in store?
 Thy soft delusions, and delicious fears,
 Fond hopes, and keen delights, and burning tears;
 Oh! tell them all, or bid these grey-beards wife
 Cast but one glance on my Eliza's eyes.

Mine too be each softened pleasure,
 Thou, Thalia, canst impart;
 Laughter, happy beyond measure,
 Gaiety, that mends the heart!
 These are thine, and satire keen,
 Wit, that jeers eccentric folly,
 And tenderness, that clothes the scene,
 In transient, pleasing melancholy—
 —Or see where fancy now in trance profound,
 On some loved scene her pencil silent plies;
 Nor hears the busy world that murmurs round,
 Or smiles to hear, and listens to despise;
 And starting now, with look impatient calls,
 And bids her beaming car the lightnings bear,
 Far, far beyond the realms where sunbeam falls,
 Or comets on the darkness pour their glare;
 And there her mysteries to her favourites shews,
 Sketching bright visions on the deepened gloom;
 Or weaves dark dreams, while as the texture grows,
 Surprise broods raptur'd o'er the awful loom.

And me too, if on me she deign to smile,
 Let musing science shew her inmost bowers,
 And all her lore unfold—unheard the while
 On gliding wing shall move the silent hours.

Ah ! blest the man, for whom with patient care,
 She culls unfading flowers of calm delight,
 And leads him wondering o'er the earth and air,
 The boundless ocean, and the realms of light —
 High raised from vulgar eyes to happier spheres,
 He breathes an air more balmy and serene :
 The while, at distance, echoed faint he hears
 The murmuring waves of life's tumultuous scene.

Nor to me a cheerless beam
 Would the circling sun display,
 If the arts one sacred gleam,
 In my favoured breast survey.
 Thought, incessant and refin'd,
 Toil, that no fatigue should know,
 On the busy hand and mind,
 Unveiling nature would bestow.

And pausing still, from labours blest,
 What time the lengthened shadows fall;
 How often with surrendered breast,
 Thee, Music ! would I love to call.
 Thee would I call, for thou wouldst bring
 Those gentle pleasures in thy train,
 That hovering oft on downy wing,
 Enamoured listen to thy strain.

Those forms too, would thy steps attend,
 Those musing forms that round thee throng,
 And shadowy sit, and listening bend,
 Oft as they catch thy pensive song ;
 And languid, I by turns would hear,
 Their whispers soft, thy plaintive shell,
 And bid, entranc'd, in visions dear,
 The dim, receding world farewell —

Yet not farewell — for who would lose,
 Oh Memory ! soft, soothing power,
 Thy pictures dress'd in tenderest hues,
 Thy lonely walk, thy silent hour ;
 Dear reliicks, left by worth and love,
 And honour, in my heart I bear,
 Oft let me turn, and look, and prove,
 That safe remain my treasures there —

In summer heats — at midnight's hour,
 When waked from rest by Cynthia's beam,
 I mark how soft her glances pour
 On hoary hill or silver stream ;

My soul or yielding, I diffuse
 The still and sleeping landscape o'er;
 Then memory oft with thee I muse,
 On days that must return no more.

When winter chills the darkened air,
 And embers faint the earth illumine,
 Lonely I watch their mimic glare,
 People with forms the twilight gloom;
 As fancy points, my course I chuse;
 Calm realms of thought I wander o'er;
 Then Memory! oft with thee I muse,
 On days that must return no more.

When fast the lowering evenings close,
 And parting autumn's stormy train,
 Wake fullen winter from repose,
 And bend the woods, and sweep the main;
 Thee, Memory, then I turn to woo,
 I sigh expiring nature o'er,
 And pensively with thee I view
 Lov'd hours, that must return no more—

Sweet is the call of whispering spring—
 I hear, and range the lawns and groves,
 And mark how life unfolds his wing,
 And o'er earth, air, and ocean roves.
 “And thus,” I cry, “did hope diffuse
 “Once her soft light my bosom o’er,”
 Then Memory, sad, with thee I muse,
 On joys that must return no more.—

True—to me has bounteous heaven,
 Now a kinder fate bestowed,
 And with lavish hand has given
 Bliss to me it never owed.

Still tho' bright the day be shining,
 Clouds that in the morn were seen,
 Not, as yet, the sky resigning,
 Oft floating pass the blue serene.

He too, who, in boundless measure,
 Blessings may from fortune gain,
 Oft must pause and turn from pleasure,
 Feeling for another's pain:

The heart to cheer, Affection warm extends
 Her beauteous web around with fingers fine,

But ah! when Fate or Chance the texture rends,
She finds with sighs, "she liv'd along the line."

The fondest look that e'er pourtrayed the mind,
The richest blifs that sympathy e'er gave,
Full dearly purchas'd, will the mourner find,
Who tends the bed of pain, or decks the grave,

From ills like these, from sorrows of her own,
E'en virtues self no kind repose can know;
Too oft with contest faint and cheerless grown,
She hopes not rest or happiness below;

Fixed on those realms, where no wild passion fires,
Where no keen sorrow in the heart delays,
No sickening want to solitude retires,
Nor pain on the shrunk frame resistless preys —

But whither have my thoughts unbidden stray'd,
Where fled the dreams that did my senses fold,
Ah mirth, while scarce my vows to thee were paid,
Is the gleam o'er, and is my heart grown cold?

Enchantress fair! to gain one happy hour
Like me, if e'er another suppliant bend,
Unceasing let thy wand its influence pour,
For if thy votary think — thy visions end.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

I.

A WHILE the frowning Lord of Arms
Shall yield to gentler powers the plain,
Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
Of Cytherea's reign.
Mute is the trumpet's brazen throat,
And the sweet flute's melodious note
Floats on the soft ambrosial gale;
The sportive Loves and Graces round,
Beating with jocund step the ground,
Th' auspicious nuptials hail!
The Muses cease to weave the wreath of war,
But hang their roseate flowers on Hymen's golden car!

When

II.

When o'er Creation's blotted face
 Drear Night her sable banner rears,
 And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
 Encircled round by doubts and fears,
 Thro' darksome mists and chilling dews
 His path the wanderer's foot pursues,
 Till, shining clear in Orient skies,
 He views the star of Venus rise,
 And joys to see the genial power,
 Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
 And now a flood of radiance streams
 From young Aurora's blushing beams,
 Till rob'd in gorgeous state, the orb of day
 Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full refulgent ray!

III.

Blest be the omen — royal pair!
 O may the hymeneal rite,
 That joins the valiant and the fair,
 Shed on the nations round its placid light!
 Her fertile plain tho' Albion see
 From savage devastation free,
 Tho' with triumphant sail she reign
 Sole Empress of the subject main,
 She longs to bid the thunders sleep
 Which shake the regions of the deep,
 That crowding nations far and wide,
 Borne peaceful o'er the ambient tide,
 May share the blessings that endear the day
 Which gave a Patriot King a patriot race to sway!

SATIRICAL ADVICE to YOUNG POETS panting after CELEBRITY.

[Extracted from Mr. FAWCETT'S ART OF POETRY, according to the latest
 Improvements, by Sir SIMON SWAN, Baronet.]

WOULD'ST thou the SENTIMENTAL tribes engage,
 To hang enchanted o'er thy magic page;
 Although thy secret soul should dance and sing,
 Blithe as the birds whose notes salute the spring;
 Though at thy side mirth's sportful goddess stands,
 Along with Nature shouts and claps her hands,
 And, breathing all her deity, supplies
 Jest to thy lips, and laughter to thine eyes;
 Although, the merriest of the Muse's sons,
 Thou sing the liveliest catch to Oxford's gowns!

Or dance at Baiæ, gayest of the gay ;
 Yet, when you write, let *sorrows* shade the lay
 Still, in your song, a deep dejection wear ;
 Dismiss each smile, and pour the tuneful tear :
 Appear some wretch, whom cruel stars pursue,
 Whom Peace and Joy have had a long adieu :
 As deep Despair had breath'd it, let the strain,
 In each smooth line, harmoniously complain."

Learn next, if ears POLITE you burn to gain,
 What canons must direct th' obedient strain.

Let Fancy all her loftier flights forbear,
 And each minuter beauty make her care.
 The courtly reader's finely structur'd eye
 Sees only coarseness in sublimity :
 And, all too weak e'en Beauty's form to gaze,
 Let's fairy Prettiness usurp her praise.
 Like a trim garden should thy song appear,
 Nought great or bold must find admission there :
 No forests swell, no mountains pierce the sky,
 No giant-scenes impress with awe the eye,
 But little flowers in nicest order grow,
 O'er neat parterres, a blooming rareeshow !
 And flattest plots of shortest grass be seen,
 Smooth as the velvet's fur each downy green ;
 Where Toil has all her proofs of patience shown,
 How oft her hand the level plain has mown,
 And dragg'd her lumbering roller up and down. }

Passion be sure avoid : no gentle ear
 The shock of aught so boisterous knows to bear.
 Would'st thou the truly polish'd reader please,
 Let him peruse you at his utmost ease.
 No bursts of ecstasy must break his rest ;
 Rude is the muse that agitates his breast :
 His placid soul let all your lays compose ;
 Oh ! ne'er so roughly use him, as to rouse !
 One peaceful tenour must the numbers keep,
 And sweetly lull him into classic sleep.
 Stirr'd by no gusts, let all the unruffled lay,
 In easy flow, pursue its quiet way :
 Soft, soothing thoughts serenely roll along,
 In glib and elegantly languid song :
 Ne'er must the headlong stream impetuous pour,
 Ne'er with the torrent's thundering fury roar ;
 But smooth as lakes the glossy numbers glide,
 Without one wrinkle in the polish'd tide.

Would'st thou to a yet prouder summit raise
 The soft renown of unimpassion'd lays,
 Bid the bold frenzy of BURKE's ireful page,
 Lull'd in thy mollient rhimes, forget to rage!
 With notes, whose magic rivals Orpheus fame,
 His vigorous rhetoric's tiger-fierceness tame!
 Their snakes soft hissing, let the Furies wear,
 In thy meek verse, a mild and lamb-like air!
 There, let the dogs of war attune their throat,
 And bark for blood, with small and puppy note!
 Like Bottom, child of Shakespear's mirthful art,
 Like gentle Bottom, play the lion's part!
 And, lest the sound the ladies' hearts should quail,
 Roar like "a fucking dove," or warbling nightingale!

If thy bold muse be bent to lend some zest
 To strains that lull the slumber-loving breast,
 Ambitious still to prove, how sweetly chimes
 Phrenetic zeal with calm and harmless rhimes,
 A furious war let wild, polemic Rage
 With all the letter'd friends of Freedom wage:
 And with a schoolboy's hand, and bigot's fire,
 Strike the deep grumblings of thine angry lyre!
 In lowliest verse, that humbly creeps along,
 Nor once aspires to flight, a reptile song;
 Such groveling, springless, unexulting lines,
 As court a modest fame in magazines;
 Emit a copious tide of rank abuse:
 With venom arm thy wing-unfurnish'd muse:
 Give to the worm of wit the serpent's gall,
 And let it hiss, and bite, as well as crawl.
 Ten thousands deem, no quill can e'er supply
 So sweet an eloquence as calumny!
 No grace, like foul reproach, adorns a page;
 And party, far exceeds poetic rage!
 Then be the bays, that round thy brows are worn,
 A wreath of poppies mixt with prickly thorn!
 As artful cooks compose a savoury dish,
 By sauce's aid, of tasteless eggs and fish,
 Strong censure seasons thus insipid lays,
 Pricks the dull taste, and spurs it into praise!
 Thou, in this Lent of song, a verse prepare,
 In acrids rich, of genial flavours spare:
 With rancour's spice, the mental palate hit,
 A feast of scandal 'midst a fast of wit.
 And (for long rhimes fatigue a costive brain)
 Of small dimension be the meager strain;
 While amplest notes, with swelling drapery,
 Dress the lean song, and plumper size supply:

Let Greek and Latin, proudly scatter'd there,
 In learned pomp, to charm the schools, appear ;
 That e'en thy foes may own, in anger's spite,
 Thou hast a power to read, if not to write.
 Last, as the master-stroke to win thee fame,
 In cloud and darkness veil thine awful name !
 That thou, like shrouded Junius, may'st be fought,
 Proclaim, like Junius, none shall find thee out !
 Though in all else unlike, with him defy,
 And, by defying, draw, the curious eye !
 Thus may a homely Muse, that lusts to gain
 The Public's love, with " cheeks of sorry grain,"
 Force some small notice of her, if she try
 This wily trick of letter'd coquetry.
 So, void of beauty's lure, the rustic maid
 Pierces, compell'd to shifts, the thicket's shade :
 And, to provoke the swains to amorous chase,
 Tells them they ne'er shall find her hiding-place.
 Thus, though thy *page* erect no " lofty rhyme,"
 At least thy *person* may become sublime.
 Sublimity, as critic pens have shown,
 Of solemn shadows loves to frame her throne :
 What moves but laughter, when to view unveil'd,
 Oft strikes with awe, or wonder, while conceal'd :
 Screen'd by the wainscot, e'en a scratching mouse
 May spread alarm throughout a coward house :
 E'en slumbering, eastern kings have pass'd for great,
 Lolling, invifible, in pillow'd state :
 And, thus, in thee shall grand effect be found,
 Wrapt with the majesty of mystery round.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

FROM COLMAN'S NIGHT-GOWN AND SLIPPERS, OR TALES IN VERSE.]

WHO has e'er been in London, that overgrown place,
 Has seen " *Lodgings to let*" stare him full in the face,
 Some are good, and let dearly ; while some, 'tis well known,
 Are so dear, and so bad, they are best let alone.

Derry down.

Will Waddle, whose temper was studious, and lonely,
 Hired lodgings that took Single Gentlemen, only ;
 But Will was so fat he appear'd like a ton ; —
 Or like two Single Gentlemen roll'd into One.

He entered his rooms ; and to bed he retreated,
 But, all the night long, he felt fever'd and heated ;

And, though heavy to weigh, as a score of fat sheep,
He was not, by any means, heavy to sleep.

Next night 'twas the same; — and the next; — and the next;
He perspired like an ox; he was nervous, and vex'd;
Week passed after week; till, by weekly succession,
His weakly condition was past all expression.

In six months his acquaintance began much to doubt him;
For his skin, "like a lady's loose gown," hung about him;
He sent for a Doctor; and cried, like a ninny,
"I have lost many pounds — make me well — there's a guinea."

The Doctor look'd wise: — "a slow fever," he said:
Prescribed sudorifics, — and going to bed.
"Sudorifics in bed," exclaimed Will, "are humbugs;"
"I've enough of them there, without paying for drugs."

WILL kick'd out the Doctor: — but when ill indeed,
E'en dismissing the Doctor don't *always* succeed;
So, calling his host, — he said, — "Sir, do you know,
"I'm the fat Single Gentleman, six months ago?"

"Look'e, landlord, I think" argued Will, with a grin,
"That with honest intentions you first *took me in*;"
"But from the first night — and to say it I'm bold" —
"I have been so damn'd hot, that I'm sure I caught cold."

Quoth the landlord — "Till now, I ne'er had a dispute;
"I've let lodgings ten years; — I'm a Baker to boot;
"In airing your sheets, Sir, my wife is no sloven,
"And your bed is immediately — over my Oven."

"The Oven" !!! says Will — says the host, "why this passion?"
"In that excellent bed died three people of fashion.
"Why so crusty, good sir?" "Zounds!" — cries Will, in a taking,
"Who wouldn't be crusty, with half a year's baking?"

WILL paid for his rooms; cried the host, with a sneer,
"Well, I see you've been *going away* half a year,"
"Friend, we can't well agree" — "yet no quarrel" — Will said;
"For one man may die where another makes bread."

BIRTH AND COURT OF ZELOTISMUS.

[From the BATTLE OF B-NG-R, a Comic Heroic Poem.]

'MONG the celestial goddesses above,
 That grace the mansion of almighty Jove,
 A nymph there is, whose province is to raise
 In man's cold heart devotion's melting blaze :
 For oft, too oft, forgetful of his God,
 Poor earthly man betrays his native clod.
 Her name is ZEALA — through the world she flies,
 Love in her looks, and ardor in her eyes :
 Nor can the icieft mortal well withstand
 The glowing touch of her enchanting hand.
 Yet, neither stiff, nor stern, she gently bends
 Her willing vot'ries to her purpos'd ends.
 Martyrs she makes, but martyrs meek and mild ;
 Who ne'er revile, although they be revil'd :
 In Virtue's cause, a vigor she inspires ;
 But never kindles Persecution's fires.

Once on a time, as this celestial Maid,
 In quest of converts, through Tholosa stray'd ;
 There, in a Convent (horrible to tell !)
 A lecherous fri'r compress'd her in his cell.
 From this commixtion a dire dæmon came ;
 And ZELOTISMUS is that dæmon's name —
 Rapid his growth ; for his half-heav'nly birth
 Gave him advantage o'er the sons of earth.
 Foster'd by popes and kings, behold him rise,
 In a short space, to an enormous size !
 His fame by strolling priests is blazed abroad ;
 And men mistake him for a demi-god.
 Whole nations eagerly embrace his laws ;
 But, chief, Iberia's sons support his cause.
 There temples, there to him were altars rear'd :
 With human blood those altars were besmear'd :
 Religion sanction'd the devouring flame,
 And infants trembled at this Moloch's name.

Thus erst ; but now he sees his pow'r decline :
 No bloody trophies more bedeck his shrine :
 No fiery *san-benitos* more adorn
 The Moor or Jew, condemn'd to public scorn.
 Yet, yet a week of years ; the world shall see
 His throne o'erturn'd ; and fair Iberia free !

Yet still on Tajo's banks he holds his court :
 Thither the zealots of the West resort. —

A hooded band, th' emissaries of Rome,
Support his empire, and surround his dome.

In the first porch of this stupendous place,
Stands PERSECUTION, with an iron face.
In his right hand a scorpion-scourge he bears,
Betinged with human blood and human tears;
And in his left he grasps a brand of fire
Ready to light the dread funereal pyre.
Cut deep in stone, above the monster's head,
ΕΙΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΦΟΒΟΥ clearly may be read.

In the remotest part of this abode
Is the apartment of the grisly God.
There Phœbus never shews his chearful face;
Tapers of yellow wax supply his place;
Such as at dismal dirges are display'd
To half-illuminate the half-damn'd dead.
High, on a throne of rough and rusty steel,
Sedately sits the spurious son of Zeal.

Dame SUPERSTITION, his beloved bride,
Sits, like another Thaïs, by his side.
Pale is her visage, peevish is her mien:
For she is often troubled with the spleen.
Her weeds are black; but with a copious store
Of gaudy trinkets they are tinsel'd o'er —
Beads from Loretto, Agnus-Dei's from Rome,
And christen'd relics from a catacomb:
Crosses and medals with indulgence fraught;
And images, that miracles have wrought:
Like that which lately, at Ancona, drew
Just adoration, from the Turk and Jew!
Behind his throne, to catch his dire commands,
His armour-bearer, FANATISMUS, stands.
Screws, racks and pulleys; sulphur, pitch and tar;
With other implements of holy war;
Lie piled around him: all in order fair,
As, in the Tow'r our guns and pistols are.

DESCRIPTION of a COUNTRY PARSON'S GARDEN.

[From Mr. BIDLAKE'S COUNTRY PARSON, a Poem.]

A GARDEN trim he owns with silver rill,
That ceaseless sports to music all its own;
Where nodding flowrets stooping drink their fill,
And ope gay eyes, refresh'd, fantastick grown.
And there the gaudy tulip's pomp is known;

The blushing rose, mentor of virgin pride ;
 Woodbines with cumb'rous wealth hung clust'ring down ;
 The jasmine meek and pure ; and more beside,
 That make a paradise and scent the summer tide.

But most his luscious fruits with glistering eye,
 That cloath the sunny wall he will commend,
 The while he shews, how they all fruits outvie,
 He prunes them all, their growth his cares attend,
 There bids them sprucely spread, here bids them bend.
 How glows the blushing peach at his command ;
 The nectarine rich, where summer's bounties blend,
 The conscious plumb that from the spoiler's hand
 Lost bloom bemoans, like worth sad-stain'd by slander's brand.

Securely there the painted goldfinch breeds,
 Securely shelter'd trills the mellow lay ;
 All on their downy couch his offspring feeds,
 And warbles thankfulness his rent to pay.
 For, happy guests ! from thence no songsters stray ;
 For there compassion, nature's friend, they meet ;
 There emulative tuneful pow'rs display ;
 The conscious master's daily visits greet,
 And fill with grateful melody his blest retreat.

Not all for pleasure, herbs for use design'd,
 Within the garden's cultur'd precinct grow,
 To the main chance looks forth the thrifty mind,
 And substance holds above mere empty shew,
 " For penny fav'd," a proverb well such know.
 And there, with heart compact, the cabbage stands,
 With trickling drops begem'd that brightly glow.
 There nodding onions rang'd like marshall'd bands ;
 And apples dropping down that ask the gatherer's hands.

Uprears asparagus his spiry head ;
 Child of the sea, snug cole in native sand ;
 The sluggard carrot sleeps his days in bed ;
 The cripple pea, alone that cannot stand,
 With vegetable marrow rich and bland ;
 The bean, whose tempting sweets the bees invite ;
 The artichoke in scaly armour grand ;
 With more, that may nice epicure delight,
 And dainties yield to glad the fickle appetite.

There stretch'd upon his bed of salts, supine,
 Cool cucumber his creeping arms extends,
 Rough-coated melon shoots his tender vine,
 Like worth, whom aspect rude, ill recommends.

In jestful mood the master tells his friends
 How cauliflower, like doctor's wig so white,
 All flower exceeds: a joke much mirth that lends,
 For never jest so stale, or wit so trite,
 In little minds that cannot raise supreme delight.

There too the currant hangs its loaded head;
 Pomona's pearls and crimson gems all bright.
 Plethoric gooseberries, amber, green, or red,
 Whose giant size may rivalship excite,
 With harmless pride nice culture's care requite.
 And there the strawberry, 'mid her veil of green,
 Bashful with modest face shrinks back from sight,
 True virgin beauty blushing to be seen:
 And what so sweet as chastity in beauty's mein?

ADDRESS to MARCH.

[From First FLIGHTS, by JOHN HEYRICK, jun.]

THY younger sister's constant tears
 Invite the poet's lyre,
 And laughing May, when she appears,
 Shall raise the rapture higher.

But let the gaudy tulip gain
 The loftier poet's verse,
 For once will I, an untaught swain,
 Thy paler sweets rehearse.

The full blown beauties of the year
 To courtly strains belong;
 But when thy modest buds appear,
 They claim the rural song.

Let the auricula and rose
 On May's warm breast be set;
 The opening thorns for me disclose
 Thy sweeter violet.

No raging sun's tyrannic fire
 Forbids my wand'ring feet
 To search, with friendly muse and lyre,
 Thy primroses' retreat.

Ah! would my lov'd Eliza deign
 To take my eager hand,
 Thy bard, dear March, would ne'er complain
 At sternest fate's command.

How gaily then my song should rise,
 Amidst thy infant grove ;
 Then gazing on Eliza's eyes,
 How softly change to love !

APOSTROPHE to an OLD TREE.

[From the Second Volume of SONNETS and other POEMS, by CHAR-
 LOTTE SMITH.]

WHERE thy broad branches brave the bitter North,
 Like rugged, indigent, unheeded, worth,
 Lo ! vegetation's guardian hands emboss
 Each giant limb with fronds of studded moss,
 That clothes the bark in many a fringed fold
 Begemm'd with scarlet shields, and cups of gold,
 Which, to the wildest winds their webs oppose,
 And mock the arrowy fleet, or weltering snows.
 — But to the warmer West the Woodbine fair
 With tassels that perfumed the summer air,
 The mantling Clematis, whose feathery bowers
 Waved in festoons with Nightshade's purple flowers,
 The silver weed, whose corded fillets wove
 Round thy pale rind, even as deceitful love
 Of mercenary beauty would engage
 The dotard fondness of decrepit age ;
 All these, that during summer's halcyon days
 With their green canopies conceal'd thy sprays,
 Are gone for ever ; or disfigured, trail
 Their fallow relicts in the autumnal gale ;
 Or o'er thy roots, in faded fragments tost,
 But tell of happier hours, and sweetness lost !
 — Thus in fate's trying hour, when furious storms
 Strip social life of pleasure's fragile forms,
 And awful Justice, as his rightful prey
 Tears Luxury's silk, and jewel'd robe, away,
 While reads Adversity her lesson stern,
 And Fortune's minions tremble as they learn ;
 The crouds around her gilded car that hung,
 Bent the lithe knee, and troul'd the honey tongue,
 Desponding fall, or fly in pale despair ;
 And Scorn alone remembers that they were.
 Not so Integrity ; unchanged he lives
 In the rude armour conscious honor gives,
 And dares with hardy front the troubled sky,
 In Honesty's uninjured panoply.
 Ne'er on Prosperity's enfeebling bed

Or rosy pillows, he reposed his head,
 But given to useful arts, his ardent mind
 Has fought the general welfare of mankind;
 To mitigate their ills his greatest bliss,
 While studying them, has taught him what he is;
 He, when the human tempest rages worst,
 And the earth shudders as the thunders burst,
 Firm, as thy northern branch, is rooted fast,
 And if he can't avert, endures the blast.

SONNET to the INSECT of the GOSSAMER.

[From the same Work.]

SMALL, viewless aeronaut, that by the line
 Of Gossamer suspended, in mid air
 Float'st on a sun beam — Living atom, where
 Ends thy breeze guided voyage; — with what design
 In æther dost thou launch thy form minute,
 Mocking the eye? — Alas! before the veil
 Of denser clouds shall hide thee, the pursuit
 Of the keen swift may end thy fairy sail! —
 Thus on the golden thread that fancy weaves
 Buoyant, as hope's illusive flattery breathes,
 The young and visionary poet leaves
 Life's dull realities, while sevenfold wreaths
 Of rainbow-light around his head revolve.
 Ah! soon at Sorrow's touch the radiant dreams dissolve!

DOMESTIC LITERATURE

Of the Year 1797.

THE biblical and theological Department of our annual Labours for the year 1793, commenced with the 1st volume of "The Holy Bible, or the Books accounted sacred by Jews and Christians, &c. faithfully translated from corrected Texts of the Original; with various Readings, explanatory Notes, and critical Remarks, by the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D." In the opinion which we then expressed of the general merits of the new version, our readers may perceive the high estimation in which it led us to hold the erudition, abilities, and industry of the translator; and the ample tribute of gratitude to which we considered him entitled from the biblical student. The appearance, during the year 1797, of the 2d volume of that work, comprising the books of Judges, Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Ruth, and the Prayer of Manasseh, has in no respect tended to lessen Dr. Geddes's claims to commendation, and encouragement. The text, like that of the former volume, contains numerous improvements of the common version; and is accompanied with valuable, although brief, notes, and important various readings. In the Preface to the volume, when treating of the generally received opinion respecting the inspiration of the Hebrew scriptures, Dr. Geddes

affords striking evidence of his liberality, and of the boldness of spirit with which he can dare the censure and obloquy of bigots of all persuasions. His observations on the difficulties inseparable from the common hypothesis, and on the advantages which would result to the cause of revelation from adopting the doctrine of partial and putative, in preference to that of absolute and plenary inspiration, are highly important, and deserve the serious attention of believers and unbelievers. What he says, indeed, at present, is only applicable to the Hebrew writers considered as historians: his opinion concerning the inspiration of their legislator and prophets, he reserves for his volume of critical remarks. That volume we hope to have it in our power to notice in our next year's Register.

During the year 1797, likewise, we have been enabled to renew our acquaintance with another eminent scholar and critic, whose labours have deservedly classed him among our most valuable scripture commentators. Dr. Blayney, regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, has presented the public with "Zechariah; a new Translation: with Notes, critical, philological, and explanatory, &c." In his preliminary discourse our author, with singular

lar modesty, apologises for attempting the illustration of this part of holy writ, after archbishop Newcome's learned comments, whose candour and humility urged him strongly to recommend the publication of a work which, if it should tend to "clear up one difficult passage, would more than compensate to him for the detection of a hundred mistakes." Dr. Blayney afterwards gives such a view of the situation and circumstances of Zechariah, as is well calculated to throw light on his sentiments, and to remove a considerable part of the difficulties which have been charged upon his writings. When acknowledging the assistance which he has received from different authors, he ably vindicates the valuable collations of the various readings of the Hebrew writings made by Dr. Kennicott and others, against the illiberal and contemptuous mention of them in the discourse by way of general preface to the 4to. edition of Warburton's works; and he unanswerably explodes the absurd and unaccountable idea of the perfect integrity of the text, to which some injudicious friends of revelation are willing to look as the ground of scriptural authority. Dr. Blayney in his version divides the poetical parts from the prose, after the examples of Lowth and Newcome, and his own practice in his translation of Jeremiah; and, in our opinion, has happily succeeded in conveying the sense and beauties of a composition of which the diction is "remarkably pure, the construction natural and perspicuous, and the style judiciously varied according to the nature of the subjects; simple and plain in the narrative and historical parts; but in those that are wholly prophetic,

the latter chapters in particular, rising to a degree of elevation and grandeur, scarcely inferior to the sublimest of the inspired writings." The notes which accompany this version are copious and valuable. In an Appendix our author completely refutes the sense given by Dr. Eveleigh to some passages in Zechariah, which, in opposition to the primate of Ireland's explanation of them in his translation of the minor prophets, he wishes to adduce in support of the doctrine of the trinity: and to the whole he has added a new edition, with important alterations, of his version of Daniel's celebrated prophecy of seventy weeks.

"Jonah, a faithful Translation from the Original, &c. by George Benjoin, of Jesus College, Cambridge," is the production of an author, whose chief qualifications for the undertaking appear to have been his proficiency in rabinnical lore, and a veneration, not much unlike superstition, for the conceits and extravagancies of Jewish tradition. Hence, Kennicott, Lowth, Blayney, and others, whose merit as translators is to be appreciated on very different grounds, are, as might be expected, the objects of his repeated censure; and that not always the most modest and unassuming. In his prolegomena Mr. Benjoin undertakes to prove, that "The Sacred Writings of the Old Testament have not suffered either any corruption or alteration whatever since the time of Ezra:" but his authorities will have little weight out of the synagogue. He is also a zealous advocate for the masoretic points, by which he considers the sound and meaning of each word to be so exactly marked, that any scholar may now read and speak with the same sound

found with which Moses read and spake. What he had said on this subject, however, has by no means accomplished the removal of the numerous difficulties involved in that hypothesis. To this succeeds a copious description of such Hebrew manuscripts as were written according to the rules of Ezra: rules which Jewish writers have been pleased to ascribe to him, but which are often too futile, and sometimes too absurd to have been dictated by such a "ready scribe of the law of the God of heaven." After a dissertation on the book of Jonah, which follows, comprising a design for a translation to which translators should adhere, and answers to some questions and objections that have been stated concerning that book, the reader is presented, in one view, with Mr. Benjoin's new translation, the old version, and the arrangement and literal sense of the Hebrew words. The rest of the volume consists of notes, accounting for every rendering in the translation that differs from the old version; of the verbs occurring in the book of Jonah, in their original formation, with an explanation of their roots; and of a chronological abstract of the Jewish history. Of Mr. Benjoin's translation it is but justice to say, that in some instances it is more faithful to the sense and spirit of the original, than the common version; but, on the whole, we conceive that few competent judges will give it the preference. For the frequent inaccuracies which occur in point of style and language, the candid reader will be led to make many allowances from the consideration that the translator is not a native of this country.

The "Dissertation on the Vision contained in the second Chap-

ter of Zechariah, by Thomas Wintle, B. D." is the production of a gentleman of considerable learning and critical skill, of which he has given abundant evidence in his version of Daniel, and in his sermons preached at the Bampton lecture. But in the work before us, he has not been so successful in the application of his talents as he was in those publications. Disapproving of the sense given to the language of the vision by Drs. Newcome and Blayney, and imagining that it contains a prediction of Christ, the eternal Logos and incarnate Son of God, Mr. Wintle has given a new version of the 4th and nine following verses, and endeavoured to support his rendering of the passages which he considers to be favourable to his hypothesis, by similar ones in the book of Psalms, and the prophet Haggai. We have not, however, been able to discover his superiority in point of accuracy, or perspicuity to the archbishop and regius professor, or the conclusiveness of his reasoning in confirmation of his sense of the prophetic idiom. And although we readily subscribe to what he says respecting the illustrious series of extraordinary contingencies from the beginning of time to the full establishment of Christianity, foretold in the sacred records, that "new light is continually breaking in upon us, not only in a clearer discernment of the meaning of the predictions, but also in a growing display of the scenes of their accomplishment," we cannot promise the biblical scholar much illumination from this production of our author. From the list of Mr. Wintle's publications at the end of this dissertation it appears, that he is the author of the masterly "Letter to the Lord Bishop of Worcester,

cester, occasioned by his *Strictures on Archbishop Secker and Bishop Lowth, &c.*" which was noticed in our last volume.

The "Prospectus, with Specimens of a new Polyglott Bible, in Quarto, for the use of English Students, by Josiah Pratt, M. A." gives us the expectation of an undertaking which promises to be of great importance in biblical literature. The very commendable object of the author is, to furnish the student with the combined advantages resulting from a comparative view of the original and the most ancient and best versions of the sacred books, as well as the English, and the labours of Kennicott, De Rossi, Holmes, Mill, Griesbach, &c. in order that he may facilitate his acquaintance with the scriptures, and enable him to develop the whole system of truth which they contain from the study of the scriptures themselves, and not from systematic interpretations. His plan is, to give the Old Testament in five columns, containing the Hebrew text of Vander Hooght, from the Amsterdam edition of 1705; the English from the Oxford edition of 1769; the Septuagint from the edition of Sixtus V.; the Vulgate from the edition of Clement VIII.; and the Chaldee paraphrase, consisting of the Targums of Onkelos, and Jonathan, on the Pentateuch, and the prophets, the anonymous one in Walton on the Hagiographa, and that on Chronicles from the Erpenian manuscript. Under these columns will be given the Samaritan Pentateuch, in Hebrew characters, and a copious collection of various readings. The New Testament will be given in four columns, containing the Greek text from Mill's edition; the common

English translation; the Syriac version from the Vienna edition of 1555, in Hebrew characters, and with the deficiencies in the Peshito supplied from the editions of Pococke and De Dieu; and the Latin Vulgate. Under these columns will be collected a vast body of various readings from Mill, Bengelius, Wetstein, Birch, Mathæi, Griesbach, &c.; references to the Coptic, Sahidic, Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Persian, Gothic, Slavonian, and Anglo-Saxon versions; and quotations from the fathers and ecclesiastical writers. It appears that Mr. Pratt has been employed for a considerable time on this work; and that a part of it may soon be expected from the press, if he meets with encouragement from a competent number of subscribers. We heartily wish him that support which shall prove an abundant compensation for his arduous labours.

In our Register for the year 1793, we introduced to our readers "Dissertations on the Prophecies of the Old Testament, in 2 Parts, Vol. I. by David Levi." We have since met a second volume of that work, which is a continuation of the 1st part of the author's plan, in which he has undertaken the elucidation of such prophecies as are applicable to the coming of the Messiah, the restoration of the Jews, and the resurrection of the dead, whether so applied by Jews or Christians. In the volume now before us, with commendable diligence, and ingenuity whetted by polemical practice, he pursues his original plan, and, as may be expected, deduces the same general conclusion. Our opinion, however, remains the same as formerly respecting the importance of his labours in biblical criticism,

cism, and as they are intended to affect the evidence in favour of the claims of Christ to the character of the Messiah. But as they supply us with the interpretations given by the Jews to their own prophetic writings, they are, at least, objects of curiosity, and deserving of encouragement.

Partly for the above-mentioned reason, and, it were injustice were we not to add, on account of the strength of argument which it frequently evinces, the "Defence of the Old Testament, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine," by the same author, is worthy of respectful notice. Much of what he says in confirmation of the divine mission of Moses, we consider to be irrefragable; and his observations on the present state of the Jews, compared with the predictions of their legislator, are important and interesting. In other parts of his defence, when he endeavours to repel the objections of his opponent drawn from the command to extirpate the Canaanites, or when he contends for the literal acceptance of some parts of the Old Testament narrative, or attempts to reconcile the alleged incongruities in the Jewish historians, he is not equally successful.

In our last volume we introduced to our readers Dr. Priestley's "Observations on the Increase of Infidelity," originally published at Northumberland, in America. To a third and enlarged edition of that work the author added "Animadversions on the Writings of several modern Unbelievers, and especially on the Ruins of Mr. Volney." In these animadversions, with indignant, but not unjust severity, he exposed the unbecoming temper and dissingenuousness of the authors whom he quoted; and ridiculed

Mr. Volney's romantic account of the history and religion of the Hebrews, as well as his explanation of the origin of Christianity, without admitting that such a person as Jesus Christ ever existed. Provoked by the doctor's language, and by the low and mean estimation in which he appeared to hold his talents, Mr. Volney soon published what he called an "Answer to Dr. Priestley, on his Pamphlet entitled Observations, &c." containing little argument, but an abundant proportion of petulance, and sarcasm, and what we cannot distinguish from vulgar personal abuse. In that answer he intimated, indeed, that he could overturn the whole edifice of his opponent's faith; but on account of some very unphilosophical reasons which he chose to assign, and other very substantial ones reserved in his own breast, after taking up the gauntlet he thought fit to decline the combat with our Christian champion. Dr. Priestley, however, would not quit the field without a few words at parting; and therefore addressed some "Letters to Mr. Volney, occasioned by a work of his, entitled Ruins, and by his Letter to the Author." These letters are distinguished by urbanity and good temper. To Mr. Volney they propose some queries on the subject of revelation, to which, if he were so disposed, he would find it a difficult matter to reply, on the principles of that scepticism which it is probable he has embraced from the spirit of levity and indisposition to theological enquiry so prevalent among the modern French. They, likewise, offer to readers in general, some admirable remarks on the fatal effects of infidelity as it influences the human character, and on the evidence in favour of the
being

being of a God, and the truth of revelation, which we cannot too powerfully recommend to their attention.

The "Essay on the Folly of Scepticism, the Absurdity of dogmatizing upon religious Subjects, &c. by W. L. Brown, D. D. principal of the Mareschal College, Aberdeen," is the republication of an excellent treatise, which we had the opportunity of introducing to our readers in our sketch of the Literature of the United Provinces for the year 1787. It deservedly obtained for the author the gold medal, or first prize, annually bestowed by Teyler's Theological Society, at Haarlem; and its present appearance in the author's native country is peculiarly seasonable. In addition to what we have already stated respecting the nature and spirit of this essay we shall only remark, that it is divided into three parts: that in the first the author takes an historical view of the origin and progress of scepticism, distinguishing the rational sceptic from different classes whom he exposes, and judiciously illustrating the causes of scepticism: that in the second part he explains the nature, the origin, and effects of dogmatism; and that in the third he describes the true medium to be observed between the extremes of scepticism and dogmatism, and the most effectual methods of discouraging the prevalence of either. It is unnecessary to make any observations on the practical importance of such a treatise from the respectable pen of Dr. Brown.

The "Remarks on Revelation and Infidelity, being the Substance of several Speeches lately delivered in a private literary Society in Edinburgh, &c." if not entitled to rank high in the list of methodical

and argumentative productions, are nevertheless deserving of commendation, for the good sense which they discover, and the easy popular style in which they are delivered. They appear to have been intended, chiefly, to controvert the statements and reasonings in Mr. Macleod's Examination of Bishop Watson's Apology," and in another pamphlet entitled "Watson refuted, by Samuel Francis, M. D." the latter of which has not fallen in our way.

The treatise entitled "The Insufficiency of the Light of Nature, exemplified in the Vices and Depravities of the Heathen World, &c." is the production of a well-informed and dispassionate writer, and displays, with considerable force, the ill effects on the state of society and manners, which might fairly be apprehended, were the general rejection of Christianity as a divine revelation an admissible supposition. On this ground of reasoning he is its strenuous and able defender. He has, likewise, introduced into his little work some judicious strictures on Paine's Age of Reason.

The "Three Letters addressed to the Readers of Paine's Age of Reason, by one of the People called Christians," and the little treatise entitled "Common Sense, or a Plain Man's Answer to the Question whether Christianity be a Religion worthy of our Choice in this Age of Reason, &c." appear to have been written with an anxious desire to impress on serious and well disposed minds a sense of the truth and excellence of Christianity, when contemplated in its unsophisticated form, its native simplicity and dignity. On readers of the above-mentioned description they are calculated to produce good effects,

effects, either in checking any tendencies towards scepticism, or in confirming their pious belief.

The "Layman's Protest against the profane Blasphemy, false Charges, and illiberal Invektive of Thomas Paine, &c. by J. Padman, Jun." is drawn up with ability and spirit, and will secure to the author an honourable mention among the advocates for revelation. Some of its best friends, however, will conceive, that he has sometimes contended for points which had better been kept out of sight in repelling the common enemy.

Our last remark is applicable to Mr. Scott's "Vindication of the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Doctrines contained in them, &c." and Mr. Fawcett's "Summary of the Evidences of Christianity." So far as the authors confine themselves to the general principles of evidence, in which all Christians agree, they merit attention, and praise. But the former of these gentlemen appears to less advantage when maintaining the doctrine of plenary inspiration, and the tenets of systematic theology; and the latter, in the manner in which he explains and defends the miraculous gifts communicated to the apostles.

Mr. John Jones's "Vindication of the Bishop of Llandaff's Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters addressed to Mr. Macleod," we cannot class among the able and judicious treatises which have appeared in this controversy. For it contains too much irrelevant matter, and too little polemical dexterity.

Mr. Evans, in his "Attempt to account for the Infidelity of the late Edward Gibbon, Esq. founded on his own Memoirs, &c." insists on the neglect of that gentleman's religious education, the disgust

which he received from observing the corruptions of Christianity, and the love of eminence by which his mind was heated and inflamed, as the immediate causes of his scepticism. Respecting the powerful operation of the first and second causes, we entirely coincide in opinion with the author, while we do not conceive that he has satisfactorily illustrated the operation of the third. But be this as it may, we think that the manner in which Mr. Evans has executed his attempt, on the whole, does him credit as an advocate for rational Christianity: and we recommend, to the serious enquirer, the reflections which accompany it, "on the best means of checking the present alarming progress of scepticism and irreligion, including an account of the conversion and death of the right hon. George lord Lyttelton."

Mr. Robert's "Observations on the Principles of Christian Morality and the Apostolic Character, occasioned by Dr. Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity," consist of strictures on that work, chiefly originating in the author's zeal for his own peculiar views of Christian doctrine, and of apostolic infallibility. They discover, however, but little force, or precision; and, in our estimation, leave the principal merit of the archdeacon's performance unimpeached. For we must ever consider it as a most important recommendation of Dr. Paley's plan, that he carefully preserved the separation between evidences and doctrines, as inviolable as he could, and made it his grand object to offer a defence of Christianity, which every Christian might read, without seeing the tenets in which he had been brought up attacked or decried.

Mr. Cobbold's "Essay, tending

to shew the Advantages which result to Revelation, from its being conveyed to us in the Form of History," obtained for the author the honour of the Norrissian prize, in the university of Cambridge, and is published in pursuance of the directions in the will of the donor. As an academical exercise it was not unworthy of that distinction: but it would probably have done the author more credit, had he attended to the observations of preceding writers on the same subject. An enlarged edition of this essay, after Mr. Cobbold has digested their remarks, might prove a very useful employment of his leisure hours.

Mr. Jerram's "Essay, tending to shew the Grounds contained in Scripture for expecting a future Restoration of the Jews," was rewarded with another of the Norrissian prizes. In this essay the author contends, that the covenant of God with the Hebrews, the true meaning of their prophetic writings, and the progressive nature of the Christian dispensation, all concur in establishing the probability of their return to the seats of their ancestors, after their reception into the Christian pale. And he supports his hypothesis with ingenuity, and commendable modesty.

The "Manual of the Theophilanthropes, or Adorers of God, and Friends of Men, containing the Exposition of their Dogmas, of their Morals and their religious Practice, &c." is a curious and interesting publication, if we examine the circumstances which occasioned its production, or the consequences with which the institution to which it belongs will most probably be followed. Among the former we may reckon, the temporary chaotic state with respect to religious sub-

jects, to which the mass of men's minds in France had been reduced on the overthrow of their tyrannical and superstitious religious establishments; the victory which good sense and the remains of information derived from Christianity gradually obtained over atheism and irreligion, enforcing a conviction of the necessity of morals and piety to the well-being of states as well as individuals; and the voluntary associations which subsequently took place in Paris, and afterwards in other parts of the republic, for supporting the worship of God on a plan which should not oppose the dogmas of any sect, and for the dissemination of virtuous and useful knowledge. The creed of the Theophilanthropes, or rather Theophilanthropists, consists of two articles only: the first declaring their belief in the doctrine of the existence of God, the second in that of the immortality of the soul. Their moral system, which is borrowed from Christianity, inculcates the love of God, and of man; the rational obligations of piety; and the outlines of those duties which the gospel chiefly insists on and recommends. The sanctions and motives, however, by which they enforce them are, comparatively, cold and unimpressive. Their manual, besides the exposition of their principles and morals, contains a collection of hymns, a liturgy for every decade of the French year, and a selection of moral lessons from the scriptures as well as other ancient and modern writings, which are read at their meetings by each head of a family in his turn. At such meetings, likewise, occasional moral discourses, in the style of sermons, are delivered, after having been submitted to the previous inspection of a committee of direction.

n. The Theophilanthropists also
 ve forms for the celebration of
 e births of children, of mar-
 ges, and of burials. For our
 orts, we cannot but consider the
 tablishment of such an institution
 France, where we understand it
 daily gaining numerous converts,
 be an important era in eccle-
 sistical history. It has already
 eatly contributed to stem the
 rrent of irreligion and immorali-
 . And it is preparing a foil, in
 hich the simple and pure princi-
 es of Christianity, now when it
 ll have free access to the reflec-
 ons of serious and thinking men,
 ll take root and flourish vigo-
 usly. It would be injustice to its
 vine origin and excellence, were
 e not firmly to entertain such a
 eafing conviction.

Mr. Shepherd's "Critical and
 actical Elucidation of the Morn-
 g and Evening Prayer of the
 urch of England," is a work of
 nconsiderable merit, from which the
 thodox member of the church
 ill receive much edification, and
 aders who may differ widely in
 inion from the author, curious
 formation and entertainment.
 he object of it is, to establish the
 perior excellence of our national
 urgy over all other liturgies, for
 omoting the purposes of devotion,
 d to assist the churchman to en-
 r into the full spirit of its exhor-
 tions, prayers, creeds, &c. In
 ursuing that object, the author has
 own himself to be possessed of an
 undant share of ecclesiastical in-
 rmation, great ingenuity, and, on
 e whole, a becoming impartia-
 y and candour. The introduction
 ntains a minute and accurate
 story of the church service, from
 e Primer of Henry VIII. in 1535,
 the last revision under Charles
 . in 1661. The rest of the work
 1797.

is partly critical, partly controver-
 sial, and partly practical. Mr.
 Shepherd's critical and controver-
 sial abilities are particularly exer-
 cised in defence of the doxology,
 and Athanasian creed, and in eluci-
 dating the sense of absolution. How
 successful he has proved, his read-
 ers must determine for themselves.
 His style and language, in gene-
 ral, are correct and perspicuous.

Dr. Glas's "Course of Lectures
 on the holy Festivals, with practi-
 cal Remarks on each, and Exhor-
 tations to a more devout and solemn
 Observance of them," is drawn up
 in the form of sermons, in popular
 and elegant language; and was un-
 dertaken by him with the design
 of reviving that religious zeal,
 which he conceives to have suffered
 a lamentable abatement from an
 inattention to the days set apart for
 the commemoration of those saints
 and martyrs, whose names our
 English reformers chose to retain in
 their calendar. His plan has been,
 "to lay before the reader, in a very
 comprehensive view, the lives, the
 characters, the writings, and the
 sufferings, of those eminent ser-
 vants of God," and to deduce such
 practical reflections as may be use-
 ful to Christians in general. The
 outline of this plan was suggested
 to him by Mr. Nelson's well known
 book, and he has drawn his infor-
 mation from the same sources with
 that author; but he has materially
 improved, in point of selection and
 application, on the labours of his
 predecessor. But how much fo-
 ever we may be disposed to com-
 mend the manner in which Dr.
 Glas has executed his work, or
 to honour him for the piety of his
 motives in engaging in it, we are
 more than doubtful of the utility of
 the object which he had in view,
 as far as the interests of genuine
 O scriptural

scriptural religion are concerned. For we are satisfied, that were all the saints' days to be secularized and forgotten, the cause of Christianity could not possibly sustain any injury. If the case be otherwise, the authors of the sole directory which we can admit to be binding upon Christians, were incomplete instructors, and in their conduct unsafe models to be copied by us; and we are also convinced, that simple and incautious readers, from the perusal of the numerous stories and anecdotes which the Doctor's plan led him to introduce, are in danger of confounding scripture history with doubtful traditions, and legendary tales.

Mr. Armstrong's treatise, entitled "Catechetical Lectures; or, The Church Catechism explained," contains a brief and practical, but not always the most clear and intelligible, or judicious illustration of the sense of the catechism. Most of his readers, we apprehend, will concur with us in the opinion, that archbishop Secker's, or Gilpin's catechetical lectures, or Lewis's explanation of the catechism, by way of question and answer, superseded the necessity of our author's labours.

"Mr. Meredith's "Select Essays on Scriptural Subjects" are intended for the edification of that class of Christians who consider the distinguishing truths of the gospel to be the doctrines of the everlasting and unconditional election of God's people, the imputation of the merits of Christ to believers, and their consequent completeness in him, the final perseverance of the saints, and the other tenets of the high orthodox school. To readers less found in the faith, they are not likely to prove very interesting. The topics which the author undertakes to elucidate are, the nature of our Lord's

prophetic office, the office of the holy Spirit, the nature and design of the gospel ministry, fasting, and the human nature of Christ.

Mr. Parry, in his "Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Inspiration of the Apostles, and other writers of the New Testament, &c." contends for the opinion, that the apostolic writers were under the infallible guidance of the spirit of God in *all* that they have written for the instruction of the churches, though every word they wrote might not be dictated to them; and that on no other ground can we render their testimony to the facts recorded in the gospel, valuable or useful to us. His argument is managed with precision and dexterity, and cloathed in perspicuous and pleasing language; and, what is more to the author's praise, the whole appears to have been written in the spirit of that genuine candour which results, not from an indifference to truth, but from a liberal and enlarged acquaintance with it.

"Mr. Dore's "Essay on the Resurrection of Christ, in which Proofs of the Fact are adduced, its Import explained, and its beneficial Influence illustrated," if it may be thought to throw no new light on the important subject, contains a well written and perspicuous summary of the arguments generally produced in its support, which we consider to be satisfactory and conclusive. The author's practical application of the doctrine is the most valuable part of his little treatise, and is highly to be commended for its pious and useful tendency.

Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View of the prevailing religious System of professed Christians, in the higher and middle Classes in this Country, contrasted with real Christianity," is a work which breathes

breathes throughout a spirit of ardent piety, and manifests the author's unquestionable and zealous attachment to what he conceives to be the genuine interests of religion. We wish we could add, that his piety were unalloyed by enthusiasm, and his zeal for godliness undebaused by dogmatism and uncharitableness. That there is too much ground for the author's complaint of a laxity, or an indifference, in principles and manners, in the classes mentioned in the title-page, few can apprehend, will attempt to deny; though many will differ widely from him in their ideas respecting the extent of the evil, its cause or causes, and the methods proper to be pursued to effectuate a cure. According to his views of real Christianity, not only infidels and the immoral, but the greater part of professed Christians, even those who lead a sober, righteous, and godly life, if they are destitute of certain affections and feelings which Mr. Wilberforce and the select class with whom he associates imagine they experience, and still more so if they are unhappily tinged with Unitarianism, which in the abundance of his candour and spiritual humility he denominates "a sort of half-way house" to infidelity: all these numerous descriptions of persons are directly or indirectly proscribed by him, as in a state of alienation from God, and, consequently, in the broad road to perdition. After having represented the evil to be so enormous, he finds its cause in a "mistaken conception entertained of the fundamental principles of Christianity," and employs a considerable part of his work in endeavouring to illustrate that fact. The necessary cure for this evil Mr. Wilberforce defines to be vital Christianity, or such a steadfast be-

lief of those doctrines respecting the corruption of human nature, our Lord Jesus Christ, and the holy Spirit, which the church of England teaches in her articles, her homilies, and liturgy, united to certain exercises of the affections and passions arising from that belief, and not unconnected with an obedience to the practical precepts of the gospel. All his expectations of the restoration of public and private virtue, of the salvation and permanence of our ecclesiastical establishment, and of the British constitution, he founds on the reception, and triumph of his system over unbelief, heretical pravity, and a dry unanimated religion. Under the influence of these impressions, he is earnest and eloquent in his exhortations to the classes for whom his work is principally intended, to "lay afresh the whole foundation of their religion," that they may prove "instruments of drawing down on their country the blessings of safety and prosperity." Such is the purport, and such is the spirit of Mr. Wilberforce's treatise, which is in every part of it more declamatory than argumentative. To those who entertain similar views of Christianity with the author, it will prove highly acceptable; but it is neither calculated to make any good impression upon infidels, nor to meet with the approbation of some of the most enlightened and best friends to serious religion, among orthodox, as well as heterodox believers.

Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, in his "Letter to William Wilberforce, esq. on the Subject of his late Publication," exposes in brief, but strong and pointed terms, the inconsistency of that gentleman's religious principles with the system of the gospel; and vindicates the latter from the suspicion of inculcating

such enthusiastic, gloomy, degrading, and irrational notions as Mr. Wilberforce had confounded with it. But the main object of his letter, as he informs us, is to impeach Mr. Wilberforce at the bar of religion, reason, and humanity, of the high crime and misdemeanour of supporting with cordial concurrence, with a confidence unlimited, and with all the influence of his reputation, the versatile and pernicious politics, and above all, the complicate and destructive warlike system of the present minister, in direct and flagrant opposition to the genius of that gospel which he professes to love, and to the spirit and temper of that crucified Redeemer in whom he avows his trust. Mr. Wilberforce will prove himself an able casuist, if he out-argues his severe, but at the same time respectful antagonist.

Dr. Watkins's treatise, entitled "A Word of gentle Admonition to Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, occasioned by his Letter to William Wilberforce, esq. &c." is misnamed by the well-meaning, but not judicious author. Instead of being gentle admonition, either in spirit or language, with respect either to direct or insinuated censure, it is at least as severe as Mr. Wakefield's letter, without being recommended by the classical polish and candour towards the character and intentions of his opponent, which that gentleman's publication displays. Dr. Watkins's severity, however, is to be found in his choice of phraseology, and bitterness of assertion, not in the energy and application of his argumentative talents: and whether his treatise be considered as an apology for Mr. Wilberforce's political conduct, or a vindication of his theological opinions, when weighed in the balance of impartial criticism it will be found wanting.

Mr. Ludlam's "Four Essays on the ordinary and extraordinary Operations of the holy Spirit, on the Application of Experience to Religion, and on Enthusiasm and Fanaticism," are well written, dispassionate, and strictly logical productions, which we recommend to the repeated and serious perusal of that class of Christians to which Mr. Wilberforce and Dr. Watkins belong. They appear to us to be admirably calculated to check the growth of fanaticism, and to give to religion that sober dignified aspect which cannot fail of recommending her to the rational enquirer. In the first and second essays he ably maintains, in opposition to the favourite sentiment of those who have modestly assumed the name of evangelical or gospel preachers, that what are called the extraordinary operations of the spirit, have ceased since the apostolic age, and gives a rational explanation of the ordinary operations, or the doctrine of divine assistance. In his third essay he analyzes the opinion of the same class of men respecting experience in religion, and plainly shews, that they mistake "the confidence of expectation for the certainty of experience, the positiveness of opinion for the convictions of reason." Mr. Ludlam, in his fourth essay, defines enthusiasm to be "an unsupported claim to immediate and sensible intercourse with God," and clearly points out the weakness or the dishonesty of pretending to it in the present age of the church. To the whole he has prefixed an accurate and important dissertation on the nature of clear ideas, and the advantage of distinct knowledge.

The "Apology for Human Nature, by the late reverend and learned Charles Bulkley," was found among the manuscripts of the author,

fairly

ly transcribed from his short hand copy, and is published by his friends, containing a satisfactory refutation of the doctrine of the radical corruption and depravity of human nature, insisted on in Mr. Wilberforce's publication. We think that they judged rightly when they determined to commit it to the press; and we recommend it as an argumentative and eloquent vindication of the character of the God of nature, from the shocking and detestable qualities imputed to him by that fanatic principle. Prefixed to this apology is an address to Mr. Wilberforce, by Mr. Evans, the editor, in which he strongly recommends the contents to that gentleman's serious notice, and insists, with commendable earnestness, on the importance of that Christian candour and charity which are the fulfilling of the law.

Mr. Fuller's treatise, entitled "Socinianism indefensible on the Ground of its moral Tendency, &c." is intended as a reply to Dr. Toulmin's practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine considered," which was announced in our last year's register, and to a discourse by Mr. Joseph Kentish, entitled "the moral Tendency of the genuine Christian Doctrine, written with reference to Mr. A. Fuller's Examination of the Calvinistic and Socinian systems." In this publication Mr. Fuller, with no small share of confidence, assumes the honours of a complete triumph over his opponents; but they will, doubtless, enter their protest against his pretensions. They will still assert that he draws his conclusions from premises which they have not admitted, and from such representations of their opinions as they will pronounce to be flagrantly illiberal and unjust; and we certainly cannot acquit him

of the imputations on his fairness as a disputant, and on his impartiality and candour as an enquirer after truth, which such allegations import.

Mr. Wilson's "Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament by the early Opinions of the Jews and Christians concerning Christ," is an elaborate and ingenious performance, which the author appears to have undertaken, chiefly, with the design of refuting Dr. Priestley's arguments for Unitarianism, in his History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ, compiled from original Writers. The method which Dr. Priestley adopted is that which our author has chosen to follow, and endeavoured to apply in deducing the directly opposite conclusions. Whatever may be the reader's opinion respecting his success, he must admit that Mr. Wilson has not engaged in the controversy without possessing learning and talents sufficient to entitle him to the character of a well-informed and able polemic, and that those qualities are accompanied with a becoming spirit of moderation and candour.

Mr. Bromwich's treatise, entitled "the Doctrines of the Church of Rome examined," appears to have originated in serious and benevolent motives; but it does not display a very accurate acquaintance with the topics debated between the protestant and papal churches. Modern catholics, likewise, will accuse the author of credulity and illiberality when he states, "that the most solemn oath of a papist is no longer binding to him than his church shall think proper;" and that "a real papist will stick at no crime, however inhuman, to support his erroneous religion."

"Babylon in the Revelation of
O 3 St. John

St. John as signifying the City of Rome considered with Reference to the Claims of the Roman Church," by the late Dr. Townson, is a posthumous publication in defence of the opinion embraced by the greater part of protestants, that the pope is antichrist. But, although learned and ingenious, it does not bring any accession of strength to the arguments generally made use of on that subject.

Mr. Bicheno's "probable Progress and Issue of the Commotions which have agitated Europe since the French Revolution, argued from the Aspect of Things, and the Writings of the Prophets," may be considered as a sequel to his "Signs of the Times," which we introduced to our readers in our Register for the year 1794. It contains additional illustrations of the predictions in the book of revelation, from the events and changes which have of late taken place in the state of society, together with very animated and serious reflections, political and moral, which highly deserve the attention of his countrymen. We hope, however, that he is sometimes mistaken in his interpretations, otherwise we have yet to look forwards to a long-continued series of wars and calamities, before that complete destruction of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny is effected, which must precede the predicted improved state of mankind.

The "Letter to the Society of protestant Dissenters, at the Old Meeting, Yarmouth, from Thomas Martin, on his Resignation of the Office of Minister among them," is an ingenious attempt to convince some individuals, possessing tender consciences, that a change which had taken place in his sentiments with respect to the miraculous origin of Christianity, and the consequent variations which it was necessary

for him to adopt in conducting the public services, offered no reasonable ground for terminating the connexion between them; more especially as his views continued the same as theirs, of the spirit and object of Christianity, and as he venerated the character of the founder of it, as the most exalted of any he had ever known, or read of. We cannot but admire the ingenuoussness and temper with which this letter is written, whatever may be our opinion of the principle for which Mr. Martin contends, or the arguments by which he supports it. We should wish, however, to see it more fully discussed.

Mr. Leycester's "Disputation in Logic, arguing the moral and religious Uses of a Devil, Book I." is a whimsical, but amusing production, in which the author pleads for giving the Devil his due, and reduces his readers to a choice of the conclusions, either that the Devil is of some use to man and religion, or that no such being exists. It is written in a similar strain with the author's "Observations on the Inconvenience of the Ten Commandments," noticed in our Register for the year 1795, but is not equal to that piece in point of true humour.

Of the object of the following work our readers will be able to form a sufficient idea from its title-page. "A compendious Dictionary of the Holy Bible: containing a Biographical History of the Persons; a Geographico-historical account of the Places; a literal, critical, and systematical Description of other Objects, whether natural, artificial, civil, religious, or military; and an Explication of the appellative Terms mentioned in the Writings of the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocrypha; including the Signification of the Hebrew and other Words

Words occurring therein: likewise a brief View of the Figures and Metaphors of holy Writ." The above work contains, in 1 Vol. 12mo. a considerable quantity of matter, compiled, or abridged from former publications of the kind, with much diligence and attention. But the systematic Calvinism which is on every opportunity obtruded, is a fatal obstacle to its general acceptability and usefulness.

"The Sermons and Charges of the Right Reverend John Thomas, LL. D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester, &c. published for the Benefit of the Philanthropic Society," in 2 Vols. are entitled to very respectful notice in this class of compositions. The subjects of them are, chiefly, "the moral Duties and Christian Graces;" while occasionally they exhibit specimens of the worthy prelate's poetic powers, in vindication of "the fundamental articles of orthodoxy against the specious theories of modern refiners in scepticism and heresy." Their style and language are perspicuous, correct, and, in general, sufficiently polished; such as merit the imitation of those who wish to be useful rather than admired preachers. Prefixed to them is a sketch of the life and character of the author, drawn up by the Reverend G. A. Thomas, his lordship's chaplain and executor; which discovers an enthusiastic regard for the memory of a good and amiable man, but is too verbose and digressive for a biographical memoir.

The volume of "Sermons translated from the original French of the late Reverend James Saurin, Pastor of the French Church at the Hague, &c. by Henry Hunter, D.D." is numbered VI. and presented to the public as a continuation of the plan of the late Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, whose five volumes

were introduced to our readers in our Register for the year 1784. The admirers of Mr. Saurin in general, and especially those who hold the same Calvinistic creed, will acknowledge themselves greatly indebted to Dr. Hunter for undertaking such a task, and for executing it with so much ability and judgment. We need not in this place make any observations on the doctor's style of composition, or his merits as a translator. The sermons in the volume before us were delivered on sacramental occasions.

In our Register for the year 1787, we expressed our opinion of Dr. Lamont's "Sermons," of which two volumes had at that time made their appearance. During the present year that author has published a third vol. which we have not seen, but which we understand reflects honour on his ripened judgment and chastened taste.

In our Register for the year 1795, we inserted the character, as pulpit compositions, of a volume of "Discourses on different Subjects," by Dr. Huntingford, Warden of St. Mary's College, Winchester. We have it now in our power to announce the publication of a second vol. the contents of which display the hand of the same master. The same zeal for the interests of Christianity, and for what the author conceives to be its peculiar doctrines, will be found still predominant; and the manner in which the subjects of some of these discourses are adapted to the circumstances of the present times, will, in the estimation of many readers, prove a peculiar recommendation of them.

In our last volume we introduced to our readers Dr. Priestley's "Discourses relating to the Evidences of revealed Religion, delivered in Philadelphia," and originally

ginally published in that city. During the year 1797, an additional volume of those Discourses has reached this country, containing much valuable new matter in aid of what his prolific pen has already produced in support of Christianity. The topics on which he chiefly enlarges are, the moral design of Revelation; the character and morality of Jesus; the doctrine of a resurrection; and the principles and evidences of Mahometanism compared with those of Christianity. The discourses on the last-mentioned subject are peculiarly valuable and interesting.

The "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, in the Year 1795, at the Lecture founded by the Provost and senior Fellows, under the Will of Mrs. Anne Donnellan, by Thomas Elrington, D. D. M. R. I. A. &c." were written to refute the objections of unbelievers to the evidence of miracles in proof of a divine revelation, and to the nature and peculiar character of the Christian miracles. They are seven in number, including an Act Sermon, in which the question is discussed whether supernatural powers have ever been exercised by the votaries of false religions? and afford satisfactory proofs of the author's respectable talents as a scholar and controversialist. We cannot, however, flatter him so far as to state that, when compared with the labours of several of our valuable writers on the same subject, they will entitle him to super-eminent distinction.

The volume of "Sermons on different Occasions, and on practical Duties, by the Reverend Samuel Hayes, A. M. formerly Usher of Westminster School," contains seventeen discourses, on various subjects, which deserve to be recom-

mended for their uniform useful tendency, and the pleasing style in which they are composed. That they are published for the benefit of the author's family, will be a farther recommendation of them to the benevolent heart.

The "twelve Sermons preached at the New Jerusalem Temple, in Redcross-street, near Cripplegate, London, by Manoah Sibby, N. H. S. and a Servant of our Lord Jesus Christ," are designed to illustrate the principles of the Swedenborgian church, on the subjects of the Trinity, the atonement, spiritual magnetism, or the nature of that faith which removes mountains, death a continuation of life, &c. from which the initiated may receive edification, but which we have found ourselves totally incapable of comprehending.

Mr. Boucher's "View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, in thirteen Discourses, preached in North-America, between the Years 1763 and 1775," consist of politico-theological harangues in defence of the divine origin of government, and episcopal establishments; which having failed of their intended effect in stopping the revolutionary torrent on the other side of the Atlantic, he offers to the calmer judgment of the people of this country, to counteract the baneful influence of the popular notions that rulers are the servants of the public, and that they may be resisted or cashiered when they act in opposition to the public will. These discourses are written with ability, but in the genuine spirit of the old tory school. They are introduced by an historical preface, which throws no new light on the transactions of the American revolution, but certainly suggests a new expedient to the inhabitants of

Great

Great Britain for the salvation of their government, on the dreadful supposition that there is no hope left for any future peace to Europe; viz. to transport their empire to the east, where, happy in being placed beyond the troubled politics of their present scene, blessed with a climate equal to any on the globe, &c. they may repair and renovate their constitution, and leave their posterity, if true to one another, at peace with themselves, and with all the world.

Mr. Townley's "Six Sermons preached before the Right Honourable Brook Watson, Lord Mayor of the City of London," contain, likewise, an abundant mixture of political matter with what is theological and moral. What they inculcate in relation to the former subject is loyal, in the common acceptation of the phrase, even to effervescence; and the theological opinions which pervade them, are such as are sanctioned by the creed of the church of England, of which the author is a minister. Mr. Townley's moral reflections are serious and impressive, and such as were adapted to produce useful effects on his auditory.

Mr. Naylor's four Sermons "on the Inanity and Mischief of vulgar Superstitions, preached at All Saints Church, Huntingdon," are liberal, judicious productions, in which the story of the witch of Endor, and the miracles supposed to have been performed by the magicians in Egypt, are rationally and satisfactorily explained, and the vulgar ideas respecting the co-operation of evil spirits with human beings for malignant purposes, ably exposed and refuted. To these sermons is added an account of the witches of Warboys, who were executed at Huntingdon in the year 1593, for the pretended crime of witchcraft, and whose property was presented

by the lord of the manor to the corporation of that town, on condition that they should allow forty shillings a year to a doctor or bachelor of divinity of Queen's College, Cambridge, to "teach the people how they should discover and frustrate the machinations of witches and dealers with evil spirits." The sermons before us were delivered at the annual lecture supported by that donation, but with a much better purpose in view than that for which the lecture was originally appointed.

Dr. Shepherd, in his "two Sermons on a future State," advances a variety of cogent arguments in favour of that doctrine, derived partly from the deductions of reason, and partly from what may be called the indirect evidence of it in the prophetic and historical parts of the Old Testament. With these arguments he has intermixed pertinent answers to the objections commonly brought forwards by the advocates for the gloomy notion of the commencement of an eternal sleep at death. What he says on the subject of our hereafter meeting and recognising each other, we recommend to be read in connexion with Dr. Price's reasons for expecting that virtuous men shall meet after death in a state of happiness, in his four dissertations on providence, prayer, &c.

"The Nature and Causes of Atheism pointed out in a Discourse delivered at the Chapel in Lewin's Mead, Bristol, to which are added remarks on a work entitled '*Origine de tous les Cultes, ou Religion universelle, par Dupuis, Citoyen François*,' by John Prior Estlin," is a sensible and judicious little work, drawn up in pleasing and popular language, and well adapted to produce impressions on young and ingenuous minds. In his remarks on Dupuis (whose work was noticed in

our last volume among the articles in French literature) the author is peculiarly successful in exposing his extravagant ideas respecting the origin of worship, and in discriminating between superstition and religion, between popery and Christianity.

We shall now close our list of the theological productions of the year 1797, by a brief notice of two charges ad clerum; one by Dr. Newcome, Primate of all Ireland, and the other by Dr. Law, Archdeacon of Rochester.

The former is entitled "the Duty of clerical Residence stated and enforced; a Charge delivered at the primary Visitation of the Province of Ulster, in the Year 1796." Of the excellence of this discourse in point of matter and composition, of the pious and Christian spirit which uniformly pervade it, and of its admirable tendency, it is not easy to speak in too high terms. The subject of it is one of the most important that could be selected for an address from a diocesan to his brethren, "the foundation," as the archbishop properly calls it, "of all other ecclesiastical duties." And it is enforced with an irresistible weight of argument, drawn from the precepts of scripture, the engagements entered into at ordination, the reasonableness and utility of the practice, and the regard due by the clergy to their own character and to the opinion of the world. In an appendix the worthy author has added extracts from various writers, and the canons of the church, in confirmation of the doctrine in his charge.

Dr. Law's "Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester, and published at their Request," is also deserving of high commendation, on account of the

zeal which it discovers for the interests of genuine piety, tempered by a spirit of liberality and candour. The recent history of France is held out to the clergy, as offering considerations which should rouse them to unremitting efforts in recommending the salutary truths of the gospel, by fair reasoning, temperate arguments, and the peculiar correctness of their own examples. But in adverting to the change of religious sentiments which has taken place among our neighbours, Dr. Law does not, like too many of his brethren, deal in rash and fiery denunciations of the Divine vengeance on the agents in that work. While he pities and condemns the spirit by which they were influenced, he considers them as instruments in the hands of Providence to restore the Christian faith in France to its original simplicity; and seems to join in opinion with many "ardent in the cause of piety, that the monstrous errors of a corrupted church could not have been so effectually removed as by the arrogance of infidelity." What he says on this subject merits the attention both of clergy and laity.

Under the head of Philosophy and Metaphysics we meet with the 5th volume of lord Monboddo's "Ancient Metaphysics, containing the History of Man in the civilized State." We have had such repeated opportunities, in our Registers for the years 1782, 1784, and 1795, of laying before our readers the nature and character of this very singular work, in which learning, ingenuity, just remark, extravagant hypothesis, and credulity are most curiously blended, that we deem it unnecessary in this place, to insert any thing more than a brief notice of the contents of the volume

lume before us. It consists, chiefly, of a summary of what he had advanced in the preceding volumes, and is divided into four books. In the first book the author enters into a comparison of the natural and civilized states of man: in the second he explains the differences in the minds of men in the natural and civilized states: in the third he describes the advantages derived from civilized society, and how its ills may be alleviated; and in the fourth shews the end of the civilized state of man.

“The System of Nature, or the Laws of the Moral and Physical World, translated from the French of M. Mirabaud,” in four volumes, was composed with the professed design of bringing man back to nature, by rendering his reason dear to him, by making him adore virtue, and by dispelling those mists of prejudice that hide from him the only road that can really conduct him to that felicity which he desires. In pursuance of this design, the author endeavours to construct a system of morals totally unconnected with any religious doctrines, or, in other words, on the basis of atheism; which, he contends, “is only so rare because every thing conspires to intoxicate man, from his most tender age, with a most dazzling enthusiasm, or to puff him up with a systematic and arranged ignorance, which is of all ignorance the most difficult to vanquish and to root out.” That the author has advanced some useful truths in this work, it would be injustice to deny; but they have not the merit of originality, nor are they enforced with any peculiar recommendations on the judgment or attention of his readers. The leading principles for which he pleads, as far as it is possible to understand them,

and the arguments made use of in their support, we can no more reconcile with common sense, the deductions of analogy, and calm philosophy, than we can the mysticism of the most absurd theologians.

Dr. Okely’s “Pyrology, or the Connexion between Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c.” is the production of a man of considerable reading, and no mean talents; but it is so defective in arrangement, and comprises so many topics, that our account of its contents must be confined to a very few observations. Not satisfied either with the Aristotelian or the Baconian mode of philosophizing, the author wishes to introduce a middle method, which he conceives an event to which we may with confidence look forwards, the perfection of the moral and philosophical sciences, will ultimately render completely successful. To contribute to this event, he fixes on a “substance well known, very common, and probably the least concentrated state of power with which we are acquainted, which we may take for a standard of other powers,” and to which he gives the name of caloric. And he endeavours to prove, “that it is the continuity, and a distribution in some measure equable of caloric, which renders any mass or body a natural unit.” To this substance, or power, he attributes life and sense, perception and motion; and applies his theory in explaining the relation of cause and effect, the nature of deity, and Divine power. But we cannot pursue him any farther. We shall only remark, that were his hypothesis and conclusions so demonstrably true, as they are fanciful and paradoxical, the interests of religion and morality would receive material

material injury from his speculations. The disquisition which he has introduced on the origin of Christianity we include under the same censure.

“The Principles of Critical Philosophy selected from the Works of Emanuel Kant, &c. and expounded by James Sigismund Beck, &c. translated from the German by an Auditor of the latter,” will not afford the English student much assistance in his endeavours to become acquainted with the Kantian Philosophy. For independently of the clouds and darkness in which to our comprehension the system itself seems to be involved, the translator’s language is often exceedingly obscure and confused, and sometimes totally incapable of being decyphered.

The next work which calls for our notice is “the Enquirer: Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature, by William Godwin.” This volume is divided into two parts, containing a variety of essays, “each intended in a considerable degree to stand by itself,” which “are presented to the contemplative reader not as dicta, but as the materials of thinking.” The object of the author is declared to be the same as what he had in view in his treatise on political justice; viz. to force truth from her hiding place, but by a variation in his mode of approach. “An incessant recurrence to experiment and actual observation, is the method adopted in the present volume.” The subjects discussed in the essays that relate to education are, the awakening the mind; the utility of talents; the source of genius; an early taste for reading; the study of the classics; public and private education; the happiness of youth; the communi-

cation of knowledge; cohabitation; reasoning and contention; deception and frankness; manly treatment and behaviour; the obtaining of confidence; choice in reading; and early indications of character. The essays on manners treat of riches and poverty; avarice and profusion; beggars; servants; trades and professions; self-denial; personal reputation; posthumous fame; difference in opinion; and politeness. The literary essays are two only: the first on learning, unfolding the advantages which it gives to a man over the self educated, and shewing that it is the ally not the adversary of genius; the second on English style, exhibiting an historical review of it from the age of queen Elizabeth, and intended to prove that the English language was never in so high a state of purity and perfection, as in the present reign. On these various topics Mr. Godwin has presented his readers with much original and ingenious matter, the result of accurate observation, and close reflection, which cannot fail of affording them useful instruction. They will also find his essays interspersed with numerous striking and beautiful remarks, apposite illustrations, and interesting descriptions, which will afford them pleasure and entertainment while they are informed and enlightened. But with all its excellencies the Enquirer is by no means an unexceptionable publication. Some of the author’s positions and opinions we consider to be extravagant and fanciful; others at least disputable; and others illiberal and unwarrantable. Among the latter we must class his too general and indiscriminate censures on trades and professions, and his dogmatical and unjust attack on the Christian religion.

gion. They disfigure his work, and must necessarily lessen its influence on dispassionate and serious readers. The style and language of these essays are generally correct and perspicuous, frequently energetic, and sometimes highly eloquent.

The "Examination of the leading Principles of the new System of Morals, as that Principle is stated and explained in Mr. Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice," is a temperate and judicious performance, which merits the deliberate attention of that writer, and of the advocates for his theory. The fundamental principle which the author undertakes to refute is the following: that virtue is that course of conduct which tends to promote the general good, and that to the acquisition of that grand object all domestic and local relations ought to be sacrificed. That principle he contests with great ability and force, maintaining that man is a creature of sympathy; that from his sympathy arise originally all his moral feelings; that he cannot sympathise with those unknown to him; that he cannot sympathise with the general good; that a system of local relations is the only system adapted to human nature; and that as virtue takes its character from the motive, not the tendency of the action, so it should be defined, that course of conduct of which the motive is benevolence, or the good of individuals. We wish to see the question more fully discussed by both the combatants.

Dr. Zimmermann's "Essay on National Pride, translated from the original German, by Samuel Hull Wilcocke," is an interesting and amusing publication, in which satire, tempered by philosophy, is successfully employed in exposing the foibles and characteristics which tar-

nish the qualities of the inhabitants of the most considerable nations, and in pointing out their ridiculous or vicious effects. It consists of a variety of anecdotes, arranged under different heads, such as imaginary advantages, reputation for arts and science, peculiar constitution of government, and accompanied with philosophical and ironical remarks; which are well calculated to shame mankind out of their prejudices against one another, and to promote a spirit of philanthropy and benevolence. The translation appears to be executed with fidelity, and is preceded by memoirs of the author's life and writings, which will be acceptable to the English reader.

Mr. Gisborne's "Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex," is a proper sequel to his "Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain," which we announced in our Register for the year 1794. As the latter was distinguished by good sense, liberal opinions, and useful precepts, delivered in a pleasing and impressive style, so the same characteristics are discoverable in the work before us; and the female world, at least the sensible and accomplished part of it, will be thankful to the author for his acceptable and valuable present. If they enter their protest against any part, it will probably be against the severity of his censures on public and private amusements. They will readily subscribe to the general excellence and importance of his remarks and advice on the subjects of education; the mode of introducing young women into general society; female conversation and epistolary correspondence; dress; the employment of time; considerations antecedent to marriage; the duties of the matrimonial life, with a view to the situation and circumstances of different indivi-

individuals; parental duties; the duties of middle life; and the duties of old age. What the author enforces on these several subjects, he supports not only by an appeal to reason, but to revelation.

Dr. Croft's "Short Commentary, with Strictures on certain Parts of the Moral Writings of Dr. Paley and Mr. Gisborne," embraces a variety of subjects, on some of which his remarks are trivial and unimportant, but on others they merit the attention of those authors. But it should seem that the principal objects of his work are, to convey to the public his protests against the unlimited right of private judgment, and the least innovation on the established religious system; to caution dissenters against the deep rooted malignity of Dr. Priestley, and to shew with what zeal, had he but the power, he would inflict awful punishment on those bold and presumptuous men who speak with indecent liberty of the mysteries of religion; to announce his own political orthodoxy, and his detestation of modern reformers; and to apologize for the slave trade, and for the strict discipline under which slaves are kept. These topics occur in the body of Dr. Croft's commentary, in two sermons which are added to it on purity of principle, and the penal laws, and in an extensive preface. We flatter ourselves, that a part of the compliment conveyed in the following remark on those who hold different opinions from the author was intended for us. "We have at least two Reviews, and one of the Annual Registers, under the conduct and inspection of these liberally minded men, for such they delight to be called. Whatever can sow disaffection and discontent they industriously collect. Whatever is done or

said in defence of our establishment, they mischievously traduce, and impute to others ill intentions and absurdities, which have no origin but in their own malevolent hearts."

Among the publications of the year, that relate to government, law, or political economy, we meet with a new edition of "the Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer, by the late Sir William Jones," which we mention in this place on account of the numerous notes which accompany it by T. S. Norgate. This annotator is a sensible and spirited writer, who ably supports the principles laid down in that celebrated treatise, both by argument, and an appeal to incontrovertible historical facts. And he has done service to the cause of freedom, by the manly, yet temperate manner, in which he has endeavoured to revive the public attention to them in these days of political torpor and delinquency.

Mr. Ely Bates, in his "Curfory View of Civil Government, chiefly in Relation to Virtue and Happiness," undertakes the office of moderator to discontented politicians and speculative reformers, and endeavours to check that frenzy which would lead them "to sacrifice real blessings to fanciful hopes," by teaching them what government can, and what it cannot do, and by pointing out the real causes of those vexations and miseries, which they are too ready to attribute to its radical defects, or mal-administration. From the doctrines which he inculcates it would follow, that our happiness as a body politic has but a slight connection with the nature of our government and laws; that in the im-

improper indulgence of our own passions or resentments, we shall find the causes of most of our misfortunes; and that "a quiet submission to the powers that are," is the duty of every member of the community; particularly of those "who stand excluded from its public honour and emoluments, merely for what they deem a purer faith or worship, lest the genuineness of their profession should be called in question." This work is written with great calmness of temper, and in correct easy language; but the author's assumptions will not stand discussion, and the tendency of his reasoning is degradation and servility.

The author of "*Vindiciæ Regiæ, or a Defence of the Kingly Office, in two Letters to Earl Stanhope*," writes in the character of a clergyman, who is desirous of reclaiming from the errors of democracy one of his parishioners, whom the noble lord's inferences, in one of his speeches in parliament, from the narrative in 1. Sam. 8, had convinced, that the kingly office is forbidden in scripture. As far as his arguments go to prove the nullity of his lordship's conclusion, they are ingenious, and successful. But when he proceeds to found on the sacred books the claims of kingly right, his reasonings are equally invalid with those of his opponent. The scriptures neither prescribe any particular form of government, nor, by fair implication, countenance any one mode in preference to another. The author's sketch of the history of republics, his comparison of the conduct of the French republicans with that of the Romans, and his general inferences, are written with spirit and eloquence, but will not materially benefit the cause which he has embraced.

Of the contents of the next work which calls for our notice, our readers will be able to form some idea from its ample title. "*History of the original Constitution of Parliaments, from the Time of the Britons to the present Day; shewing their Duration and Mode of Election, the various Innovations and Alterations which have taken Place in the State of the Representation of the People in the Reigns of the several Kings and Queens of England, the Period at which Cities and Boroughs first sent Members, the Times of their discontinuing to exercise that Privilege, their Restoration, &c. To which is added, the present State of the Representation: containing an impartial Account of the several Contests which took place at the last Election, Names of Proprietors and Patrons of Boroughs, contradictory Rights of Electors, Charters, and local Privileges, Number of Voters, State of Factions in Cities and Boroughs, &c. by T. H. B. Oldfield, Author of the History of Boroughs.*" The last mentioned work was announced in our Register for the year 1792. The volume before us abounds in valuable and interesting information, which is peculiarly seasonable at a period when the enemies to parliamentary reform insist so much on the dangers of innovation, and, without any precise knowledge of the subject of their panegyric, are lavish in their praises of the system transmitted to us by our ancestors. For he shews that the charge of innovation "reverts to those who have caused, and to those who support the present abuses of the constitution." In the system of our ancestors he finds the fundamental principles of annual parliaments, and equal representation arising from universal suffrage, or at least the extension of the right of voting

voting to every householder. The first partial representation of the people he traces to the reign of Edward I.; the mode of choosing county members by freeholders, instead of housekeepers, to that of Henry VI.; and the first practice of electing members for cities and boroughs by exclusive bodies, or corporations, to the reign of Edward IV. These deviations from the system of our ancestors were followed, as the author shews, in succeeding reigns, by other changes equally hostile to its true spirit, till by degrees the present state of things obtained; under which, out of 558 members of the house of commons, 424 are returned by the influence of peers, great commoners, and the treasury, and 134 only by the free and fair election of the people. For the correction of such flagrant abuses, and the restoration of the people to their rights, Mr. Oldfield pleads with a degree of ability and manly freedom that will give pleasure to every real friend of the British constitution, who wishes to preserve it by restoring it to its native beauty and splendour.

Captain Charles Patton's treatise, entitled "the Effects of Property upon Society and Government investigated, &c." is a republication, with considerable additions, of his "Attempt to establish the Basis of Freedom on simple and unerring Principles," which we announced in our Register for the year 1794. These additions consist of a copious illustration of the influence of property on mental energy, national character, manners, government, and civilization; and an historical review of the monarchy and republic of Rome, upon the principles derived from the effects of property, by Mr. Robert Patton. In the former his readers will meet with

many important and liberal observations, on the general subject of property, and much ingenuity in the author's speculative application of them. But they may probably concur with us in thinking, that he ascribes too much to property when he contends, in opposition to the speculations of some modern theorists on government, that "it is the knowledge of property alone, acquired in society, that unfolds the energies of the mind," and that these "necessarily remain inert, until roused by the stimulus of property." They may also be apprehensive that his scheme of legislation, taken in connexion with his deductions from the doctrine above mentioned, instead of answering his benevolent intentions, would lead to invidious and dangerous party distinctions; that it would give rise to endless jealousies and contentions between the classes of the rich and the poor. Mr. Robert Patton's historical Review of Rome, intended to illustrate the principles of the preceding disquisitions, is the production of a well-informed and reflecting mind; but the conclusions which we should draw from it would by no means correspond with those of the author.

The treatise entitled "Agrarian Justice, opposed to Agrarian Law, and Agrarian Monopoly, &c. by Thomas Paine," offers to every country a project for a national fund, to be applied in advancing to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, to enable him or her to begin the world; and an annuity of ten pounds sterling to every person of the age of fifty years and upwards. This fund is to originate in a tax on landed, and on personal property, at their descent by death to new possessors: on the former, under the denomination of a ground rent

ent for what individuals hold detached from the common property of the human race, and on the latter, as what the possessors owe to society, on every principle of justice, gratitude, and civilization, for what they have been enabled to accumulate beyond what their own hands have produced, in consequence of living in society. Ten per cent. he would levy on such property, of both descriptions, as shall descend in a direct line, and twenty per cent. on such as shall descend collaterally. A fund thus created he states to be sufficient for the purposes intended, and to leave a surplus to be applied to other ways and means of meliorating the condition of man; and he exemplifies his statement by calculations applicable to the supposed national wealth and population of England. Among those who are not cumbered with the evils against which Mr. Paine directs his present political battery, it is not unlikely but his proposal will meet with numerous strenuous defenders. But their opposite class in society will pronounce it unjust, and visionary in the extreme. They will contend, that it is founded on a principle which deserves no milder name than that of robbery; and that, even were it defensible on the maxim *salus populi suprema lex*, and practicable as it is otherwise, instead of benefiting the great body of the people, it would destroy their spirit of industry and independence, and strike at the root of public morals by confounding together the idle and vicious with the diligent and virtuous, in one undistinguished and equally favoured mass. And we do not see how our projector will repel their arguments.

Mr. Herrenchwand's treatise "*du vrai Principe Actif de l'Economie politique, &c. i. e. concerning the*"

true Active Principle of Political Economy, &c." is an abridgment and application of that part of his larger work noticed in our last volume, which relates to the circulation of the precious metals and public banks in a nation of cultivators. Its object is, partly, to shew that the too slow or too swift introduction of metallic wealth into circulation is alike injurious to public credit; and, partly, to recommend the establishment of a new government bank, on such principles, that two-thirds of the present revenue may be found sufficient for the public exigencies. For the developement of these principles we must refer our readers to the work itself, from which they will decide on its importance or non-importance to the practical statesman.

Mr. Joyce's "complete Analysis and Abridgment of Dr. Adam Smith's Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," is executed with judgment and perspicuity, and will prove valuable to numerous readers who have not either opportunity or leisure for acquiring an intimate acquaintance with that extensive work. It deserves, likewise, to be recommended to the attention of the young economical student, before he enters on a minute examination of Dr. Smith's principles.

The illustration of "the Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, in Opposition to some false Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith, and others," is the production of a well-informed and very able author, who defends, against the attacks and misstatements of various foreign as well as English writers, some of the leading branches of the system of policy and finance adopted by the French economists; but without adhering to all the principles of that celebrated

P school.

school. What he particularly maintains is the doctrine, that the public supplies of a state ought to be drawn wholly and directly from the rents of its lands, or the surplus produce of those lands; or, in other words, that there ought to be no other tax for the defence of a state than a land tax. The arguments and illustrations which he has brought forwards in support of that doctrine, and in pointing out the numerous benefits which would result to the land-holder, to the tenant, and to the manufacturer, from reducing it to practice, are weighty and impressive, and merit the deliberate attention of political economists. It will perhaps stimulate their curiosity if we mention, that the author proves, by a clear and satisfactory calculation, that had an annual tax of four shillings in the pound been raised on the rents of lands, since the æra of the revolution, we should not at the present period have been burthened with any national debt.

The "Essay on the English national Credit, or an Attempt to remove the Apprehensions of those who have Money in the English Funds, by C. L. A. Patje, President of the Board of Commerce and Finances of Hanover," has been translated from the German, by the Rev. Herbert Marsh, with the design of producing the same consolatory impressions on the minds of his countrymen, which the translator felt on the perusal of the original. M. Patje's object is to shew, that the creditors of the English nation have no sufficient reason to apprehend either a suspension in the payment of the half-yearly dividends, or a diminution of their value after the termination of the present war. Among other topics on which he expatiates in order to establish his point are, the vast sources of un-

touched wealth which England possesses in her waste lands; the immense and increasing commerce of Britain, which there is every reason to conclude will do more than keep pace with the accumulation of her debts; and the accession of valuable and productive dominions in the East and West Indies, &c. which places the English nation in the situation of a debtor who has considerably increased his debts, but at the same time has made a proportional increase of his capital. On the foregoing, and other collateral considerations, Mr. Patje argues and declaims, ingeniously and speciously, but we cannot add, to our conviction. If the public burthens continue to increase in the same proportion as during the last three years, we shall require more powerful reasons than he has adduced to dissipate our apprehensions, respecting the solvency of the public; for we cannot subscribe to one of his fundamental statements "that as long as the money raised in taxes flows again into the circulating mass from which it was drawn, the capability of augmentation is so great that it would be difficult to assign a limit."

Mr. Morgan's "Appeal to the People of Great Britain, on the present alarming State of the public Finances, and of public Credit," is another attempt made by that able and patriotic calculator to rouse his countrymen from their political stupor, and infatuated acquiescence in the measures adopted to continue the present ruinous war. It adds such a variety of most important and interesting statements to the facts brought forwards by the author during the last year, that, if they fail of making deep and efficacious impressions, desperandum est de republica. Among others, the attentive

live reader will be particularly stricken with the following: the expending enormous sums, even greater than the whole estimates for the year, without the previous consent of parliament—an abuse which “threatens the utter annihilation of our rights and properties;” the discretionary power of drawing bills upon the treasury given to governors abroad, military commanders, commissaries, deputy commissaries, &c. &c. and exercised by them with the most alarming profusion; the lavish expenditure in the naval department under the head of extraordinaries, provided for by the guardians of the public purse, without any information respecting the particulars, without enquiry or animadversion; the extravagance of the loans negotiated by the chancellor of the exchequer, which have been multiplied to such an extent, that to provide for their interest and management he has “added very nearly as much to the taxes, as all the ministers that have ever afflicted this country from the revolution to the commencement of his administration;” and the particulars relating to the stoppage of the bank, by which a wound was given to public credit, impossible ever to be perfectly healed, and from which the proprietors have still reason to apprehend the most serious consequences. What Mr. Morgan has advanced on these and collateral subjects, is not assertion but demonstration.

The earl of Lauderdale, in his “Thoughts on Finance, suggested by the Measures of the present Session,” is employed in establishing similar statements with Mr. Morgan’s; and in endeavours to imprest the public with the conviction, “that, except his politics, there is nothing appears to a common understanding so likely to ruin the country, and

and ensure a revolution, as Mr. Pitt’s operations in finance.” That lord Lauderdale, however, is not to be ranked among those who possess merely a common understanding, the information and ingenuity which these Thoughts discover, bear ample testimony. They are worthy of the respectable talents which the noble lord displayed while a member of the legislative body, and confirm to him the character of an able financier and statesman. To particularize the subjects of them, would lead us to repeat what we have expressed in the preceding article.

Mr. Daniel Wakefield’s “Observations on the Credit and Finances of Great Britain, in Reply to the Thoughts of the Earl of Lauderdale, and the Appeal of Mr. Morgan,” contradict, but do not disprove any of the material positions or reasonings in those publications. Could he but establish the truth of his own calculations, he would at the same time render a very acceptable service to the chancellor of the exchequer, on whose financiering abilities he bestows the highest commendations, and afford most desirable consolation to those gloomy politicians who bemoan the threatening magnitude of the public burthens. For, by the magic of his pen, he reduces the sum total of the debts incurred by the present war, nearly thirty-nine millions below the amount in Mr. Morgan’s tables, and, consequently, diminishes the interest necessary to be provided for among the ways and means of the year, between three and four millions. *O si sic certe!*

“The Sketch of financial and commercial Affairs in the Autumn of 1797, &c.” is the production of a man of business, and of extensive information, who is desirous of contributing his efforts to remove the

embarrassments in which the pecuniary concerns of the country are involved. With this view he has in the course of his work suggested many incidental observations and hints, relating to finance and commerce, by which a wise minister may profit considerably. But what he principally recommends is the creation, by means of voluntary subscription, of "a war-fund, to the extent of an hundred millions, and consisting of notes payable to order, at certain periods after the conclusion of a general peace, none for less than twenty shillings, nor for more than one thousand pounds. Those notes, to such an extent as parliament shall from time to time determine, to be lent to the state by the subscribers, who will according to their subscriptions only (as in chartered companies) be answerable to the holders, as the state will be to the subscribers, not only for the principal, but also for an interest of five per cent. per annum, &c." Such a paper currency, superior to any hitherto employed from its being founded on the united security of the state and respectable individuals, the author contends would be negotiated without difficulty, and ultimately gain to the nation more than five millions. We apprehend, however, that his expectations, in the existing circumstances of the country, are much too sanguine. In connexion with his plan the author also suggests a tax upon income, something similar in spirit to that of Mr. Pitt.

Sir John Sinclair, in his "Letters written to the Directors and Governor of the Bank of England, in September, 1796, on the pecuniary Distresses of the Country, and the Means of preventing them," suggests the propriety of increasing the capital of the Bank, and of issuing notes for two or three pounds value.

The latter part of this advice the directors found themselves obliged to adopt, a few months after the date of these Letters, when parliament sanctioned an order of council prohibiting the farther issue of specie. Among the other expedients which he recommends there are two, the principles of which we cannot but strongly reprobate. The one is to obtain leave of parliament for the Bank to issue a million in notes, neither bearing interest, nor convertible into specie, till the end of twelve months. But such a measure would be ruinous to all public credit, if not a direct and shameful fraud. The other project to which we allude is that of re-coining the gold, with an alloy of six or seven per cent. That measure, also, we know not how to reconcile with the principles of honesty, or of policy. Government would gain by it, but the people would be robbed to the amount of the gold withdrawn. We are convinced, likewise, that it would materially affect the course of exchange in disfavour of this country, and that it would give encouragement to counterfeiters, notwithstanding the arguments by which sir John endeavours to repel these objections.

Mr. Brand, in his "Confidérations on the Depression of the Funds, and the present Embarrassments of Circulation, with Propositions for some Remedies to each," endeavours with much ingenuity to shew that, what he calls a latent loan, has operated much more powerfully than the loans to government, in depressing the stocks. By the phrase latent loan, he means to describe the sums sold out of the funds in order to create the capital necessary to carry on our immensely increasing commerce. To prove that our commerce is immensely increasing, he resorts to the returns made of our exports

exports and imports. But it requires no great extent of commercial knowledge to shew, that the conclusions drawn from such data may be essentially erroneous. This observation is particularly applicable to a country engaged in a widely-extended war, and to the state of its general trade. The remedies which Mr. Brand would apply to counteract the causes of the depression of the funds, and to revive national credit are, an adulteration of the coin, or an increase of its nominal value; a taxation of exports, and an equalization of the land tax. The two former, we are convinced, instead of removing or palliating, would increase the disease: the latter would most probably be followed by beneficial effects.

Mr. Fry's "new system of Finance, &c." contains a curious mixture of interesting information, whimsical calculations, and humorous remarks, from which the reader may derive both profit and entertainment. The author's objects are, to shew the defects of the present system; that a saving may take place in the public income and expenditure to the amount of ten millions annually; the consequences to the public of their connexion with the bank of England; the baneful effects of stock-jobbing; the astonishing losses sustained by the public, that have enabled the minister to carry on the deception of lessening the public debt; the unparalleled advantages given by the minister to loan-mongers for paper credit, in order to support the present ruinous war, &c. &c. The comparison which he exhibits between the present weight of our public burthens, and their pressure at the accession "of the best of kings," will not be viewed without pain and indignation by every true lover of his country.

Sir Francis Baring's "Observations on the Establishment of the Bank, and on the Paper Circulation of the Country, &c." are defective in that method and arrangement which we naturally expect to find in the production of a man of considerable eminence and long practice in commercial concerns. They supply the reader, however, with many important observations and remarks, which tend to throw light on the causes of the pecuniary embarrassments under which we have lately suffered, and to expose the impolicy of the financial measures adopted by the British minister. But in the author's ideas of the bank of England, as a necessary centre on which the circulation of the country must turn, and in his wishes that bank notes should in all cases be made a legal tender, we are very far from coinciding. Convenient and useful as that establishment certainly is, to the trading world, and to the community at large, the prosperity of this country is founded on a firmer basis than its credit, or even existence; otherwise, melancholy and desponding would be our reflections.

In our Register for the year 1795, we had the opportunity of introducing Dr. Tatham to our readers, in the character of a panegyrist on the national debt, and the extension of that funding system which the favourite plans of our present chancellor of the exchequer have called much more frequently into exercise, than the less bold and daring politics of his predecessors in office. During the present year the Doctor has addressed to that minister "a Letter on a national Bank," advising him of the most sapient plan which he has been enabled to discover, to supply that currency in the body politic which is "to keep in motion the wheel of circulation, which keeps in motion the wheel of commerce,

merce, which feeds the national resources, which supply the national revenues, which furnish our supplies by sea and land, which alone can maintain the war, which alone can insure us a peace." This plan embraces three objects. The first is the institution of a national bank, from which he would advise the issuing of twelve millions of paper currency, in notes stamped with the king's head, and signed by the ministers, calculated by him to produce half a million clear yearly profit to the nation. The second is the institution of a national insurance-office, from which a gain is to be derived of two millions and a half. The third thing which Dr. Tatham recommends is, to call in all the plate in the kingdom, above a certain weight, and to coin it into money. By the last-mentioned easy and simple procedure, a sufficient quantity of gold and silver for the circulation of currency, and the currency of circulation would, doubtless, be immediately secured, and ostentatious luxury thus prove a substantial blessing to the country. We refer the above propositions to the profound consideration of our politicians and statesmen.

Mr. Playfair, in his "Letter to Sir William Pulteney, bart. and on the Establishment of another public Bank in London," endeavours to shew the peculiar claims to public patronage which an institution would possess, that should combine the advantages both of land and money as a capital, and also receive manufactured commodities and government securities as pledges for sums advanced. With an institution professing to unite these advantages for the perfect security of the creditor, Mr. Playfair was, it seems, connected; and to recommend it to general notice appears to have been

his object in this publication. That institution was called the original Security Bank: but, whether it was owing to any defect in its principles, to want of support, or to whatever other cause, its proprietors became bankrupts before the end of the year.

The treatise entitled "the Iniquity of Banking," in two parts, is the production of a shrewd and able writer, who undertakes to shew "that the issuing of bank notes is productive of the same consequences as robbery, as by that means the produce of labour is obtained without labour, and every man in society deprived of a part of his property, or of the fruits of his labour;" and that it is not the increase of the taxes, but of paper money which has produced the present high price of provisions and commodities of every kind, and the consequent miseries of the poor, and distresses of the middling classes. Ingenious and subtle as are the author's reasonings in support of those positions, we do not imagine that he will succeed in obtaining numerous disciples: and when we consider the alarming projects with which his arguments are coupled, and to which they are introductory, we add, we hope that he will not. For he proposes, that all promissory notes now in circulation be suppressed; that the whole national debt be converted by government into paper currency, to be circulated in the room of them; and that such national paper should in all cases be made a legal tender. In a commercial country, especially if governed by an unprincipled and embarrassed administration, such devices would lead to inevitable ruin.

The "Suggestions on the Slave Trade, for the Consideration of the Legislature of Great Britain, by Sir Jeremiah

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, knt. M. D." appear to have flowed from a well-intentioned mind, but not sufficiently enlarged, properly to discriminate between the interests of humanity and policy. To this we are to attribute the incongruities which his work discovers. For while he lays it down as a first principle "that no man, or body of men, whatever, have a right to enslave or punish persons not subject to their laws, and more particularly those who never gave them offence," and is an advocate for the gradual abolition of colonial slavery, he seems to admit of the necessity of continuing that murderous traffic in human flesh, which threatens to bring down on our country the severe judgments of heaven. Hence, a considerable part of his treatise is employed in pointing out regulations respecting the purchase of slaves in Africa, and the mode of importing them into the West Indies. We must entertain very different ideas than we can do at present of the trade itself, before we can coolly appreciate the merits of the different plans for conducting it. What the author has advanced on the subject of the gradual liberation of the slaves in the islands, is more worthy of attention; but to be perfectly acceptable to the true philanthropist, must be separated from the least connexion with the importation scheme. The style and language of this work are uncommonly intricate, and frequently incorrect.

"The State of the Poor, &c. by Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart." in 3 volumes, 4to. is a very important and interesting work, with the perusal of which we have been highly gratified. "The difficulties which the labouring classes experienced, from the high price of grain, and of provisions in general,

as well as of clothing and fuel, during the years 1794 and 1795, induced the author, both from benevolence and personal curiosity, to investigate their condition in various parts of the kingdom." With this view he visited several parishes himself, and employed an intelligent person, in whom he could put perfect confidence, in travelling more than a year from place to place to collect information. He was, likewise, supplied with valuable communications by different clergymen, and other gentlemen. In the volumes before us we have the result of his enquiries, and of the communications transmitted to him, together with many curious investigations, and judicious suggestions and remarks, for which the political economist is greatly indebted to the author. Sir Frederick's object is "not so much to draw conclusions, either from facts or arguments, as, by putting the public in possession of such facts as were attainable by one individual, to enable them to draw their own conclusions." The first volume is divided into two books, each consisting of three chapters, in which the author treats of the history of the poor from the conquest to the reformation; of their history from the reformation to the revolution, with an analysis of the different publications on the subject of the poor, and which had for their object plans and regulations for their better support; of their history from the revolution to the present period; of national establishments for the maintenance of the poor, the English poor laws, and Mr. Pitt's bill; of the diet, dress, fuel, and habitation of the labouring classes; and of the rise, progress, and present state of friendly societies, or benefit clubs. The second and third volumes contain

an hundred and eighty-one parochial reports, together with an appendix, composed of twenty-one different articles, many of which are of distinguished importance, and a copious index. In this vast collection of matter, the antiquarian, the historian, and the philanthropist will meet with much that will gratify curiosity, and supply topics for interesting and useful speculation. We do not, however, uniformly concur with sir Frederick in the opinions and observations which he has advanced, and the conclusions which he has drawn from his enquiries. "That for centuries the condition of the labouring class has been in a gradual state of improvement," we conceive to be abundantly refuted by his own history, and the tables which he has collected: and we think that his estimate of the population of the country, in opposition to that of Dr. Price, before it be admitted, requires stronger support than the statement of George King, and the assertions and hypothetical reasonings of Mr. Chalmers. But notwithstanding our occasional dissent from the author, we are fully sensible of the great general merits of his labours, and hope that he will persevere in inquiries, by which the interests of his country and of humanity may be essentially benefited. With respect to the composition of his work, it is, in general, "plain, simple, and perspicuous."

Mr. Ingram's "Enquiry into the present Condition of the lower Classes, and the Means of improving it, &c" is the production of an enlightened and benevolent mind, and offers much useful information and important hints on the different topics which fall under discussion. It is divided into four sections, containing an examination of the condition of the labouring classes, with

remarks on the present state of the nation, and the posture of affairs; means for extending the national trade, and thereby increasing the quantity of employment for the poor; reflections on the impolicy of the present corn laws, and expedients for reducing the price of provision; and motives proper to excite in the common people a desire of accumulation. The unequal distribution of wealth he justly considers to be one of the leading causes of that diminution of the recompence of labour, to which the distresses of the lower classes are in a great measure to be ascribed; and among the expedients which he recommends to counteract that evil, without affecting internal peace and tranquillity are, the reduction of the rate of interest, an increase of taxes on articles of luxury, and an equal land tax, varying only with the rent, or the real value of land. To excite in the common people a desire of accumulation, he proposes such an alteration in the laws of inheritance as may lead to the more equal division of landed estates; the institution of societies for securing and improving the savings of the poor; and such a gradual change of the poor laws as would destroy the temptations to idleness which are sanctioned by the present system. What Mr. Ingram has advanced on the foregoing, and other important subjects, is deserving of respectful attention.

The sensible author of "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Plan for a just and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor, &c." contributes his endeavours to meliorate the condition of that numerous class, by offering two propositions for the consideration of the legislature. The first is founded on the doctrine that all the necessities of life bear an accurate proportion to the price of grain; and recommends,

commends, after it has been ascertained how much wheat, or other grain is necessary for the support of a labourer's family, the passing of a law to empower him to demand his wages either in grain or in money. The subject of this proposition is by no means new, and is attended with difficulties which have employed the speculations, and puzzled the understandings of our ablest political economists. We shall leave it to their reiterated investigations to decide on its feasibility, and on its policy. The other proposal of the author is, that the weights of the kingdom should be reconciled to one standard, by connecting them with the copper coinage: a measure that would at the same time prevent the labourer from sustaining the losses occasioned by the circulation of counterfeit copper, and enable him by legal weights to detect the impositions of dishonest tradesmen. We can perceive no serious objection to the latter plan.

Mr. Wood, in his "Letter to Sir William Pulteney, bart. containing some Observations on the Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor, presented to the House of Commons by the right honourable William Pitt," proves, in the most convincing manner, that the regulations proposed by the premier would not only fail of remedying the mischiefs universally acknowledged to exist under the present intricate system, but afford scope for the exercise of frauds and abuses of the most pernicious tendency. He shews, likewise, that the burthen which Mr. Pitt's bill would entail upon the public, instead of being a desirable commutation for the present poor rates, would be unspeakably more oppressive and intolerable. If the minister be serious in his intention to introduce a new system of poor laws, and shall deign

to consult the remarks of this temperate and able writer, we think that he will materially change his ground, before he again calls the attention of parliament to this important and necessary subject of discussion.

Mr. Belfham's "Remarks" on Mr. Pitt's bill tend, likewise, forcibly to point out the injurious consequences which would follow the enactment of some of its clauses, and to shew that the whole, "instead of simplifying a system already too complex, makes, by engrafting a heap of new upon the existing stock of old provisions, the entire aggregate or code of poor laws infinitely more operose, confused, and intricate than before." To these remarks the well-informed author has added a short sketch of a plan, which is plain, easy, and intelligible, and adapted to afford far more effectual relief to the poor than the regulations of the minister, and at far less expence to the public. The principal features of that plan are, the abolition of the law of settlements; the establishment of parochial funds; the total exemption of the labouring poor from the burthen of parochial taxes, or poor rates; the investment of the magistrates of each county, in certain circumstances, and under proper limitations, with a power to fix the minimum, as in many cases they are now authorised to fix the maximum of the price or value of labour; the appointment of premiums for the encouragement of industry, &c. and the erection of cottages, with gardens, &c. to be let at very low rents, by way of encouragement to the most meritorious among the poor; and the relief of persons in distress, notwithstanding they may be possessed of a little property, real or personal. Such regulations, were they adopted, would strike

strike at the root of some of the most vexatious, cruel, and impolitic provisions of our present poor laws.

Mr. Cowe's "religious and philanthropic Tracts" are deserving of warm commendation, for the humane benevolent spirit which they breathe, and the judicious valuable advice which they enforce. These tracts are three in number. The first is a plain and excellent discourse delivered by the author to the members of the friendly societies at Sunbury, in Middlesex, of which place he is the respectable and worthy vicar. The second contains an essay on the state of the poor, pointing out, under several particulars, the principal causes of their distress, and the most practicable means of removing them. To the serious and candid consideration of all well-wishers to the improvement and happiness of the lower ranks, do we recommend the account which Mr. Cowe has subjoined, of the effects produced by the friendly societies at Sunbury, from 1773 to the present year. The third tract in this collection consists of rules for forming and managing friendly societies with a view to facilitate their general establishment; than which we have not met with any better adapted to promote the honest pride of independence, and the spirit of industry and economy among our labouring poor.

"The first Report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor," contains much useful information, by which the opulent and benevolent may be instructed, at no great trouble or expence, to render essential benefit to their indigent neighbours. The subjects which furnish the particulars of the present report are, a friendly society at Castle-Eden, in the county

of Durham; a village shop at Mongewell, in Oxfordshire, so regulated as to prevent the poor from running in debt, and to save them above twenty per cent. in the purchase of necessaries; an incorporated house of industry for two united hundreds in Norfolk; a spinning school at Oakham, in the county of Rutland; the introduction of manufactures into the house of correction at Dorchester; the provision for supplying the poor with fuel inserted in the inclosure bill for Little Dunham, in Norfolk; and the mode of parochial relief adopted in the Hundred of Stoke, in Buckinghamshire. Prefixed to the report is a defence of the poor against the charges of idleness, drunkenness, &c. too commonly alleged against them by the unfeeling and uncharitable, which does credit to the head and heart of the composer.

During the present year, Count Rumford has published two additional numbers of his valuable and interesting, "Experimental Essays, political, economical, and philosophical." The first of these, which is the sixth in the general order of their appearance, treats of the management of fire, and the economy of fuel. This subject employs five chapters, abounding in philosophical reasonings, and accurate useful experiments; which are succeeded by descriptions of kitchens erected in various places under the author's directions, of boilers, ovens, and fire places for different purposes, &c. and an explanation of six illustrative plates. The seventh essay belongs rather to the head of general philosophy, than to this department of our work; but as it is a part of the series of treatises applied to the improvement of domestic economy, we have chosen to

to announce it in this place. Its subjects are, the manner in which heat is propagated in fluids; a remarkable law which has been found to obtain in the condensation of water by cold, when it is near the temperature at which it freezes; the wonderful effects which are produced by that law in the economy of nature; and conjectures respecting the final cause of the saltiness of the sea. The experiments relative to these subjects which count Rumford has detailed, and the facts deduced from them, are novel, curious, and of very extensive application to economical purposes. We were much pleased to learn, from the advertisement to this essay, "that there is another experiment, of a different kind, in which the author is engaged (the result of which he means in due time to publish), which cannot fail to interest very deeply many of his benevolent readers. He is forming a public establishment, on a plan which is, in many respects, entirely new, for the education of one hundred poor children of both sexes, from five to six years of age; and he hopes to be able to *prove*, by this experiment, that children of that age may be maintained, well educated, and rendered useful members of society, without any expence whatever, either to their parents or to the public."

The treatise entitled "The Distilleries considered in their Connection with the Agriculture, and Revenue of Britain, also in their Effects upon the Health, Tranquillity, and Morals of the People," is a plausible attempt to convince the reader that "spirits consist of the most generous cordial ingredient contained in any kind of drink yet known to man, and, when diluted with water, free from the pernicious

qualities of most other beverages;" that in the present state of society in Britain, they are become one of the necessities of life; and that the practice of distillation merits encouragement, on account of the advantages which accrue from it to the agriculture and finances of the country. But whatever ingenious arguments he may be allowed to have used in defence of distilleries, in a commercial and financial point of view, he has brought no facts in support of the innocency of their produce as an article of food. What he has advanced on this subject is hasty theory, and gratuitous assertion; and will weigh light as a feather against the arguments to prove their pernicious effects on the human constitution, adduced by our ablest medical writers, and confirmed by daily experience.

Mr. Howlett's pamphlet entitled "Dispersion of the gloomy Apprehensions of late repeatedly suggested from the Decline of our Corn Trade, &c." is intended to controvert the reasonings and statements in Mr. Dirom's "Enquiry into the Corn Laws and Corn Trade of Great Britain," noticed in our last year's Register, and, particularly, the conclusion of that author that our agriculture has been in a state of declension for the last forty years. But his pages abound more in strong assertion, than conclusive argument; and the "well authenticated facts" to which he appeals, are either disputable assumptions, or such as, in our judgment, warrant directly opposite inferences to those which he draws from them.

The Law publications of the year 1797 were, "Juridical Arguments and Collections, by Francis Hargrave,

Hargrave, Esq." "Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes, by David Hume, Esq." in 2 vols; "The Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, carefully abridged, and continued to the present Time, by W. Curry;" "The posthumous Works of Charles Fearne, Esq. consisting of a Reading on the Statute of Inrollments, Arguments in the singular Case of General Stanwix, &c. selected from the Author's MSS. by Thomas Mitchell Shadwell, Esq;" "Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery, beginning in Michaelmas Term 1796, and ending in Trinity Term 1797, by F. Veyfie, Jun." Parts I. and II. of volume VII. of "Reports of Cases argued, &c. in the Court of King's Bench, by Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Esqrs;" "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer, from Michaelmas Term, 33 Geo. III. to Trinity Term, 37 Geo. III. by Alexander Anstruther, Esq." vol. III; "A general Index to the modern Reports, relative to the Law occurring at Trials by Nisi Prius, from the Period of the Revolution to the present Times, by the late John Kells, Esq." vol. I; "Collection of Abstracts of Acts and Cases, with Opinions on various Taxes, by J. Smee;" "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, with Observations, by J. Hatfield, Esq." vol. IV; "A Digest of so much of the Laws respecting Borough Elections, as concerns Cities and Boroughs in general, their representation and returning Officers, &c. by Samuel Heywood, Serjeant at Law," part II; "A Report of the two Cases of controverted Elections of the Borough of Southwark, &c. with Notes and Illustrations,

by Henry Clifford, Esq;" "An Examination into the Particulars of the two last Elections for the Borough of Southwark, by M. Dawes, Esq;" a new edition, revised, corrected, and enriched with many valuable notes never before translated into English, of "The Law of Nations, or, Principles of the Law of Nature, applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns, from the French of M. de Vattel;" "A new Abridgment of the Law, by Matthew Bacon, Esq. and with considerable Additions, including the latest Authorities, by Henry Gwillim, Esq." in 7 vols; "The Law Dictionary, explaining the Rise, Progress, and present State of the English Law, in Theory and Practice, originally composed by Giles Jacob, now greatly enlarged and improved, by T. E. Tomlins, Esq." in 2 vols; a new edition of Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law, with Notes and References, by Simon Frazer, Esq." in 4 vols; "A complete Collection of Abstracts of Acts of Parliament, by J. Lurce," in 2 vols; "A complete System of Pleading, containing Covenant and Debt, comprehending the most approved Precedents and Forms of Practice, &c. by John Wentworth, Esq." vols. I—V; "An Assistant to the Practice of Conveyancing, by J. Barry Bird, Esq;" "A Treatise on Excise and Qui Tam Informations, as they relate to Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace, &c. by Robert Kyrie Hutcheson, Esq;" "A Treatise on Copyholds, by Charles Watkins, Esq;" "An Essay on the Law of Usury, by Mark Ord, Esq;" "A Treatise on the Law of Usury and Annuities, by Francis Plowden, Esq;" "Reflections on the Advantages and Disadvantages attending Commissions of Bankruptcy;" "An analytical

analytical Chart of the Rights of Persons, by T. F. Dibdin ;” “ The Trial of John Binns, Deputy of the London Corresponding Society, for Sedition ;” “ A Syllabus, or Heads of Lectures publicly delivered in the University of Cambridge, by Edward Christian, A. M. Professor of the Laws of England ;” “ A Treatise on the Study of the Law, containing Directions to Students, written by the Lords Mansfield, Ashburton, and Thurlow, &c. with Notes and Elucidations by the Editor ;” and “ an interesting and impartial View of the practical Benefits and Advantages of the Laws and Constitution of England, by P. B. Cross, Esq.”

In pure Mathematics, we have no recollection of any work to be inserted among the publications of the year 1797. In the number of such as are of a mathematical kind, we meet with “ Book-keeping reformed, or the Method of double Entry so simplified, elucidated, and improved, as to render the Practice easy, expeditious, and accurate, by J. H. Wicks.” This work shews the author to be well acquainted with the most approved modes of keeping merchants’ accounts, and is sufficiently explanatory of the peculiarities of the Italian system. But we have not been able to find out any advantages which it possesses above the publications of preceding writers, of sufficient importance to entitle the author to the character of a reformer of book-keeping. In his strictures on Mr. Jones’s “ English System,” Mr. Wicks has brought forward striking evidence to prove the vanity and self deception of that author when he asserted, that the adoption of his method would render it “ impossible for an error of

the most trifling moment to pass unnoticed.”

Mr. Jones’s “ Defence of the English System of Book-keeping, or Collier against Collier, Gosnell against Gosnell, &c.” is a very angry attack on the authors who have been so daring as to dispute the superior merits of his work, and on those reviewers who have been so unfortunate as to concur with them. Without any scruple, or discrimination, he accuses both of interested and unworthy motives: and while he modestly considers his own labours deserving of an extravagant pecuniary recompence, illiberally reflects on literary men for receiving those remunerations of their arduous and useful services, to which they are as honourably entitled as any description of men, commercial or professional, to the reward of their talents and industry.

Mr. Nicholson’s “ Treatise on practical Navigation and Seaman-ship, with Remarks, Observations, &c.” although it be not a regular systematic performance, and is disfigured by numerous uncouth and incorrect expressions, will be found of considerable use to navigators. It contains the substance of the able author’s “ practical knowledge, acquired in a long service of fifty-nine years at sea ;” and abounds in important advice respecting the care and management of ships in storms, and other difficult situations, and in navigating the British Channel. Mr. Nicholson has also interspersed his work with much other matter, directly or indirectly connected with his principal subject, from which the reader may derive instruction and entertainment.

Mr. Gamble’s “ Essay on the different modes of Communication by Signals, containing an History of the

the progressive Improvements in this Art, from the first Account of Beacons to the most approved methods of telegraphic Correspondence," is deserving of attention for the curious and interesting information which it conveys, and the useful hints suggested in it to military tacticians. With such assiduity and success has Mr. Gamble applied himself to the improvement of the art of corresponding by signals, that he has invented a mode of constructing telegraphs "upon a plan of such reduced expence, and at the same time with the advantages of being so portable and so easily understood and managed, that probably they will become useful to individuals as well as to governments." This essay is illustrated with neatly-executed engravings.

Lieutenant-colonel Dirom's "Plans for the Defence of Great Britain and Ireland," offer a variety of judicious directions for opposing an invading enemy, by which it is conceived he must be certainly defeated, even without the co-operation of our fleets. To these succeed reflections on the necessity of a permanent system of defence for the country, to maintain that pre-eminence among nations by which we have been long distinguished. The system which our author recommends is the constitutional one of "arming, in addition to the regular militia and standing army, a considerable portion of the resident inhabitants of the country," enrolled to serve for a certain time, and entitled to a proportion of pay, sufficient to compensate for the loss of time employed in exercise. And he shews, that the expence of arming and disciplining 126,000 men, ready to assemble at an hour's notice, would not amount to more than the maintenance of 10,000 regular troops. The opinions and

suggestions of so experienced an officer as colonel Dirom, must, unquestionably, be deserving of deliberate attention; and his plans of defence recommended in the work before us, appear to be peculiarly well adapted to the nature of our country, and to the genius and disposition of its inhabitants.

In the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1797," the scientific reader will meet with several papers from which he may extract some addition to his stock of knowledge, or gratification for his curiosity. In this number are the following mathematical articles: Observations on horizontal Refractions which affect the Appearance of terrestrial Objects, and the Dip, or Depression of the Horizon of the Sea, by Joseph Huddart, esq. Researches on the principal Problems of nautical Astronomy, by Don Josef de Mendoza y Kios, written in the French language; on the periodical Changes of Brightness of two fixed Stars, by Edward Pigott, esq.; a third Catalogue of the comparative brightness of the Stars, &c. and Observations on the changeable Brightness of the Satellites of Jupiter, and of the Variation in their apparent Magnitude, with a Determination of the Time of their rotatory Motions on their Axes, by Dr. Herschel; and an Account of the trigonometrical Survey, carried on in the Years 1795 and 1796, by order of the marquis Cornwallis, by colonel Williams, Mr. Mudge, and Mr. Dalby, which completes the series of triangles extending from the Isle of Thanet to the Land's End. Among the philosophical and chemical papers, count Rumford's Experiments to determine the Force of Gunpowder, Mr. Henry Brougham junior's farther Experiments on the Affections and Properties of Light,

Light, Dr. Wells's Experiments on the Colour of Blood, Mr. Tennant's Account of his Experiments on the Nature of the Diamond, shewing that it consists entirely of charcoal in a crystalized form, and Dr. Pearson's Experiment and Observations, made with the View of ascertaining the Nature of the Gas produced by passing electric Discharges through Water, are the most curious and important. The principal of the other scientific articles consist of Mr. Home's Croonian Lecture, in which some of the morbid actions of the straight muscles and cornea of the eye are explained, and their treatment considered; an experimental Enquiry concerning animal Impregnation, by John Haighton, M.D.; and Experiments on the same subject by William Cruikshank, esq. In this volume, likewise, we find a supplement to the measure of trees, printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1759; and a Letter from Count Rumford to Sir Joseph Banks, announcing a very liberal donation to the Royal Society for the purpose of instituting a prize medal, to be bestowed on the author of the most important discoveries, or useful improvements, which shall be made and published by printing, or in any way made known to the public, in any part of Europe, during the preceding two years, on *Heat* or on *Light*.

In the number of individuals who, during the year 1797, have published treatises connected with mixed mathematics, we find a female candidate for public favour. Mrs. Margaret Bryan, a preceptress of young ladies, has offered to the public "a compendious System of Astronomy, in a Course of familiar Lectures, in which the Principles of that Science are clearly elucidated, so as to be intelligible to those who have not studied the Mathematics, &c." This

work affords satisfactory evidence that the authoress has carefully studied and digested the opinions of the best writers on the subjects which she has undertaken to illustrate, and that she is mistress of a very happy method of communicating scientific knowledge to her pupils. It is also interspersed with a variety of digressions, by way of reflection, abounding in just, beautiful, and instructive sentiments. Mrs. Bryan's diagrams are principally original. Mr. Olinthus Gregory's "Lessons astronomical and philosophical, &c. being an Attempt to explain and account for the most usual Appearances of Nature, in a familiar Manner, from established Principles," are deserving of commendation, for the accuracy and perspicuity with which the author has, in a narrow compass, illustrated some of the principal phenomena of the universe, so as to render them easy of comprehension to young persons. The useful moral reflections likewise which occur in them, are judiciously and impressively connected with the topics selected by the author for explanation. The "Thoughts on the Structure of the Globe, and the scriptural History of the Earth and Mankind, compared with the Cosmogonies, Chronologies, and original Traditions of ancient Nations, &c. by Philip Howard, esq." are exhibited in the form of letters with notes and illustrations to each, and contain a very ingenious and elaborate defence of the Mosaic account of the creation and deluge, in opposition to the unsatisfactory and discordant theories of some modern naturalists. Did our limits admit of it, we should with pleasure insert the topics which his plan leads him successively to investigate. But we have only room to remark, that these letters afford such ample proofs

proofs of the author's learning, acuteness, intimate acquaintance with the best ascertained principles of science, and of his candour and modesty in support of his own theory, that those readers who may not be perfectly satisfied with his reasonings and conclusions, will, nevertheless, acknowledge themselves greatly indebted to him for the assistance with which he has furnished them, in discussing a difficult and interesting subject of enquiry.

During the present year the sixth and seventh volumes of the "Repository of Arts and Manufactures, consisting of original Communications, &c." have been published, as well as Mr. Bent's accurate and useful "meteorological Journal of the Year 1796." During the present year, likewise, Mr. William Nicholson, author of the Dictionary of Chemistry, announced in our Register for the year 1795, and of other well known philosophical works, has commenced the periodical publication, in monthly numbers, of "a Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," which, in such able hands, cannot fail of proving acceptable and interesting to the lovers of science. It is presented to the world as a repository of every useful discovery, in science or the arts; and consists of original communications, reports, abridgments, and selections of papers from the recent memoirs of academies, chancery registers, and other authentic sources, the greater part of which have never before appeared in the English language; together with mathematical correspondence, scientific news, accounts of books, &c. &c. In our next year's Register we shall have to notice the completion of the first volume of this journal.

Among the publications of the

year more immediately belonging to our chemical and mineralogical departments are, "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, by T. Garnett, M. D." These outlines were originally intended to be confined to the author's auditors, who wished to be in possession of a text book, which might contain the most striking facts on which he insisted in teaching the science. We entirely agree in opinion with those friends of Dr. Garnett, who suggested the propriety of their more extensive publication, as being well adapted to refresh the memories of others. They contain an ample and perspicuous explanation of the principal subjects which demanded his notice, arranged judiciously and systematically, on the principles of the new chemistry. The "introductory Lecture to a Course of Chemistry, read at the Laboratory in Oxford, February 7, 1797, by Robert Bourne, M. D. Chemical Reader in the University of Oxford," is principally employed in pointing out the utility and advantage of a knowledge of chemistry, in the arts and manufactures, in husbandry, and in the different professions and situations for which gentlemen educated in the university may be intended. So ably and judiciously is it drawn up, that we hope it is only the præcursor to the public of the rest of the author's course. In the "critical Examination of the first Part of Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry," the reader will meet with some acute remarks on incongruities in the statements of that philosopher, and in the terms of his nomenclature, which merit the attention of the advocates for his theory. Dr. White's "Summary of the pneumato-chemical Theory, with a Table of its Nomenclature, intended as a Supplement to the Analysis of the New London Pharmacopœia," possesses

possesses the merit of general correctness, and will be useful to those readers who have not the opportunity or leisure for acquiring particular information upon the subject. Mr. Pew, in his "Observations on the Art of making Gold and Silver, or the probable Means of replenishing the nearly-exhausted Mines of Mexico, Peru, and Potosi," endeavours to prove the existence of a metallizing principle, which he calls the *Οξύ Σαλασφορον*, the phlogiston of Stahl, or the principle of inflammability; to which he ascribes such wonderful efficacy, that if we can but contrive to place such a quantity of it in the course of the waters flowing through the mines of gold, silver, &c. as shall be sufficient to saturate all the particles of the radical principles of the metals dissolved in them, we may be "able to produce more gold and silver in the course of one hour, than has, perhaps, been produced by the unassisted operations of matter upon matter, from the creation to the present time." But our modern Rosicrucian has not yet drawn forth the metallizing principle from his *Balneo vaporoso*. The "Specimens of British Minerals, selected from the Cabinet of Philip Raffleigh, of Menabilly, in the County of Cornwall, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. and F. S. A. with general Descriptions of each Article," form a splendid and beautiful work, which will be received as a very valuable present by the student in mineralogy. It consists of thirty-three tinted plates, which represent with so much fidelity the form, texture, and gradations of colour in the mineral bodies selected, as to be unrivalled among the productions of British or foreign artists. In the first five plates the tin ores are represented; and in the twelve following the various copper ores. In the remaining

plates are delineated iron ores; ores of antimony and calamine; different forms of pyrites; fluors; calcareous spars; gypsums, &c. &c.

In Natural History, the first publication which claims a place in our annual catalogue is the third volume of the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society." This volume, as well as the preceding, contains a great variety of valuable papers in zoology and botany, some of them of distinguished merit, which reflect great honour on the industrious and successful labours of the contributing members. The articles of which it consists are twenty-seven in number, and are accompanied with numerous illustrative plates. The fourth volume of Mr. Lewin's elegant work, entitled "the Birds of Great Britain, systematically arranged, accurately engraved and painted from Nature, &c." which has been published during the present year, is equally deserving of encouragement from the lovers of science and of the fine arts with the preceding. It contains thirty-four different species, many of which are highly beautiful; and seven plates of eggs. The second volume of "the Cabinet of Quadrupeds, &c." likewise merits similar commendation with that bestowed by us on the first, in our last year's Register, and at least maintains, if it does not add to the reputation acquired by the different parties concerned in publishing it. This volume consists of six numbers. "The natural History of the rarer lepidopterous Insects of Georgia, &c. collected from the Observations of Mr. John Abbot, many Years resident in that Country, by James Edward Smith, M. D. &c." in two volumes, is a highly splendid production, and of the first importance in entomological science. It consists of 104 folio plates,

plates, accompanied with 208 pages of description, in English and French, the result of the studies of a faithful observer, which, Dr. Smith justly says, "he has delineated in a style of beauty and excellence, which can scarcely be excelled, and has accompanied his figures with an account, as well as a representation, of the plants on which each insect feeds, together with many circumstances of its manners, times of the different metamorphoses, and other interesting particulars. His memorandums not methodized by himself for publication, have merely been digested into some sort of style and order by the editor, who has generally added remarks of his own in a separate paragraph, and different type from the rest; and who has entirely to answer for the systematic names and definitions." Dr. Smith has also added a dedication and preface, and a copious index. The student in natural history will find in this work ample funds of pleasure and information. The "short History of Insects (extracted from Works of Credit) designed as an Introduction to the Study of that Branch of Natural History, and as a Pocket Companion to those who visit the Leverian Museum," is drawn up with care and judgment, and contains a short description of each genus, illustrated by outline engravings. The young entomologist will find it an useful assistant at the commencement of his systematic researches. Mr. Masson's publication entitled "*Stapelie novæ*, or a Collection of several new Species of that Genus, discovered in the interior Parts of Africa," consists of forty-one coloured plates, in folio, and twenty-four pages of letter-press. It presents us with about forty new species of *Stapelia*: the figures accurately drawn from the plants as they grow

in the sandy soil of the Karro lands near the Cape of Good Hope, accompanied with generic and specific descriptions, in Linnæan Latin, and some useful hints annexed to each. The lovers of botany will readily acknowledge their obligations to the author for the addition which he has made to their pleasures by this communication. The volume of "*Botanical Dialogues, &c.* by a Lady," consists of two parts. The first explains the different parts of fructification, &c.: the second gives an explanation of the genera of plants, and of the proper mode of arranging them in their respective families. As the language in which the authoress writes is familiar and perspicuous, and her scientific explanations agreeably diversified with amusing and interesting facts, and incidental remarks, her work will be found of considerable use in introducing young persons to an acquaintance with the rudiments of botany. The "*Hortus Cantabrigiæ*, or a Catalogue of Plants, indigenous and foreign, cultivated in the Walkerian Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by James Donn, Curator," will prove acceptable to those who may wish to know what plants are to be met with in that collection, and to such students as may be desirous of inspecting them.

Under the head of Agriculture and Rural Economy, the fifteenth volume of the "*Transactions of the Society instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*," contains useful papers on the subjects of planting trees and osiers, the improvement of waste and moor lands, draining, and the recovery of land from the sea; and describes some valuable inventions applicable to instruments of husbandry. The eighth

volume of "Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c." among some articles of little importance presents us with others that are curious and valuable, from which land proprietors as well as cultivators may derive information and entertainment. The extracts from the county surveys made under the auspices of the board of agriculture, bear a considerable proportion to the rest of the volume. The first volume of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country," is printed in a high style of elegance, and ornamented with numerous expensive plates: circumstances which must confine its circulation to the opulent, and which are, therefore, unjudicious and inconsistent with the professed purposes of such a work. These communications, which have been chiefly sent by noblemen and gentlemen of property, relate to the distribution of farms, the construction and arrangement of farm-buildings, corn-stands, and cottages; and certainly suggest useful hints and information, by which landlords may profit, and by which also the situation of the labouring classes might be amended, were our poor laws once to undergo a radical reform. But we must look to future communications from practical farmers, to judge of the progress which agricultural knowledge is making in Great Britain. Mr. Kent's "View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk, with Observations for the Means of its improvement, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture," on the plan recommended

by the president, abounds in judicious reflections and sound advice, dictated by extensive knowledge and experience, from which the farmers in that county, and in every part of the kingdom, may derive considerable advantage. If we were to select any particular topics on which his observations are most deserving of attention, they would be leases; the course of cropping; fallowing; building and repairs; inclosures; the size of farms; and the state of the poor. The additional remarks from several respectable gentlemen and farmers, and particularly sir Thomas Beevor, considerably enhance the value of the work. Mr. Pitt's "general View of the Agriculture of the County of Stafford, &c. drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, &c." is the production of another sensible and judicious observer, and contains a variety of remarks and observations calculated for general utility. The improvements which he recommends as peculiarly applicable to the district described by him, embrace numerous objects interesting to the country at large: such as the cultivation of its wastes; the extension of the practice of irrigation; the embankment of the rivers, to prevent the destruction of hay; the draining of boggy, fenny, and springy lands; the cultivation of the better and finer grasses; the planting of precipices, and all lands impracticable to the plough, with timber and underwood, and, if not incompatible with the growth of such plantations, the stocking such woodlands with rabbits. The "general View of the Agriculture of the County of Somerset, &c. drawn up in the Year 1795, for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, &c. by John Billingsley, esq." is a work

in which the reader will meet with an uncommon fund of curious and important agricultural and economical information. For the sake of greater perspicuity, and to render his survey more perfect, Mr. Billingsley has divided the county into three parts, which he calls the north-east, the middle, and the western districts; and under each district has distinctly discussed the different topics recommended by Sir John Sinclair, in his very comprehensive plan. On most, if not all of these subjects, he has brought forwards a variety of pertinent and valuable remarks, in many instances the result of his own experience, which merit the attention of agriculturists in general, and which particularly demand the notice of Somersetshire farmers. Mr. Robertson's "general View of the Agriculture of the County of Middlesex, &c." drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, &c. shews the author to have been a diligent and minute observer of the agricultural practice in the district which fell under his survey, and describes some peculiarities which are worthy of general notice. We have to remark, however, with respect to the present as well as the preceding reports which have been reprinted, and those which may yet be expected, that it were highly desirable that they were published in a more compressed form, and stripped of much of the statistical and miscellaneous matter which the plans prescribed to their authors call for; otherwise they will grow up to an enormous bulk, and by that means tend to frustrate the design for which they were undertaken. Sir John Anstruther's "Remarks on the Drill-Husbandry, by which the superior Advantages of that Mode of Cultivation are pointed out, &c." possess

the merit of condensing, within a narrow compass, the leading principles of Tull, Forbes, Millar, &c. and of proving the great benefit which soils will receive from frequent tillage, or the exposure of their surfaces to the influence of the atmosphere during the summer season. But they appear to us to be the result of his reading, rather than of an experimental acquaintance with rural subjects. Of the qualities and usefulness of manure, he entertains very unphilosophical and inadequate ideas. The author of "a New Treatise on Tillage Land, &c." endeavours, "for the whole human race sake, to feed the infant offspring, and to keep our venerable fathers from the fear of necessity and want," to disclose and abolish the present prevailing error in agriculture. That error is the use of lime, which being a white body, "cannot bring forth any, nay, not so much as a single green leaf, being diametrically opposite to the given laws of nature." As "vegetable matter is of a pure liquid, reary, black substance," the congenial manure which he recommends instead of lime, is coal, Newcastle coal! Those readers who shall have the curiosity to examine the manner in which he supports his hypothesis, may likewise be instructed in "a method, or new invention, drawn from Nature, to preserve orchard and other fruit trees, from the fatal effects of blight." Mr. Morley's "practical Observations on Agriculture, Drainage, &c. in two Letters addressed to Sir John Sinclair," although the result of nearly forty years' experience, do not offer any thing either sufficiently new or important to have called for their publication. Mr. Lawson's "Essay on the Use of mixed and compressed Cattle Fodder, for feeding and fattening

tening Horses, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, &c. particularly adapted for young Stock, and for Horses and Cattle on Shipboard, in Camps, or in Garrisons, &c. &c. &c." contain many observations and hints, which certainly possess the merit of novelty, and deserve to be brought to the test of experience. One principal object, however, of the author in publishing it was, to advertise a commodity, which he prepares and furnishes in any quantity. Mr. Marshall's "Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening," is written in that agreeable and lively manner which cannot fail of recommending it as a pleasing companion to the young horticulturist. The precepts which it contains are either the result of the author's own experience, or sanctioned by the best authorities; and deserve to be recommended for their perspicuity and utility.

Among the publications of the year which belong to Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, we find "three Treatises on the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear; illustrated by Tables, by Alexander Monro, M. D. Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh." In this work the author is chiefly employed in substantiating his own claim to several anatomical discoveries relating to the organs mentioned in the title, and the doctrines founded on them which have been attributed to other medical practitioners, and particularly to the late Mr. John Hunter, and Dr. Hunter. Most of those discoveries and doctrines have been made known and established for so long a time, and conveyed to the public through so many different channels, that we shall leave it to a jury of professional men to determine

who is their rightful claimant. In this department of our Register for the year 1794, we introduced to our readers Mr. Bell's "Anatomy," containing the bones, muscles, and joints. During the present year that author has published a continuation of his work, in a second volume, containing the heart and arteries, which, in point of execution and utility, is deserving of equal commendation with the former. It is illustrated by numerous well-executed plates. The "new and compendious Treatise of Anatomy, and Proportion of the Human Figure, illustrated with Copper-plates, by W. F. Wells," is designed principally for the information of such ladies as practise the arts of designing, painting, and sculpture, and may be recommended as a work which will be found of use to beginners. We are very far, however, from subscribing to the author's modest statement in the title, that it is "absolutely necessary to all students who wish to require correctness in the outline of the human figure." The "Collection of Engravings, designed to facilitate the Study of Midwifery, explained and illustrated by James Hamilton, jun. M. D." contains eighteen neatly-executed plates of the parts concerned in parturition, &c. accompanied with such judicious explanations and remarks, as will be useful to those midwives who have no opportunity of attending a course of lectures on their art. Thirteen of those plates are copies from the magnificent engravings of Smellie, Hunter, and Boëhmer; the rest are from preparations in the possession of the author. In Mr. Rumball's "Attempt to ascertain the Nature and Cause of the Pulse, in a State of Health, as far as it depends upon the contractile Power of the

Heart and Arteries, and the mechanical Effect of the Blood, by Distension," we have not been able to discover any accession to the stores of physiological knowledge.

Mr. Abernethy's "Surgical and Physiological Essays, Part III." will prove a very acceptable present to the medical world. Placed, as the author is, in a situation which necessarily engages him in extensive practice, that of assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and well known from his former performances to possess a philosophic spirit of investigation, and indefatigable industry, his brethren of the profession will expect to meet in them many important facts, judicious remarks, and valuable practical directions. And in such an expectation they will not be disappointed. The first essay treats, in five sections, on the injuries of the head: the second is a supplement to what the author had formerly advanced on the treatment of the lumbar abscess: the third contains some experiments on irritability; and the last consists of surgical cases and remarks, chiefly under the heads of aneurism, emphysema, and mercurial fumigations. The "Treatise on Chirurgical Diseases, and on the Operations required in their Treatment, from the French of Messrs. Chopart and Dehaut, late Professors of Surgery at the Practical Academy, and principal Surgeons to the Hôtel Dieu, Paris, in two Volumes, by William Turnbull, Surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary," vol. I. is a publication, for the appearance of which in an English dress, on the whole faithful, but not free from Gallicisms, young practitioners are much indebted to the translator. Scarcely ever had two men greater opportunities of acquiring various and useful inform-

ation than the authors: and in the work before us they have detailed a vast mass of it, with uncommon precision, and perspicuity. Mr. Turnbull proposes to publish with the next volume, notes on particular passages, which will be divided in such a manner as to bind up at the end of each volume separately, or to form a third, at the discretion of the purchaser. Mr. Crowther's "Practical Observations on the Disease of the Joints, commonly called White Swelling, with some Remarks on Scrophulous Abscesses," are of considerable importance, as they describe the uncommon success, and in some cases that were very difficult, attending a mode of treatment which he adopted, and in which he was encouraged to persevere by the recommendation of Mr. Pott. That mode consists in maintaining a continued discharge of pus from the skin covering the diseased part. To procure such a continued and copious discharge, Mr. Crowther very fortunately discovered the peculiar efficacy of the juice of savine, when incorporated with cerate; and he has in the work before us given proper directions for making such a salve, and for its application to the diseased joint. By the use of the same remedy he has also succeeded in dispersing several large abscesses. The "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, considered as a Branch of Military Surgery, by Everard Home, Esq. Surgeon to the Army and St. George's Hospital," are intended to introduce and recommend a mode of practice more rational and scientific than that which commonly obtains, at least among the military. With this view, the author has investigated the different species of ulcers on the legs; pointed out those distin-

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guishing characters of each species, which will make one mode of treatment more likely to produce a cure than others of a different kind, and given an account of those local applications of which he has had experience, and their particular effects. His plan is undoubtedly judicious; and in the prosecution of it he has introduced a variety of ingenious remarks, and useful observations, and described some new remedies and operations, which promise to contribute to the improvement of this branch of surgery. Mr. Baynton's "Descriptive Account of a new Method of treating old Ulcers of the Legs," is the production of an ingenious and experienced surgeon, and merits the careful perusal of his brother practitioners. It brings forward some striking cases to shew, that "the mere application of a slip of adhesive plaister, in a particular way, proves the easiest, most efficacious, and most agreeable of all applications, to a wound so proverbially irritable as an ulcer;" and that it will, "in most instances, be found sufficient to accomplish cures for the worst cases without pain, or confinement." The author's particular way of applying the plaister is sufficiently explained in his pamphlet, and is attended with very little difficulty. Mr. Kentish's "Essay on Burns, especially upon those which happen to Workmen in Mines, from the Explosions of inflammable Air, &c." is an ingenious philosophical performance, the object of which is to invert the whole of the old system of treating burns, and to shew the propriety, instead of gentle and soothing means, of employing strong stimulants externally, and cordials and opiates internally, to be gradually diminished, until the part affected becomes ca-

pable of acting by the ordinary and natural stimuli. The cases which he has adduced in support of his doctrine, are remarkable and important. Dr. A. P. Buchan's "Enchiridion Syphiliticum, or Directions for the Conduct of Venereal Patients," is sensibly and neatly written, and as far as it relates to diet and external management may be safely followed. With respect to what is advanced in it about methods of cure, we think that persons labouring under the complaint had better consult the author himself, than his pamphlet: and we doubt not of his perfect concurrence with us in that opinion. Mr. Bree's "Observations on the Venereal Disease, &c." and Dr. Godfrey's "Historical and Practical Treatise" on the same, are advertisements of the peculiar skill of their respective authors, and the infallibility of their nostrums. The "Short Treatise on the Glanders and Farcy, by a Lieutenant of Dragoons," consists rather of hints, which appear to merit farther investigation, than of determinate principles respecting either the nature or cure of those diseases. Mr. Downing's "Treatise on the Disorders incident to horned Cattle, &c." so far as relates to many of his methods of cure, which seem to have been sanctioned by long experience, is deserving of the attention of veterinarians: but they will derive no information from it respecting the rationale of their art.

The "Annals of Medicine for the Year 1796, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy, by Andrew Duncan, sen. M. D. and Andrew Duncan jun. M. D." volume I. may be considered as a continuation

of the Medical Commentaries, and without any material alteration in the plan and arrangement. In the sections devoted to original observations on medical subjects, and medical news, many particulars are inserted that are highly curious and useful. Among our selections, under the head of Philosophical Papers, our readers will find a very interesting account of the effects of the nitric acid, in diseases of the liver, and particularly in cases of syphilis. In a collection of "Reports, &c." published by Dr. Beddoes, a variety of important facts are brought forwards in illustration of the same effects. The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of "Medical Facts and Observations," besides a variety of original communications from the editor's medical friends, some of which possess considerable merit, contain numerous extracts from printed books, particularly from the transactions of learned societies, selected with judgment and discrimination, and abounding in much important and useful matter. This work grows more valuable as it increases in magnitude. The 4th volume of "Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health, &c." is chiefly employed in shewing, that the laws of morality and physic rest upon the same broad basis, by illustrating the progress of the mind, and its vast power of improvement, and by contemplating the effects of great mental excitement, and its operation when in an under proportion. Of the author's design we cannot speak too highly; and the manner in which he has executed it is ingenious, if it be not perfectly satisfactory. Dr. Cullen's "Clinical Lectures, delivered in the Years 1765, and 1766, taken in Short Hand, by a Gentleman who attended," are of much less moment at

the present period than at the time of their delivery, on account of the numerous improvements introduced into medical practice, in consequence of discoveries in the different branches of science connected with medicine. The learned professor's pathological observations and remarks will prove the most valuable part of them in the estimation of modern physicians. Dr. Currie's "Medical Reports on the Effect of Water, cold and warm, as a Remedy in Febrile Diseases, whether applied to the Surface of the Body, or used as a Drink, &c." constitute a very interesting and important publication, which professional men will find to abound in numerous striking facts, sagacious remarks, and useful practical directions, that promise to lead to considerable improvements in the medical art. Mr. Parker's "Practical Treatise on Fever, contrasting a Tonic Treatment with the Antiphlogistic, &c." contains some facts, illustrating the happy effects of an early exhibition of Peruvian bark and red wine in cases of typhus, which deserve the notice of the faculty; but it is of little importance in other respects. The anonymous author of "an Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of Fever, more especially the Intermitting, containing an Investigation into the Nature of Miasma, and the Manner of its Action upon the Human Body," informs us that the period is near at hand when the mystery of fever is to be unfolded, and that the materials are all ready for that purpose. From his present labours, however, we have not been enabled to derive any illumination. From Dr. Clark's "Treatise on the Yellow Fever, as it appeared in the Island of Dominica, in the Years 1793, 4, 5, 6, &c." the medical reader will obtain little information

tion relative to the nature or proper treatment of that disease, with which he has not been already supplied from the writings of Rush and Christolm. On the subject of its remote causes, indeed, he may meet with some novelty of theory, but not such as will stand the test of philosophical investigation. Dr. M'Lean, in his "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the great Mortality among the Troops at St. Domingo, with practical Remarks on the Fever of that Island, &c." endeavours to shew, that the disease which proved so destructive to the British army, was the common intermittent of the country, and not a contagious disorder like that which prevailed at Philadelphia, or at Bulam. But we cannot say that his observations on this subject are satisfactory. From the account which he gives of his method of treating the disease, the practitioner may derive many useful hints, and the voyager into the tropical regions may be considerably benefitted, by the directions which he gives for the conduct of Europeans at their first arrival in warm climates. Dr. Trotter's "Medicina Nautica, an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen, &c." is the production of an attentive and ingenious observer, who has collected together, in rather too diffuse a form, a variety of interesting facts and remarks, which will be acceptable to medical enquirers in general, and particularly so in the department for which it is chiefly intended. On the subject of destroying contagion by the use of nitrous acid, the author differs diametrically from Dr. Carmichael Smith: but his reasonings do not appear to us to outweigh that physician's experiments. Dr. Crossfield's "Remarks on the Scurvy, as it appeared among the English Prison-

ers in France, in the Year 1795, with an Account of the Effects of Opium in that Disease, &c." were written during the author's confinement in the Tower, previously to his trial for being concerned in the pretended plot for assassinating the king by means of a poisoned arrow. Some particular cases related in them constitute their principal value. Dr. Rollo's "Account of two Cases of the Diabetes Mellitus, with Remarks as they arose in the Progress of the Cure, &c." in two volumes, exhibit striking and satisfactory evidence of the advantages which medical science may derive from modern chemical philosophy. By his ingenuity and industry, he has succeeded in applying the principles of that philosophy to an investigation of the nature and causes of a most distressing and tedious disease, and in discovering a plan of treatment that bids fair to be efficacious and expeditious in its removal. The second volume contains communications from ingenious medical men, in different parts of the kingdom, corroborative of the author's reasonings, and confirming the utility of his practice; and the results of different trials of the nitrous acid in the cure of lues venerea, by Mr. William Cruickshank. Dr. Bree's "Practical Enquiry on Disordered Respiration, distinguishing convulsive Asthma, its specific Causes, and proper Indications of Cure," abounds in quotations from ancient and modern authors, and particularly the former, with strictures upon their doctrines and conclusions; but, to say the least, is sparing of discoveries respecting the precise nature of the disease, and the most effectual means of combating it. Mr. Neale's "Practical Essays and Remarks on that Species of

of Consumption incident to Youth from Puberty to Twenty-five Years and upwards, commonly called *Tabes Dorsalis*," display neither new nor extensive information respecting the nature, causes, or cure of that distemper. Mr. Kelson, in his "few Remarks on the Nature and Cure of Colds," opposes the commonly received opinion that such disorders are occasioned by the suppression, partial or general, of perspiration, and contends, that they proceed from some specific matter, permanently existing, which, when applied to those parts of the human body liable to be affected by it, will become the cause of distemper. His hypothesis, however, is not supported by arguments sufficiently powerful to render it convincing. Mr. Champney's treatise entitled "Medical and Chirurgical Reform proposed, from a Review of the healing Art throughout Europe, particularly Great Britain, &c." contains much information relative to the present state of medical practice, and suggests various useful hints for the correction of abuses, of which professional men as well as the public have too much reason to complain. But in laying down the extent to which he would carry his reform, and in drawing up some of the regulations which he proposes, he does not appear to have been guided by sufficient knowledge, experience, and judicious caution. Mrs. Martha Mears's "Pupil of Nature, or Candid Advice to the Fair Sex, on the Subjects of Pregnancy, Childbirth, the Diseases incident to both, &c." is drawn up in language too rhetorical and inflated for one who professes not to "come dressed out in a rich wardrobe of words to dazzle attention," but to appear in the character of the "humble handmaid of nature."

It contains, however, some good advice, extracted from the works of Harvey, Leake, Denman, Johnson, and other writers, which deserves the attention of the readers to whom it is addressed. Dr. Garnett's "Lecture on the Preservation of Health," contains an ingenious and interesting application of the Brunonian principles to the laws of life, with the hope of making "them more generally known, and better understood, and from thence deducing such rules for the preservation of health, as would be evident to every capacity." It presents the reader with much valuable advice, and ably and philosophically exposes many vulgar errors. Dr. Beddoes, in his "Lecture introductory to a Course of popular Instruction on the Constitution and Management of the Human Body," explains, in a pleasing and interesting manner, the advantages and improvements which may be expected to arise from the plan of making a considerable part of what is generally classed under medical science, a branch of general education; so as "to furnish individuals with so much knowledge of themselves as shall enable them to guard against habitual sickness, and a variety of serious disorders. With the design of contributing his assistance to establish the practicability of such a plan, the respectable author has consented to annex his instructions to popular lectures on anatomy and physiology, by two practitioners in surgery at Bristol. The liberality and benevolence which suggested such a design to the author, are highly to be commended, and the public will, doubtless, regard it with partial notice. Dr. Buchan's "Observations on the Diet of the common People, &c." offer cursory, and by no means novel remarks on the customary habits of living

living in England; and recipes for economical cookery, from which, however, those for whose use it is intended, may, if they follow his directions, derive some benefit. But why did not the author avail himself of the knowledge conveyed in count Rumford's invaluable performances, to write a popular treatise, recommending grand and essential improvements in the modes of preparing and dressing articles of food for the lower classes? Dr. Carrick's "Dissertation on the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Bristol Hot-well Water, &c." contains the result of an apparently careful and accurate analysis of that water, and an enumeration of the cases in which it is most likely to afford relief, together with cautions and remarks, which may be useful to those whose disorders oblige them to visit the Wells. Dr. Turton's "Medical Glossary, in which the Words in the various Branches of Medicine, are deduced from their original Languages, properly accented and explained," appears to have been drawn up with great judgment and care, from the most approved sources of information, and to be well adapted to the use of literary readers in general, as well as medical students.

Our next department, consisting of Historical and Geographical productions, we shall commence with "the Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, collected from the original Journal preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities ancient and modern; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean: by William Vincent, D. D." illustrated with maps. This learned and ingenious work, the labour of many years,

throws considerable light on numerous obscure passages in ancient history; and will greatly assist the reader in developing the character, the views, and the policy of the celebrated Macedonian conqueror. It is divided into four books; to which are added a sequel, and an appendix. The first book consists of preliminary disquisitions, in which the author illustrates the character and designs of Alexander; describes the situation of Alexandria, and the state of the country at the sources of the Indus, now denominated the Panje-ab, together with the advantages they respectively possessed for carrying on a rich and extensive commerce, &c.; notices the coincidences and deviations of ancient and modern geographers; ascertains the dates of transactions; explains the nature and seasons of the monsoons, and the knowledge of them which obtained among the ancients; endeavours to compare the ancient itinerary measures, particularly the stadium of Arrian, with the mile of our own country; and defends the authenticity of the journal of Nearchus, preserved by Arrian. After these preliminary disquisitions, Dr. Vincent proceeds, in the second book, to detail the particulars of the voyage of Nearchus, from Nicæa, built on the spot where Porus was vanquished, to the mouth of the Indus; in the third, from the Indus to Cape Jask; and in the fourth, through the Gulf of Persia: describing the wealth, state of population, manners, &c. &c. in the different countries through which he passed, or on which he coasted, and endeavouring to ascertain each day's progress, by a comparison of the ancient historians with modern geographers and navigators. The sequel contains a narrative of the transactions which

which took place, after the junction of the troops under Nearchus, with the other divisions of Alexander's army, until the death of that monarch. In the appendix, the reader will find three elaborate and valuable dissertations; two on the acronychal rising of the Pleiades, by the bishop of Rochester and Mr. Wales, and one by M. de la Rochette, on the first meridian of Ptolemy. Amid the various topics which Dr. Vincent has discussed in the divisions above mentioned, it may perhaps be thought that his narrative has been encumbered with too many digressions and interruptions, and that he has descended frequently to a minuteness of particulars, especially in verbal criticism, which has contributed to render his work more complex and less interesting than were desirable. But his object has been to instruct, rather than to entertain; and to investigate a variety of subjects, historical, geographical, and commercial, with that care and precision, that shall render his labours useful to the classical scholar and historian, as well as to modern geographers and navigators. Such descriptions of readers will acknowledge themselves greatly indebted to the learned and very industrious author, notwithstanding that they may occasionally differ from him in opinion, or doubt of the accuracy or importance of some of his researches. Dr. Vincent's style and language are simple and unornamented.

In this department of our work we shall also introduce "the Voyage of Hanno translated, and accompanied with the Greek Text; explained from the Accounts of modern Travellers; defended against the Objections of Mr. Dodwell, and other writers; illustrated by Maps from Ptolemy, D'Anville,

and Bougainville: by Thomas Falconer, A. M." The periplus of Hanno presents us with the history of a voyage, which was undertaken at a still earlier period than that of Nearchus, probably in the sixth century before the Christian era, and which extended from Carthage, along the coasts of Africa to the Gulf of Benin, in about five degrees of north latitude. Of this periplus Mr. Falconer has given the original, from the edition of Hudson, accompanied with a faithful and well-written English version. But the chief value of his work lies in the learned and ingenious dissertations, by which he supports the authenticity of the periplus against the objections of ancient and modern critics, and at least proves that such a voyage was actually performed, from which the materials of the work were collected; and in which, likewise, he illustrates the circumstances mentioned in it, by quotations from Polybius, Pliny, Strabo, Florus, Ælian, Sallust, Shaw, Robertson, Pennant, Bruce, Barbot, and Bougainville. We should be glad to see commentaries on the other Greek geographers, executed on a similar plan, and by persons possessing equal erudition, critical acumen, and candour with Mr. Falconer.

The IXth and Xth books of "the History of America, by William Robertson, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, &c." will be received with pleasure by the lovers of literature, as the precious, although scanty reliquæ of an author who, by the industry of his researches, the philosophy of his views, the luminousness of his arrangement, and the perspicuity, correctness, and elegance of his style and language, has secured to himself a very high and lasting celebrity among British historians. In the preface

face to his volumes on the history of the new world which have already appeared, Dr. Robertson stated that "he had made some progress in the History of British America;" and he announced his intention of returning to that part of his work, as soon as the ferment which at the time of his publishing them prevailed in the British colonies, should subside, and regular government be re-established. It is to be lamented, however, that various causes concurred in preventing him from fulfilling his intention. From an advertisement prefixed to the books before us, by his son, it appears, that during the course of a tedious illness, which he early foresaw would have a fatal termination, Dr. Robertson at different times destroyed many of his papers. But after his death, the sheets which compose the present volume were found written with his own hand, and as carefully corrected as any part of his manuscripts which the editor has ever seen; and they are offered to the public, without any addition or alteration whatever, "as a fragment curious and interesting in itself, and not inferior to any" of the author's former works. Without stopping to enquire whether there be not some partiality in the latter part of the eulogium pronounced on them by the author's friends, we can confidently assert, that they well deserve to be annexed to the former books of Dr. Robertson's History of America: and that is no small share of commendation. The IXth book commences with the spirit of adventure awakened in England, by Columbus's discoveries; and describes its various effects until the first attempt to establish a colony in Virginia, under the sanction of a patent granted by queen Elizabeth to sir Walter Raleigh;

the failure of his different efforts; the more successful, although for a long time hazardous and almost desperate attempts of new adventurers, under the authority of different charters granted by James I; and the history of Virginia to the period of the revolution in 1688. The Xth book contains an account of the different settlements in New England; of the rise and progress of the religious disputes, to which they owed their origin and population; of the charters granted by Charles I. to the adventurers associated for planting the province of Massachusetts Bay; and of the ecclesiastical, civil, and military transactions in the different divisions of New England, until the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell. Dr. Robertson's judicious remarks on the nature and powers of the charters granted to the different colonies, and on the intolerant spirit which cut off the puritans from all hope of obtaining either reformation in the church of England, or indulgence to themselves, and which they, in their turn, exercised in their transatlantic settlements, are particularly deserving of attention.

In our sketch of the Foreign Literature of the year 1793, we announced the commencement of an important publication in Spain, by Don Juan Baptista Munoz, intended to comprise a general history of America; and in our last year's Register a German translation of it, by M. Sprengel, of Weimar. During the present year the 1st volume of that work has made its appearance in an English dress, under the title of "the History of the New World, translated from the Spanish, with Notes by the Translator." This volume is divided into six books. The first two are preliminary, and expatiate on the imperfect knowledge

ledge of geography among the ancients, and the circumstances and events which gradually led to its improvement; on the influence of the discovery of the new world, in correcting erroneous opinions, in enlarging the field of human observation, and in extending the advantages of culture and commerce; on the progress of nautical and geographical science from the time of the discovery of the nature and virtues of the magnet; on the gradual approach of the Portuguese towards India, by their discovery of the coasts of Africa to its southern point; on the plan which the genius of Columbus formed to reach the rich eastern shores by a western course; and on his subsequent negotiations with different governments, till Ferdinand and Isabella equipped him for his immortal enterprise, in the year 1492. In the four following books, the particulars of his first, second, and part of his third voyages are related, as well as the transactions which took place in the colonial governments which he established, till the beginning of the year 1500, with which the present volume closes. With the greater part of these particulars the English reader has already been made acquainted, through the medium of native historians, and particularly in the accurate classical pages of Dr. Robertson. Don Munoz, however, by having access to new information, to documents and original papers, (which, till he was authorized to examine them by credentials from the king of Spain, lay buried in dust and oblivion,) has been enabled to bring to light new facts, which will be found interesting and entertaining. The method which he has adopted is that of "plain narration, divested of quotations, disputations, and combinations, levelled to the

capacity of the generality of readers." His translator appears, on the whole, to have given a faithful copy of his original.

The "Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, &c. by Bryan Edwards, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. &c." is the production of a gentleman, with whose merits as an ingenious, forcible, and elegant writer, the public have been made sufficiently acquainted by his valuable History of the British Colonies in the West Indies. It was the design of Mr. Edwards to compile a general account of the settlements made by all the nations of Europe, in that part of the new hemisphere, but more particularly the French, whose possessions were undoubtedly the most valuable and productive of the whole Archipelago. In consequence, however, of being disappointed in the expectation of procuring such particulars of the condition, population, and culture of each, as would enable him to complete his design, he has confined his present labours to St. Domingo. That island Mr. Edwards personally visited in the year 1791, and formed connections there with men of distinguished talents, and possessing intimate knowledge of the concerns of the colony; who, in addition to the materials which he had before collected, supplied him with a mass of information and valuable authentic documents. The volume before us is divided into twelve chapters. The first chapter describes the political state of St. Domingo, previous to the year 1789. The seven following chapters treat of the measures respecting the colonies, which were adopted in the French national assembly; the proceedings of the general colonial assembly; the tragical history of Ogé; the murder of colonel Mauduit; the rebel-

rebellion of the negroes; the revolt of the Mulattoes; and the horrible massacres, ravages, and devastations which took place in the unhappy colony, till the destruction of the town of Cape François, in June, 1793. A candid and unprejudiced examination of the facts and documents which Mr. Edwards has produced, without being biased by his comments, will confirm the statements which we have given in our former volumes of the transactions in St. Domingo, and of the proper causes to which they are to be attributed. The ninth chapter of this historical survey presents the reader with an account of the situation, extent, topographical divisions, population, and produce of St. Domingo. The two following chapters are chiefly occupied with the military history, for the last three or four years; and the twelfth gives a view of the ancient state of the Spanish colony, and offers conjectures and reflections on its present condition, and the probable future situation of the whole island. In an appendix, Mr. Edwards has collected together some curious and interesting tables, explanatory of the state of commerce and finances of St. Domingo, in the year 1791, and additional notes and illustrations.

The "Account of Portugal, as it appeared in 1766 to Dumouriez, since a celebrated General in the French Army," consists of four books, containing a geographical description of Portugal; a description of her colonies; of her armies; and of her national character and government. It was one of the earliest productions of that extraordinary genius, and supposed to be drawn up by him while engaged at Lisbon in the service of the French court. The English reader will learn from it some curious particulars re-

lative to the territories, revenues, military establishments, commerce, police, character and manners of the Portuguese. But it discloses so much of the nakedness of the land, that when it was first published at Lausanne, the Portuguese and Spanish courts, by their complaints to the French minister, attempted, though ineffectually, to inflict severe vengeance on the then anonymous author.

"The History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary, with Appendixes of original Papers, by John Pinkerton," in 2 vols. is the production of an author well known to possess a variety of knowledge, a spirit of industry and research, and, according to the judgment of the celebrated Mr. Gibbon, "of criticism, acute, discerning, and suspicious," which well qualified him for such an undertaking. The space of time which he has included in his history, was judiciously selected, as not having been examined and illustrated with the same diligence and attention as the preceding and subsequent periods; and as affording ample scope to the sedulous and impartial enquirer, for separating truth from error, or poetic fiction, and for tracing the gradual progress of Scotland towards civilisation and importance among the kingdoms of Europe. In his plan Mr. Pinkerton has differed in some respects from the usual practice of historians. He has chosen to exhibit the characters of the kings at the commencement, instead of the close of their respective reigns, for reasons of which we do not feel the force; and he has introduced, at particular epochs, retrospects of the state of the country with respect to civilisation, government, laws, tactics, agriculture, commerce, ecclesiastical history, literature,

terature, and the arts. The late Mr. Gibbon warmly, and we think justly, approved of the latter part of his plan, "of its arrangement, and of the space allotted to it, as calculated, not to encumber and oppress the genuine province of history, but to variegate, enliven, and adorn." The volumes before us are divided into sixteen books; thirteen of continued narrative, and three of retrospects: in which the reader will meet with an abundant supply of materials which have escaped the notice of preceding historians, digested with care and judgment, and formed, together with their well sifted facts, into the most authentic, interesting, and satisfactory history of the period to which they relate, which has yet appeared in British literature. To the important reign of James V. our author has devoted particular attention. These volumes, in point of style and language, when compared with Mr. Pinkerton's former productions which have fallen under our notice, evince a considerable improvement in the art of composition.

"The History of the Reign of George III. King of Great Britain, &c. from the Conclusion of the Seventh Session of the Sixteenth Parliament in 1790, to the End of the Eighth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain, in 1796, by Robert Macfarlan, Esq. Vol. IV." is the continuation of a work announced by us in our Registers for the years 1782 and 1794, and on which we bestowed a considerable portion of praise, both on account of the ability with which it was conducted, and the constitutional whig principles uniformly inculcated by the author. We are sorry that we cannot pronounce a similar eulogium on the volume before us. In point of composition it is much

less correct and polished than the preceding volumes: and when we view the tenor of its sentiments and politics, with difficulty can we be persuaded that it is the production of the same pen. Instead of the cool impartial annalist, the author appears in the character of an infuriate declaimer against the French revolution, and the persons engaged in conducting it, and, as far as respects this country, a violent supporter of party politics. The present ministers and their measures he extols in terms of praise, at least bordering on adulation; while on their antagonists, and their opposition, he pours the most unqualified censure, and often in rude and vulgar terms. On the subject, likewise, of freedom in general, he writes in the tone of as nervous and impassioned an alarmist, as any of the disciples of the Burkean school.

During the present year Dr. Coote has completed "the History of England, from the earliest Dawn of Record, to the Peace of 1783," by the publication of the VIIth, VIIIth, and IXth volumes of his popular and useful work. After the notice which we have already taken of the author's plan and manner of conducting it, in our Registers for the years 1794 and 1795, we need only observe in this place, that the present volumes are equally perspicuous, correct, and dispassionate with the preceding; that the seventh volume brings down the history of England from the revolution to the death of queen Anne; and that the eighth and ninth narrate the public events, and depict the most illustrious characters who flourished under the Brunswic dynasty. This work is embellished and illustrated with a number of well executed engravings and maps.

The "Account of the Campaign
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in the West Indies, in the Year 1794, under the Command of their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Grey, and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, &c. by the Rev. Cooper Willyams, A. M. late Chaplain to his Majesty's Ship *Boyne*," describes, we have every reason to believe with fidelity, and in perspicuous, if not elegant language, the spirited exertions of the British troops and sailors, who in a few months subjugated the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Desiada, &c.; and the events that followed those unparalleled successes, and caused the loss of Guadaloupe. But the long catalogue which he presents of the officers, soldiers, and seamen, who fell in the contests, or became victims to the diseases of the climate, must check the pride which their brilliant exploits may excite in the hearts of their countrymen. And an instance which Mr. Willyams records, of the unconditional surrender of three hundred unhappy royalists, into the hands of their enemies who had been exasperated to cruelty and massacre, must create the most painful sensations in the humane breast. The drawings which accompany the author's narrative are remarkably neat, and appear to be accurate delineations of the subjects which they are intended to represent.

The treatise entitled "Facts relative to the War in the West Indies, &c." will supply the reader with no other information than what his majesty's ministers have chosen to convey in their speeches in the house of commons, and the documents they permitted to be laid on the table. It is rather a laboured and eloquent defence of their wisdom, candour, and liberality,

1797.

than what its title would seem to import.

The anonymous author of the "History of the Campaign of 1796, in Germany and Italy," appears to have "neglected no enquiries, nor pains, to give his historical account exactness and perspicuity." His object has been to present the reader with an abstract and a combination of the materials supplied by the official documents published at London, Vienna, and Paris, and such as he was enabled to procure through the means of a constant correspondence with some distinguished military characters on the continent. The result of his labours is a regular connected narrative, drawn up in correct and neat language, and containing, on the whole, an impartial detail of the event of one of the most active and important campaigns as to its effects, that are described in the annals of the world. The author's political prejudices are by no means in favour of the French; and we think that he suffered his mind to be warped by them, when he drew the character of Moreau as a general, and that of Buonaparte as a conqueror, and as a man.

The "History, or Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia, in the Year 1762, translated from the French of M. de Rulhière," is a very curious and interesting performance, in which the reader will meet with much original information, respecting the causes and the circumstances which concurred in bringing about that extraordinary event, and the character of those who were the principal agents in the scene. It is the work of an intelligent and accurate observer, who resided at Petersburg, in the suite of the minister plenipotentiary from

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France, at the time when the revolution took place, and who was personally acquainted with all, and intimately with most of the persons concerned in the transactions which he relates. Of its authenticity we see no reason to entertain any doubt; and the attempts which were made to suppress it, by the agents of the late empress at Paris, must operate as a strong testimony in its favour with those who may be disposed to be incredulous. On the translation, however, we cannot bestow any praise. It should seem to be the production of a foreigner, who is very imperfectly acquainted with the idiom of the English language.

The "Historical, Political, and Moral Essay on ancient and modern Revolutions, Vol. I." written in the French language, is part of a work in which the author proposes to enquire into the remote, as well as immediate causes of the different political changes which have taken place in the history of the world; the characters and views of the principal agents; the state of science, morals, &c. at each period; and to point out the resemblance between each revolution and that of France. The volume before us is employed in comparing the French revolution with the revolutions of Greece; and abounds in evidences of learning and extensive information, in novelty of remark, striking and curious parallelisms, and a number of detached discussions and dissertations on various interesting subjects. But the author will frequently be found speculative and fanciful in a very high degree; and in what he says on the subject of the progressive improvement of mankind, and the relative character of religions, to be influenced by that species of modern philosophy, and those infidel prejudices which he elsewhere reprobates and

condemns. In the prosecution of his plan, if he prove not less discursive than in the volume before us, his work will swell to an inconvenient size.

Among the articles which we enumerated in our last volume, as belonging to the literature of Switzerland, was Mr. Necker's treatise "on the French Revolution." During the present year a well executed translation of that work has appeared in our own language, in 2 volumes, which the celebrity of the author will render an acceptable present to English readers. After the notice which we have already taken of the original, it is sufficient to state concerning the volumes before us, that the first contains the history of the French revolution from the time of the preparations for the assembling the States-general, to the execution of the king; and the second, the proceedings of the national convention, and the public events till the establishment of the constitution of 1795. Greatly as M. Necker disapproves of that constitution, he considers it to be durable: and while he loses no opportunity of expressing his detestation of the new government of France, is enthusiastic in his ardour to maintain the claims of the French nation to superiority in arts, arms, letters, &c.

The "Memoirs relating to the French Revolution, by the Marquis de Bouillé, translated from the French Manuscript," constitute an interesting publication, and a valuable accession to the list of documents for future historians. They are written with an air of openness and frankness which powerfully engages the attention of the reader, and disposes him to give the author credit for the truth of the facts which he relates, even when unsupported by collateral testimony. One
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of the principal objects of M. Bouillé in publishing them was, to vindicate himself from the charges of rashness and inhumanity, in the affair of Nancy, which we, among other writers, preferred against him in our British and Foreign History for the year 1791. In the representation which we therein gave of that horrid business, we were guided by the best authorities we could then obtain, after our most sedulous and careful enquiries, and by that strict regard to truth and impartiality which has invariably characterised the conductors of the New Annual Register. M. Bouillé's Memoirs, however, give a very different account of the affair: and we must do him the justice to add, that it is supported by the most satisfactory documents. From this account it appears, that he did not wantonly imbrue his hands in the blood of his fellow-soldiers; and that the sanguinary engagement which took place before the insurgents were vanquished, was occasioned by the treachery of some of that body, and of the armed inhabitants of Nancy, after a pacific arrangement had been formed by the marquis and a députation from the town and soldiery. But M. Bouillé's Memoirs will not exonerate him from more than the suspicion, of what plain and uncourtly minds will consider to be gross duplicity, if not perfidy. Among other passages which confirm this remark, the reader will find the following confidential declaration of the author to M. Emery, a distinguished member of the national assembly: "I am a royalist, and conform to your constitution, which I think detestable, because my sovereign has accepted it; but should he refuse any longer to acknowledge it, I likewise will withdraw my obedience from it!"

The "Private Memoirs relative to the last Year of the Reign of Lewis XVI. late King of France, by Ant. Fr. Bertrand de Moleville; Minister of State at that Time, translated from the Original Manuscript of the Author," in 3 Vols. are also entitled to distinguished notice among the materials for a history of the French revolution. After making all necessary allowances for the prejudices of the author as a royalist, and the colouring they have led him to give to particular facts and prominent characters in the scene, they will be found to contain numerous curious and interesting anecdotes, together with much original, authentic, and important information, respecting the measures adopted by the court and revolution parties, and the personal conduct and character of the unfortunate Lewis. Among the particulars of secret history which they discover, not very honourable either to the agents or their employers, are the methods pursued in order to influence the patriotic journalists, the members of the legislature, the national guards, and the audience in the galleries of the national assembly, to which the immense civil list granted to the crown was scandalously prostituted. This work is ornamented with portraits of Lewis XVI. Antoinette, the dauphin, princess Elizabeth, and madame royale, from original pictures received as presents from their late majesties.

The "Secret History of the French Revolution, from the Convocation of the Notables in 1787 to the 1st of November, 1796, &c. translated from the French of Francis Pagès," in 2 Vols. instead of presenting us with a vast number of particulars but little known, according to the pretensions in the title-page, consists chiefly of details al-

ready communicated to the world ; together with extracts from the most remarkable publications on the revolution, which have appeared in France, Germany, and England, accompanied with numerous reflections and observations of the author. These reflections and observations are lively and spirited, and frequently judicious and valuable. They expose, in animated strains, the excesses and crimes committed by the different contending factions, whether in favour of royalty or republicanism, and hold out salutary and useful lessons to legislators and statesmen. The translator has executed his task with sufficient fidelity.

In our sketch of the Foreign Literature of the year 1795, we announced the appearance of M. Garat's valuable and interesting "Memoirs concerning the Revolution." The English reader has it now in his power to become acquainted with that author's narrative, and able apology for his own conduct in the public employments which he held, by a well executed version of those memoirs, in his native language, by R. Heron.

The "Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism," volumes I. and II. translated from the French of the abbé Barruel, are intended to prove, that a regularly organized system of conspiracies has long existed in Europe, for the ruin of religion, monarchy, and civil society ; that the club of the Jacobins originated in a coalition of the adepts among the respective conspirators ; and that all the events of the French revolution, even the atrocities connected with it, have sprung by a natural process, from the propagation of their principles. The first volume is entitled the Anti-christian Conspiracy, and consists of a number of extracts from the writings of

Voltaire, Frederic II. D'Alembert, Diderot, &c. ; from which no other information can be deduced than what was before sufficiently notorious, that those authors were systematic enemies to Christianity, and that they were zealous even to bigotry, artful and insidious in propagating their own infidel notions. What the abbé Barruel has advanced more than this, is almost wholly the production of a warm and irritated imagination. The second volume is entitled Anti-monarchical Conspiracy, and is divided into two parts. The first part is chiefly made up of extracts from the works of D'Argenson, Montesquieu, Rousseau, &c. with an exposition of their principles, and reflections on them ; in which the author's attachment to absolute monarchy is abundantly exemplified, and the enmity of those writers to despotism proved, but no anti-monarchical conspiracy detected. The second part of this volume is employed in shewing, that the free-masons had a considerable share in producing the French revolution. That in the numerous lodges which existed in France, there were many friends to the principles of liberty and equality we can easily believe ; and think it exceedingly probable, that, as they enjoyed no freedom of the press or of speech, they would take advantage of the nature of such institutions for the propagation of their principles, without incurring any personal risk. But not being in the number of the initiated, we can neither assent to, nor oppose, his declaration that those principles constitute the grand secret of masonry. Be that, however, as it may, we want much more evidence than the author has been pleased to afford us, before we can admit the improbable tales respecting the ad-

epts, and their occult doctrine, which he has inserted in this part of his memoirs, or be convinced that the plot after which he is hunting, is any thing more than ideal. In the work before us, the abbé Barruel displays the same love of the wonderful, as in his History of the Clergy during the French Revolution, noticed in our Register for the year 1794, and the same horror at the men who dare to exercise the right of enquiry, or to attempt any innovations in religion or politics.

Professor Robison's treatise entitled "Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the Secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies, &c." affords abundant evidence of the author's extreme political terror, excited by a very imperfect and contracted view of the causes of the French revolution; of his credulity in admitting the crude and inconsistent allegations of German and French writers, and the most suspicious authorities, if they seem in the least to favour the hypothesis which his imagination has formed; and of a want of candour and liberality, in the insinuations and calumnies thrown out by him on those who differ from his own theological and political standard, which is deserving of the severest censure. But in vain will the unprejudiced reader examine it for "proofs of a conspiracy against all the religions and governments of Europe." Were he indeed disposed to turn the tables on the author, and to adopt his latitude of suspicion and construction, he might accuse him of being leagued in a conspiracy against the liberties of mankind, and in support of corruption and political profligacy. For Mr. Robison

contends, that "we should discourage all secret assemblies which afford opportunities to the disaffected, and all conversations which foster any notions of political perfection, and create hankerings after unattainable happiness;" that "ministerial corruption, with all the dismal tale of placemen, pensioners, and rotten boroughs, &c. &c. is the inevitable consequence of the liberty and security which we enjoy;" and that "if a systematic opposition be considered as a necessary part of a practical constitution," bribery by ministers is almost indispensable.

Mr. Malham's "Naval Gazetteer, or Seaman's complete Guide, containing a full and accurate Account, alphabetically arranged, of the several Coasts of all the Countries and Islands in the known World, shewing their Latitude, Longitude, Soundings, and Stations for Anchorage, &c. &c. illustrated with a correct Set of Charts, from the latest and best Surveys," in two volumes, is executed on a more extensive plan than any preceding work of the same nature, and with more than "a tolerable degree of accuracy and correctness." It affords ample evidence of the author's industry in collecting his materials, and of his ability and judgment in combining and arranging them; and will prove an useful present not only to navigators, but to the mercantile world, and to readers in general.

The "History of Inventions and Discoveries, by John Beckmann, public Professor of Economy in the University of Gottingen, translated from the German, by William Johnston," in three volumes, is the result of arduous and extensive enquiry, and has afforded much gratification to our curiosity, at the same time that it has considerably increased

our stock of entertaining and useful knowledge. The contents of these volumes, as may be supposed, are very miscellaneous: and although they do not embrace every invention and discovery connected with science and the arts, they present the reader with a considerable variety, and many of them of importance, throwing "much light on many curious circumstances hitherto buried in oblivion," if the author has "not been able to clear up every doubt respecting the objects on which he treats." We think, however, that Mr. Beckmann's moderate title of "Collections towards a History of Inventions," would have been more appropriate than that which the translator has given to them. Mr. Johnston has performed his task with apparent fidelity and accuracy.

In our Register for the year 1794, we introduced to our readers the 1st volume of "the History of the Puritans, &c. by Daniel Neal, M. A. a new Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Joshua Toulmin, A. M." now D. D. During the present year that diligent, able, and impartial editor has completed his undertaking, which consists in the whole of five volumes; in which he appears attentively and faithfully to have followed the plan which he prescribed to himself, and which we have already noticed. Besides numerous notes interspersed throughout the different volumes, abounding in information and entertainment, Dr. Toulmin has introduced into the fourth volume, well written supplements, comprising the history of the English baptists, and of the quakers, two denominations which in the last century were treated neither with equity nor humanity; and to the last volume he has added judicious and liberal reflections

on the revolution, and the act of toleration, and a number of curious papers and documents, which will be interesting to the ecclesiastical historian.

In Biography, we are presented with "Memoirs of the House of Medici, from its Origin to the Death of Francesco, the second Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of the great Men who flourished in Tuscany within that Period, from the French of Mr. Tenhove, with Notes and Observations, by Sir Richard Clayton, Bart." in two volumes. Mr. Tenhove, who was a branch of one of the most respectable families in the United Provinces, was distinguished by an early taste for classical knowledge, modern languages, and the fine arts; and, possessing an easy fortune, was rendered "capable of deriving signal advantages from his travels in Italy and Sicily, where he observed the sublime and elegant productions of nature and art, with the taste and enthusiasm of an enlightened connoisseur. The Memoirs of the House of Medici were composed at his ease — from time to time — and were printed piece-meal as they were composed. In the form he left them they have rather the aspect of interesting materials for a great work than that of a regular edifice. As he did not live to complete his design, he committed to the flames all the copies of these Memoirs, excepting those which he had distributed to his particular friends in separate parts as they came from the press." From one of those copies the translation before us took its rise. Notwithstanding that, from the circumstances above stated, these Memoirs are not so regular and complete as were desirable, they form, nevertheless, a work

a work of very considerable merit, containing a valuable treasure of historical and biographical facts, curious details and learned investigations, sound criticisms, and just reflections. And as they relate to one of the most interesting periods in the history of the arts and sciences, of letters and philosophy, the English reader will acknowledge himself greatly indebted to the translator, for presenting him with the sentiments of the original, "with fidelity and freedom." Mr. Tenhove's text consisted of twenty-six books, which have been judiciously thrown by Sir Richard Clayton into thirteen chapters, on the plan of Mr. Roscoe's valuable *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*. Of the multifarious contents of these chapters, which comprise the annals of more than three hundred years, it is not possible to convey any adequate idea within the limits to which we are necessarily confined. We can assure the reader, however, that they will supply him with much information and entertainment, not only on the subjects expressed in the title-page, but on numerous incidental, or collateral topics: particularly those of the revival of literature in Florence; the account of the Greek exiles, who took refuge in Italy after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks; the genius and taste of the ancient Etruscans; the origin of the reformation; the progress of architecture, painting and poetry in Italy; and the memoirs of Catherine de' Medici, with a sketch of her character.

Mr. Noble's "*Memoirs of the illustrious House of Medici, from Giovanni, the Founder of their greatness, who died in the Year 1428, to the Death of Giovanni Gaston, the last Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1727, illustrated with*

several Genealogical Tables," appear, chiefly, to have been compiled from the literary productions of English travellers; not without occasional aid derived from foreign historians and the perusal of some manuscripts. As far as they relate to the genealogical and medallic history of that house, they contain interesting, and we believe accurate information; but as a history of character and manners, and of the progress of civilization, literature, and science in the period which they comprehend, we cannot pronounce them entitled to any high share of commendation. Of Mr. Noble's style and language our readers may form a judgment from his *life of pope Leo X. inserted among our Biographical Anecdotes and Characters*.

"*The Life of Bianca Capello, Wife of Francesco de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, translated from the German Original of J. P. Siebenkees, by C. Ludger,*" is a plain and unadorned narrative of the facts relating to that extraordinary woman, which the author was able to collect during his residence at Venice, from the archives of that city, and afterwards at Florence, from the interesting and authentic documents of the grand ducal library. It displays great industry of research, and uniform impartiality, and most probably comprises as much truth as can now be obtained respecting the character and conduct of Bianca. Mr. Siebenkees differs from Mr. Noble in many material circumstances; concerning which the public must form their judgment by a comparison of the arguments and authorities of the respective biographers.

The "*Account of the Life of Muley Leizit, late Emperor of Morocco, written by a Spanish Agent*

at the Moorish Court, &c. translated from the original French, by Robert Heron," contains apparently authentic annals of a detestable and sanguinary monster, by an eye-witness of his atrocities, and an instigator of the meritorious conspiracy which led to his destruction. To his translation Mr. Heron has added a short review, compiled from D'Herbelot and other authors, of the Moorish history, from the earliest times to the accession of Muley Leizit; and a philosophical enquiry into the causes which have hitherto retarded the civilization of the Moors. The latter is defective in the excellence of accurate and proper discrimination.

The "Anecdotes of the House of Bedford, from the Norman Conquest to the present Period," compose a work on which the author cannot found any very legitimate claims to the character of an interesting and elegant biographer. Excepting the very early period to which the family of Russell is attempted to be traced, it contains little that will be new to those who are tolerably versed in the history of England, and in the peerages of Collins or Edmonson. The style and language, likewise, in which it is written, seldom rise above the animation of dry genealogical detail.

The "Memoirs of the Life of Simon Lord Lovat, written by Himself, in the French Language, and now first translated from the original Manuscript," contain a curious, although too circumstantial detail of facts, interesting to the British historian, of the authenticity of which, notwithstanding the bad fame of the author, we see no ground to entertain reasonable doubt. They extend from the year 1694 to July 1715, and are divid-

ed into two parts. The first part is employed chiefly in a narrative of the author's quarrel with the family of Athol, and a defence of his character against the charge of having committed a rape on his aunt, which was made the ground of his outlawry; but presents the reader, collaterally, with an interesting account of the state and manners of the Scottish clans towards the conclusion of the last century. In the second part Lord Lovat explains the transactions of Great Britain and France, in relation to the exiled Stuart family, and describes "the unexampled persecution employed against him by the court of St. Germain, for the space of twelve years, after he had abandoned his estates and his clan as a prey to his enemies, to go into France, to tender his services to that unfortunate court." In this part, many of the weak intrigues of the exiles are disclosed, and the slender foundations on which they frequently built the most sanguine hopes of restoration; but the greater portion of it is employed in describing incidents personal to the author.

"The Life of William, late Earl of Mansfield, by John Holliday, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq." although a laborious performance, and accurate, as far as respects the facts and anecdotes which the author has collected, is a very inadequate tribute of respect to the memory of that celebrated character. It is but justice to acknowledge, that this is, in some measure to be attributed to the want of materials for a complete life of the earl, occasioned by the destruction of his lordship's manuscripts in the year 1780. From the documents which Mr. Holliday was enabled to obtain, he did not conceive himself warrantable in aiming at more than a delineation of Lord Mansfield's character in his judicial capacity,

capacity, and in private life. But in these views his performance is far from being so satisfactory as could have been wished; and is rather to be characterised as an assemblage of particulars, which may afford useful assistance to future biographers, than a regular biographical production. Among our selections under the head of Biographical Anecdotes and Characters, we have presented our readers with the most interesting of these particulars. Of illustrative remarks and comments the life before us is exceedingly barren. It is divided into three parts. The first contains an account of the pedigree, birth, education, private life, and professional progress of lord Mansfield, to the time of his appointment to the office of lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. The following divisions present the reader with an historical series of important decisions of lord Mansfield in his judicial capacity, useful to tyros at the bar, and students looking up to it; and farther particulars of his private life. The panegyrics which Mr. Holliday bestows on the late lord chief justice, occasionally favour of adulation, even to fulsomeuess.

The "Memoirs of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, or an impartial Review of his private Life, his public Conduct, his Speeches in Parliament, and the different Productions of his Pen, &c. by Charles M'Cormick, L. L. B." are written with ability and spirit, and will supply general readers with much interesting information respecting the public character of that extraordinary genius, and the various political movements of the present reign, in which he sustained a distinguished figure. The author is also entitled to the praise of impar-

tiality. For while he bestows due encomiums on the talents with which Mr. Burke was endowed, his industry and eagerness in literary pursuits, and his unrivalled exertions in the cause of liberty and human happiness; he, likewise, freely censures his failings, and reprobates with becoming warmth, that apostacy of his old age from the principles which first brought him into notice, by which he blasted all the honours of his former life. But Mr. M'Cormick's Memoirs are defective in information respecting the earlier years of Mr. Burke, the mode of study which formed his mind, and those peculiarities in his disposition and character, which could not easily be obtained without a personal acquaintance and intimacy. With respect to the information furnished from the private papers and letters which the author states to be in his possession, we must be allowed to entertain some degree of scepticism, till we are supplied with more satisfactory evidence of their authenticity.

The three volumes of "Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes, of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age, &c. by the Author of Anecdotes of the late Earl of Chatham," abound in interesting information respecting the most distinguished political characters, and the management of state affairs in this country during the present reign; which cannot fail of affording entertainment to the reader, as well as much valuable assistance to future historians. The editor, who is sufficiently known, notwithstanding that he has not chosen to authenticate these anecdotes by his own name, states in his preface, and we believe, with great fairness, "that he

is not conscious of having advanced a single untruth; that very few of these anecdotes have been printed before; and that it has been his wish and care, to avoid whatever is to be found in other books, except in two or three instances, where he has been under the necessity of correcting the facts." Among the other characters exhibited in the first and second volumes, are the dukes of Grafton, Leeds, and Rutland, earls Mansfield, Camden, and Temple, lord George Germain, the present bishops of Hereford and Orléans, messrs. George Grenville, Thomas Whately, David Hartley, Josiah Wedgwood, Benjamin Franklin, and the Burkes. The third volume is devoted to an appendix, consisting of a variety of curious political papers, and historical documents, some of which are original, others explanatory of passages in the work, and all of them now so extremely scarce, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure them through any other channel.

The Supplement to the four volumes of "Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries," which terminates that amusing and instructive work, will prove productive of at least equal reputation to the compiler with the preceding volumes, and meet with equal approbation from the public. One deviation only from the original plan occurs in it, the introduction of a living character, that of the present venerable dean of Gloucester.

The "Remarks on Boswell's Life of Johnson, &c. by Edward Athenry Whyte," contain a satisfactory defence of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, the tragedian and rhetorician, against the strictures on his character and conduct introduced into that

work, and some anecdotes and original papers, which will prove acceptable to biographical writers.

Mr. Harwood's "Alumni Etonenses, or a Catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, from the Foundation in 1443, to the Year 1797, &c." besides a long list of names copied, with few variations, from Mr. Pote's edition, presents us with short accounts of the most eminent members of those institutions, selected from different manuscripts, as well as from the works of Fuller, Strype, Wood, Walton, Walker, Bayle, Lloyd, Le Neve, Ward, Granger, the general Dictionary, the Biographia Britannica, and other authentic sources. Many of these biographical notices will prove interesting to other readers besides those who, like the author, received their early education within those celebrated walls; but we cannot pronounce them, in general, to be well written and pleasing compositions.

"The Life of J. G. Zimmermann, Counsellor of State, and first Physician to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, at Hanover, &c. translated from the French of S. A. D. Tissot, M. D. &c." is an interesting piece of biography, the subject and author of which have both sustained a very respectable rank among professional and literary men on the continent. Dr. Tissot, from a long intimacy of friendship, and confidential correspondence with Dr. Zimmermann, had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the incidents of his life, which no other person possessed. Of these he has given us a pleasing and animated detail in the work before us, accompanied with reflections which do honour to the head and heart of the writer. Perhaps

haps his partiality for his friend has led him to speak with too much tenderness of some of his failings, and even to adopt some of his prejudices. We advert particularly to the effects of Dr. Zimmermann's religious and political irritability, which embittered the last years of his life, and to which he ultimately fell a sacrifice. Our readers may learn to what unjustifiable lengths this temper carried him, in the particulars of his life which are inserted in the present volume.

The "biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent Characters who have distinguished themselves in the Progress of the Revolution," are stated by the editor to be built "not on vague rumour, but upon direct information from persons intimately conversant with the facts, and well acquainted with the characters, which are the subject" of them. And we must acknowledge, that they carry in them strong internal marks of authenticity, and also of impartiality. They are written in a pleasing and animated style, and contain much interesting and amusing matter, which has not appeared before the public in any other form, accompanied with judicious and temperate moral and political reflections, occasioned by the extraordinary events which they relate. Prefixed to these anecdotes is an useful chart of the proscriptions of parties in France, from that of the Brissotins in June, 1793, to that of the royalists in September, 1797.

The work entitled "Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland, engraved from the most authentic Paintings, &c. with short Biographical Notices, by John Pinkerton," published in numbers, is principally valuable

on account of the curious collection which it offers of elegant engravings from ancient portraits, seals, &c. many of which are entitled to distinguished rank in this department of the graphic art. The numbers already delivered to the public contain sixty-three plates, accompanied with fifty-six pages of letter-press.

Among the publications of the year belonging to the head of Antiquities and Topography, we meet with "a Letter to Jacob Bryant, Esq. concerning his Dissertation on the War of Troy, by Gilbert Wakefield, B. A." In our last volume we introduced Mr. Bryant's dissertation to our readers, and intimated our apprehension of the tendency of his hypothesis, on the supposition of its establishment, to overturn the foundations of historical testimony, and to weaken the evidences of divine revelation. Mr. Wakefield appears to have viewed it in the same light, and to have been induced by the impression which such an apprehension created, to engage in this reply. The substance of his argument is included in the following propositions: "that no leading point of history, of various connexions, abundant attestation, and general belief from a remote antiquity contiguous to its achievement, can be disproved or discredited, by the disagreements and inconsistencies of writers, relative to concomitant circumstances of subordinate consideration, and much less by the vague and arbitrary conjectures of ingenious disputants in distant ages:" and that "it cannot be invalidated by arguments derived from poetic fable; which takes a striking event merely as a groundwork, and has always been indulged in a superinduction of adventitious

titious embellishments, either resulting from an exaggeration and modification of received truths, or from an absolute invention of imaginary circumstances." In elucidating these propositions, and applying them to Mr. Bryant's objections against the commonly-received doctrine of the reality of the Trojan war, Mr. Wakefield displays his usual erudition, acuteness, and critical skill, and, in our judgment, satisfactorily answers the reasonings of his learned and respectable antagonist.

Mr. Maurice's sixth volume of "Indian Antiquities, &c." was intended to complete that work, the preceding parts of which have been announced by us in our Registers for the Years 1793 and 1794. The introduction, however, "at the earnest request of numerous subscribers, of a new and important subject, the ancient commerce of Hindostan, without which it must have been imperfect to gentlemen connected with India, necessarily occasions its extension to a seventh volume." The volume before us consists of two dissertations; one, on the origin of the Druids, and the striking affinity which their religious rites bore to those of the Brahmins; the other, on the commerce carried on, in very remote ages, by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, with the British Islands, &c. Admitting that the author is still sometimes too fanciful, and too poetical, and that his various matter might have been advantageously compressed, most English readers may derive much information and entertainment from his present labours. They may therein find many ingenious and plausible, if not convincing arguments to prove, that the great outlines of the Brahmin creed of faith was formed

by a colony of priests in the great school of Babylon; that those priests spread themselves widely, not only across the Indus, but through the northern regions of Asia, even to Siberia itself; and that gradually mingling with the great body of the Celtic tribes, who pursued their journey to the extremity of Europe, they finally established the Druid, that is the Brahmin system of superstition, in ancient Britain. The particulars, likewise, included under Mr. Maurice's second dissertation, relative to the commerce carried on in remote ages with our own country, and the ancient commerce of Egypt, Persia, and India, will be found highly interesting. This volume is illustrated with five neatly-executed engravings, representing a piece of ancient sculpture from the cavern of Elephanta, the most ancient pagodas of Deogur, two perspective views of Stonehenge, and coins and an altar bearing symbols of the Phœnician rites.

Mr. Lumisden's "Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs, being a classical and topographical Survey of the Ruins of that celebrated City, illustrated with Engravings," will prove an acceptable present to readers in general, and more particularly to those who have had the opportunity of visiting that metropolis of the ancient world. They are the result of diligent and accurate investigation, during a long residence at Rome; in which the author enjoyed the advantage of having access to the choicest writers who have treated on its inexhaustible curiosities, as well as the most learned and best informed *Ciceroni*, and of repeatedly comparing their opinions and observations with the remains themselves, and the scenes in which they are to be traced. Mr. Lumisden appears to have engaged

gaged in this task with his mind well stored with historical and classical knowledge, with a sufficiency of science, and a genuine love of *virtù*. After presenting the reader with a sketch of the history of Rome, the origin and progress of her architecture, as peculiar, and as borrowed from the Grecians, &c. he carries him to the gates of the city, and the most remarkable antiquities which appear on the roads leading from them; whence he conducts him to the seven hills within the walls, and to the remains of the temples, baths, aqueducts, and other public buildings, of which he gives a minute account, accompanied with interesting dissertations, remarks, and anecdotes. To the body of his work he has added an appendix consisting of six letters, describing the Nasonian Sepulchre, Tivoli, the Villa of Hadrian, and including remarks on Præneste, Albano, and Herculaneum. The illustrative plates are few, but well executed.

The “Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, near Minching-Hampton, in the County of Gloucester, by Samuel Lysons, F. R. S. and A. S. folio, with Forty-four Plates,” is a highly elegant and splendid work, the chief value of which consists in the accuracy and excellence of the numerous engravings, from views and plans made by the author. The subjects of them, besides a map of the Roman stations, roads, and buildings within fifteen miles of Woodchester, are views of that village and the adjacent country; plans of the Roman buildings discovered at Woodchester; Mosaic pavements, which are not equalled in point of extent or beauty by any in Europe, if we except those discovered at Otricoli in Italy, and

now in the museum of the Vatican; plans and sections of the flues and hypocausts for warming the different apartments; a view and plans of a sweating room; and fragments of columns, statues, stucco, pottery, and various utensils. Mr. Lysons’ descriptive account, which is given in French as well as English, is little more than explanatory of the plates; but it is accompanied with notes, abounding in classical illustrations, which convey desirable information on the subject of Roman architecture.

The “Illustration of Roman Antiquities at Bath, by the Reverend Richard Warner,” has been published under the auspices of the corporation of that city, and reflects credit on them for having extended their patronage to such a laudable undertaking. Mr. Warner is known to be a zealous and well-informed antiquary; and in the work before us he has exercised his talents, in general, with his usual judgment and skill. After rejecting the hypothesis that a flourishing city had been erected by the Britons on the same spot, he presents his readers with a sketch of the Roman history of Bath, from its origin, which he dates in the period of Vespasian’s conquests; and with descriptions of remains of monumental stones, altars, bas-reliefs, and statues, illustrated with wooden cuts. In particular instances Mr. Warner opposes the judgment of Governor Pownall, in his “Descriptions and Explanations of some Remains of Roman Antiquities, &c.” noticed in our Register for the Year 1795; but not without, sometimes at least, assigning valid reasons for his difference of opinion.

In our last year’s Register we announced the appearance of the first

first volume of Mr. Hutchinson's "History of the County of Cumberland, and some Places adjacent, from the earliest Accounts to the present Times." We have now to inform our readers that the second volume of that work has been completed, consisting, like the former, of two parts, published at different periods, and abounding in much useful information, and in much amusement. Mr. Hutchinson has received contributions from various gentlemen, on the subjects of antiquities, biography, agriculture, and natural history, which he has communicated, in general, in their own language. This circumstance has rendered the composition of this History of Cumberland very unequal and uncouth; and it is besides marked by frequent negligencies and inaccuracies, which should not have been suffered to escape correction.

The publication of "the History of Devonshire, in 3 Vols. folio, by the Rev. Richard Polwhele," commenced sometime ago with the appearance of the second volume, which has but very lately fallen under our inspection. Singular as such an inverted order may appear, it is not of sufficient importance to make us very inquisitive after the author's reasons for it. In his preface Mr. Polwhele informs us, that the more curious and striking particulars that are usually interwoven in the general texture of county histories, the more interesting accounts in antiquities or history, &c. are reserved for the first volume; that the work before us consists of nothing more than a chorographical description or parochial survey of the county of Devon, which will doubtless be considered as vapid and dead, by those who have no relish for topographical delineations, for accounts of

landed property, for genealogical memoirs, or for descriptions of parish churches. Although we are not disposed to pronounce quite so harsh a judgment on this part of our author's labours, yet we are not persuaded that the method which he has adopted was the most likely to create favourable impressions, even in their minds who comprehend the design of *the whole work*. The plan which he has followed of confining himself to dry chorography through the whole of the volume before us, we apprehend will have the effect of rendering it heavy and tiresome, and on those accounts less instructive, and certainly less pleasant, than the mode usually pursued by county-historians. Mr. Polwhele, however, will not be wanting in defenders of the method which he has chosen; and he appears to have been confirmed in his sentiments respecting its propriety, by many whose judgment he reveres. In executing his plan he has followed the ecclesiastical divisions of the county, commencing with the archdeaconry of Exeter; which, subdivided into its deanries, occupies the whole of the present volume. The order in which these deanries are introduced, after a short account is given of Exeter, its churches, and its neighbourhood, is the following: Cadbury, Dunsford, Kenne, Aylesbeare, Plymtree, Honiton, Dunkeswell, and Tiverton. On Mr. Polwhele's accuracy as a chorographer, we must leave others to decide who are better acquainted than ourselves with the county of Devon. Where his readers "mark deficiencies, they will be aware that chasms are often owing to papers promised, but withheld; where they detect errors, they will consider the negligence of correspondents, whose seeming zeal, or ingenuity, too frequently

quently precludes every suspicion of mistake."

During the present year a part of "Vol. I." of Mr. Polwhele's history has been published, which is to be followed by succeeding portions till the plan of the author is completed. The pages of which this part is composed contain a sketch of the natural history of Devonshire, and the history of that county during the British period, from the first settlements in Danmonium, to the arrival of Julius Cæsar, fifty-five years before Christ. The sketch of the natural history of Devonshire, which is divided into ten chapters, we have found instructive and entertaining, as well as many of the notes, chiefly furnished by Mr. Polwhele's correspondents, or selected from MSS. with which he has been favoured. The history of the county during the British period is composed from his volume of "Historical Views of Devonshire," noticed in our Register for the Year 1793, and is divided into eleven sections, forming the first chapter of the great body of the author's work. This history contains an account of the settlements, divisions of land, governments, religion, civil, military, and religious architecture, pasturage and agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce, language and learning, persons and population, character, manners and usages of the Danmonians. In this department of his labours, more particularly under the articles civil, military, and religious architecture, and commerce, Mr. Polwhele must be allowed, even by those who may not concur with him in many of his opinions and deductions, to display much industry of research, and ingenuity of remark, and to offer a variety of curious particulars which merit the

favourable attention of the public

The fourth volume of Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London, being an historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within twelve Miles of the Capital," completes that useful and entertaining work, the nature and general merits of which we have sufficiently explained in our Registers for the years 1792 and 1795. The present volume is confined to the counties of Herts, Essex, and Kent; and at the end of the parochial accounts contains a very curious general view of the former and present state of market-gardens, and of the quantity of land now occupied for that purpose round the metropolis. To the whole work Mr. Lysons has added a general appendix of additions and corrections.

Mr. Langley, in his "History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough, and Deanry of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, including the Borough Towns of Wycomb and Marlow, and sixteen Parishes," appears to have made the most of his scanty materials, which he collected, among other sources, from the MSS. of Mr. Browne Willis, in the Bodleian library, and from "the evidences which the Tower, the British Museum, and the Registry of Lincoln afford." But the district which he has undertaken to describe, will be found to contain little that is attractive to those who have no local interest in it. The picturesque scenery, indeed, we must except from this remark; in the description of which Mr. Langley's pen has been most advantageously employed, for his own credit as a writer, and for the entertainment of his readers. The descents of ancient families, armorial ensigns, the successive patrons and

and incumbents of the respective benefices, and sepulchral notices, occupy their due portion of the volume.

Mr. Brewster's "parochial History and Antiquities of Stockton-upon-Tees, including an Account of the Trade of the Town, the Navigation of the River, and of such parts of the Neighbourhood as have been connected with that Place," is written in a series of letters; and contains as much information relative to the civil, military, and commercial state of Stockton from the earliest times, and to the present manners of its inhabitants, as the author's diligent enquiries and personal observation enabled him to collect. It comprizes, likewise, biographical notices of some of the most distinguished inhabitants, or natives of that town. But we cannot assign it a respectable rank among the productions in British topography.

The "History or Description, general and circumstantial, of Burghley House, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter," if we are to take its character from the anonymous author, is "a more neat, elegant, and extensive description of the palace of Burghley than any that has ever appeared, arranged in a more polished and methodical manner, &c. &c." But although we cannot adopt his critique on his own performance, and found ourselves frequently disgusted by his affectation in sentiment and language, we can recommend it as an useful companion to those who may visit that noble mansion.

Mr. Green's "Account of the Discovery of the Body of King John, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 17th of July, 1797," is published as a supplement to the author's investigations concerning that monarch's tomb, in his "His-

tory and Antiquities of Worcester," noticed in our last volume, and describes the particulars of the relics found under a cenotaph erected in the choir of the cathedral. They appear to indicate the identical remains of king John; and they afford scope for antiquarian curiosity to ascertain, whose body "may have been admitted to the possession of the royal grave."

Mr. Roots's "Charters of the Town of Kingston-upon-Thames, translated into English, with occasional Notes," may prove acceptable to the inhabitants of that town, but cannot be supposed adapted to excite much interest beyond its boundaries. In his preface Mr. Roots makes it appear probable, that Kingston lost its privilege of sending members to parliament in consequence of the sheriff's discontinuing to issue the precepts for election, and not in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants that they might be released from the burthen, as stated in Mr. Lysons' "Environs of London."

Mr. Croft's "Excerpta Antiqua," contain some selections from original papers which will amuse the curious antiquary, notwithstanding that they do not convey any useful or important information. A considerable number of the author's pages is employed in detailing the depositions of the queen dowager, lords, ladies, and others, taken before James II. and his council, respecting the birth of the nominal prince of Wales, afterwards called the Pretender.

In our last year's Register we laid before our readers an account of a most impudent literary fraud, which was attempted to be practised on the public, respecting legal instruments and MSS. which it was pretended had belonged to Shakspere; as well as of the controversy which
issued

issued in its complete detection, and was followed by a public confession of criminality from one of the parties concerned. During the present year, "an Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare-Papers, which were exhibited in Norfolk-street," hath appeared in a volume consisting of more than six hundred closely printed octavo pages. It should seem that the author was one of the dupes to the imposture; who, feeling his pride mortified by the severe censures of Mr. Malone, which he conceived to be aimed at the deceived as well as the deceivers, notwithstanding that he acknowledges the cheat to have been exploded, has yet undertaken to shew, that the believers in the genuineness of the Shakspeare MSS. "were influenced by reasonings which will not soon be confuted." The method which the author has adopted is that of a continued commentary on the 'Enquiry' of Mr. Malone; in which the reader will meet with genuine antiquarian literature, and curious facts relative to the orthography, language, manners, dramatic history, and biography of the Shakspearean age, united to an abundant proportion of pedantry, affectation, and ill-humour. The author certainly has convicted Mr. Malone of some mistakes in his assertions and criticisms, but not of such as affect the force of his general arguments, and triumphant conclusion. The "reasonings which will not soon be confuted," which produced in our author and his credulous friends a temporary conviction of the genuineness of the Norfolk-street papers, we have not been able to discover in our perusal of the volume before us.

At the head of our list of Travels and Voyages, published during the year 1797, we must place "an
1797.

authentic Account of the Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including cursory Observations made, and Information obtained, in travelling through that ancient Empire, and a small part of Chinese Tartary, together with a Relation of the Voyage undertaken on the Occasion, &c. by Sir George Staunton, Bart. &c. his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Emperor of China, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Absence of the Ambassador," in two volumes, quarto, with a folio volume of plates. This account is drawn up from the papers of the earl of Macartney, his majesty's ambassador, the communications of sir Erasmus Gower, commander of the expedition, and of other gentlemen in the several departments of the embassy, and from the author's personal enquiries and observations during his official transactions, his intimate private intercourse with mandarins of distinguished rank in the court of China, and his progress from the northern to the southern limits of that extensive empire. In the first volume, after an explanation is given of the occasion of the embassy, and the preparations for conducting it, the reader is presented with a description of the voyage from England, by Madeira and the Canary Islands, and across the Atlantic, to Rio de Janeiro; from thence through the southern part of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Straits of Sunda, and Banka, to Turon Bay in Cochin China; and from Turon Bay to the Chusan Islands, on the eastern coast of China, and through the Yellow Sea to the Pei-ho River, where the embassy embarked on board large covered barges, to be conveyed by inland navigation to Pekin. Among the particulars detailed in this volume, much will be found to gratify
S curiosity;

curiosity; although we cannot avoid observing, that it might have been advantageously compressed into a narrower compass. In the second volume, which is by far the most interesting, from the novelty and importance of the subjects which it embraces, we have an account of the gradual progress of the embassy to Pekin, and of the transactions there; of the journey through the famous Chinese wall to Zhe-hol, in Tartary, the summer residence of his imperial majesty; of the reception of the ambassador; of the ceremonies and manners of the Chinese court; of the negotiations with the imperial ministers; of the return of the embassy from Zhe-hol to Canton and Macao, chiefly by canals, and through nearly twenty degrees of latitude; and of the voyage from Macao to Europe. This account is interspersed with subsidiary narratives, and a variety of interesting information relative to the government, population, manners, natural history, agriculture, arts, manufactures, police, and literature of the greatest and most singular empire in the world, between which and the rest of the civilized nations of the earth, but a very imperfect communication has hitherto been permitted to be maintained. More information respecting the religious ceremonies and philosophical opinions of the Chinese would have been acceptable; but, probably, their characteristic jealousy of foreigners prevented our travellers from obtaining it. These volumes bear throughout the marks of accuracy and veracity. Their style is, in general, sufficiently perspicuous; but frequently stiff and formal, and occasionally debased by negligencies and vulgarisms. The maps and views which accompany this work are numerous, and many

of the latter elegant and beautiful. Since the publication of this quarto edition, a smaller one has appeared, in three volumes, octavo, without the plates, excepting a chart of the voyage from England to the gulph of Pekin, including also the limits of the Chinese dominions as extended by the conquests of the present emperor, and maps of the route of the embassy from Zhe-hol to Canton.

“Constantinople ancient and modern, with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago, and to the Troad, by James Dallaway, M. B. F. S. A. late Chaplain and Physician to the British Embassy to the Porte,” is a work abounding in that variety of information, entertainment, and antiquarian discussion, which renders it a valuable addition to our collections of modern travels. The whole work is divided into twenty-six sections, of which nine are employed on a description of the metropolis of the Turkish empire, with its suburbs, its population, public buildings, government, police, commerce, state of society, and manners, &c.; which appears to be the result of sedulous enquiry and attentive observation, and will afford pleasure to those readers who are not unacquainted with the representations of former tourists. The remaining sections present us with accounts of different excursions into the neighbourhood of Constantinople; along the romantic shores of the Bosphorus; the coasts of Anatolia, and the Ægean sea, including the islands of Samos, Chio, Mitylene, and Tenedos; through the far famed, but now desolate regions of the Troad; and other interesting parts of Asia Minor. The object of Mr Dallaway and his friends in these excursions was, to obtain “accurate information

information of the present state of those ruins which were once the pride of classic antiquity, and to inspect those scenes once dignified by the residence of the most enlightened of their day." This information is accompanied with historical details, relative to the principal cities which were visited by our travellers; illustrations of the manner and customs of the modern Greeks; a sketch of the doctrines and rites of the Greek church; and philological remarks on the modern Greek and Turkish languages. That Mr. Dallaway's style and language are occasionally liable to objection, but in general perspicuous and pleasing, our readers will perceive from the specimens under different heads of our selections.

In our sketch of the Foreign Literature of the year 1795, we announced the appearance of "Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, by Frederic Leopold Count Stolberg." During the present year Mr. Holcroft has published a faithful and elegant English translation of them, in two volumes, 4to. illustrated with numerous well executed plates, particularly of the church of St. Peter, the Campo Vaccino, anciently the Forum Romanum, the Colosseum, and the Pantheon. Count Stolberg's narrative is drawn up in the epistolary form, and exhibits him in the various characters of naturalist, poet, philosopher, statistical writer, historian, antiquary, and amateur. It proves him "to be a man of taste, of learning, and of observation, and intimately acquainted with men and manners." His first letter is dated from a village near Dusseldorf; whence he proceeded, by the common route, to the sublime scenes of Switzerland, to the beauties of Genoa, the Milanese, and northern

Italy, and to Florence. After visiting the famous gallery of Florence, the count successively examined the curiosities of Rome, which engaged much of his attention; of Naples and its vicinity; of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily: the latter of which have engrossed a considerable part of his second volume. In his return from those scenes the author passed through the Bolognese, Venice, the circle of Austria, Vienna, and Prague to Dresden, where his tour ended. From the vast mass of materials which he has accumulated, readers of all descriptions may derive much information and amusement; and they will be grateful to the translator for having so ably executed his laborious task, and for his very useful index, pointing out the miscellaneous facts which these travels produce, "individually and collectively, to the farmer, the philosopher, the antiquary, the artist, the connoisseur, and the botanist."

Dr. Townson's "Travels in Hungary, with a short Account of Vienna in the Year 1793," are rendered valuable and interesting, from the comparative novelty to English readers of the scenes and objects which they describe, and the opportunities which he enjoyed for acquiring accurate and extensive information. The volume is divided into nineteen chapters. The first chapter contains a short account of the learned institutions, cabinets, libraries, and literary societies at Vienna, the amusements of the inhabitants, and the grand imperial hot-houses at Schoenburn, where "the rarest palms and shrubs peculiar to the tropics, grow in their native pride." The rest of the volume is devoted to the author's excursions through Lower and Upper Hungary, and across the Carpathian

mountains to the Polish salt-mines, and the city of Cracow; and presents us with many curious communications relative to the constitution and government of Hungary; the innovations attempted to be introduced by Joseph II; the character, manners, and diversions of the inhabitants; the productions of the country; and the incidents which befel the author in traversing its mountainous districts. Dr. Townson's view of the political and statistical situation of Hungary, and his mineralogical, botanical, and entomological disquisitions are particularly important. These travels are embellished by sixteen well executed plates, and a valuable map, exhibiting a view of all the principal natural and artificial productions of the country, and the different inhabitants; the latter, together with the *petrography* distinguished by colours, and the former by signs. The style in which they are written is, in general, easy and correct; and for occasional inaccuracies of language the author may fairly be allowed to plead an absence for eight years from his native country. We cannot take leave of this volume, however, without protesting against the indelicate and licentious descriptions in which the author has too frequently indulged, and the illiberal tendency of some of his political reflections and remarks.

Mr. Southey's "Letters written during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal, &c." contain interesting information relative to the present condition of those countries, and the manners of the inhabitants, peculiarly useful for travellers the same way; and interspersed with lively and curious tales and anecdotes. They breathe throughout a liberal manly spirit, and expose, in proper terms of detestation and disgust, the complicated

evils of despotism and superstition, which spread want and wretchedness over some of the most charming and fertile scenes in Europe. Among the letters written in Portugal, the reader will meet with a valuable memorial on the state of that country, and suggesting plans for its improvement, written by an enlightened Portuguese secretary of state about the year 1740. But Mr. Southey appears as frequently in the character of a literary traveller, as in that of an observer of men and manners. And "as the cat will always after kind," he has paid particular attention to the poetical productions of the countries through which he passed. Of these he has inserted many translations and imitations; together with an essay on the poetry of Spain and Portugal, an analysis of a curious Portuguese epic poem written on the marriage of Charles II. of England with the princess Catharine, and some pleasing original pieces of poetry.

The "Voyage to St. Domingo, in the Years 1788, 1789, and 1790, by Francis Alexander Stanislaus, Baron de Wimpffen, translated from the Original Manuscript which has never been published, by J. Wright," is written in a pleasing animated style, and is recommended by the humane and liberal sentiments in which it abounds, as well as the valuable information collected by the author respecting the then actual state of the island, and the condition of the different classes of slaves. The baron, with proper feeling and indignation, reprobates the infamous traffic maintained on the coast of Africa; and while contending that the West India islands might be cultivated without the assistance of Negroes, shews that the plantations of St. Domingo were originally conducted by "men who let themselves to the planters for a term

term of three years ; and that there are some small divisions of the old grants, yet cultivated by whites, who live on them in a state of decent competence." Some anecdotes which occur in this work, will serve to illustrate the causes of the horrors, which since the author's visit have taken place in that unhappy island.

The "Travels in North America by M. Crespel, with a Narrative of his Shipwreck, and extraordinary Hardships and Sufferings on the Island of Anticosti, &c." is principally a translation of a little work published many years ago in France, describing the particulars of an expedition, by order of the French government of Quebec, against the Outagamies, or Fox Indians, in which the author engaged in the capacity of chaplain ; and interesting scenes of extreme distress, in which he and his fellow voyagers were involved in their passage homewards. The recent shipwreck of the *Active* frigate, with Lord Dorchester on board, on the island of Anticosti, suggested to the editor the idea, that M. Crespel's account of a spot, but little known excepting to navigators up the river St. Lawrence, might not prove unacceptable to the public.

The "Descriptive Sketch of the present State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, by J. A. Graham, L. L. D. late Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the above States," is written in the epistolary form, and will furnish the English reader with desirable information respecting the geography, natural history, climate, population, constitution, and manners of that division of the grand transatlantic republic. While perusing it, however, he must make no small allowances for the author's partiality in

favour of his own country, its inhabitants, and productions.

The "Sketches and Observations made on a Tour through various parts of Europe, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794," are the production of a lively and good-humoured traveller, which, if they do not add much to the information communicated by preceding tourists, present us with judicious, candid, and entertaining reflections on men and manners in the countries through which he passed, and numerous amusing and interesting anecdotes. The principal cities in the United Provinces, Flanders, Germany, and Italy were successively visited by him, and are described, with their most striking singularities, and those of their neighbouring regions, in a manner that will keep up the attention of the reader. From Italy the author proceeded by sea to Gibraltar ; whence he travelled, chiefly by land, to Cadiz and Lisbon, where his observations were brought to a conclusion.

The "Journal of a Tour through North Wales and part of Shropshire, with Observations in Mineralogy, and other Branches of Natural History, by Arthur Aikin," is written in a correct, unaffected and pleasing style, and offers to the public not only various entertainment, but useful and valuable information. Mr. Aikin engaged in this tour, partly with the design of viewing and describing those scenes of beauty and grandeur, which are scattered so profusely through North Wales ; and partly for the improvement of his acquaintance with nature in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. His delineations of the characteristic features of Welch landscape, are drawn with taste and judgment, and will afford much pleasure to the lovers of picturesque

description. To scientific readers his mineralogical and botanical researches, and geological observations will be particularly acceptable, and supply them with curious and interesting matter. With his descriptive and scientific details Mr. Aikin has also intermixed a valuable account of the state of the woollen manufactures of North Wales, and occasional anecdotes, illustrating the simple innocent manners of the lower classes of the natives.

The "Collection of Welch Tours, or a Display of the Beauties of Wales, collected principally from celebrated Histories and popular Tours, with occasional Remarks," will be useful to cursory travellers through those charming scenes, by pointing out the objects which are particularly deserving of their attention. It is illustrated with some tolerably executed engravings.

Mr. McNayr's "Guide from Glasgow; to some of the most remarkable Scenes in the Highlands of Scotland, and to the Falls of the Clyde," is divided into journeys, generally of about thirty miles in extent, and furnishes the traveller with the most necessary information concerning the principal natural beauties and artificial curiosities, which call for his notice in each day's excursion. When the author indulges to the descriptive vein, he is animated to enthusiasm; but sometimes oversteps the boundaries of good taste. Apposite quotations, historical and poetical, are frequently introduced into his pages.

The two volumes of "Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England, made in the Years 1794 and 1796, &c. by William George Maton, M. A. Fellow of the Linnæan Society," contain a varie-

ty of information and entertainment for readers of different tastes. We cannot accuse this author, however, of too much animation in painting the sublime or decorated scenery in his route, of which some of "the former cannot be exceeded in our island," and of the latter "many spots are perhaps unrivalled." Notwithstanding this remark, his descriptions of the country through which he passed, his topographical notices of the principal towns, as far as they extend, and his accounts of some of the "stupendous remains of ancient architecture, and the more modern relics of monastic grandeur," appear, on the whole, to be drawn with fidelity and accuracy, and will afford a considerable share of pleasure to general readers. But students in natural history will receive the most gratification from Mr. Maton's labours. His botanical and mineralogical remarks they will frequently find highly interesting, and abounding in curious and important information. These volumes are illustrated with a mineralogical map, and sixteen neat views in aquatinta, by Alken.

In our Register for the year 1794, we introduced to our readers the first volume of the "History of the principal Rivers of Great Britain," and fully explained the intention of that work, as well as our opinion of the manner of its execution. We have now to announce the appearance of the second volume; on which it is sufficient to remark, that it will be found to reflect at least a proportionate share of credit on the ingenious editor and artist. The beauties and curiosities of nature or of art, from Kingston-upon-Thames to the mouth of that river, including what is most deserving of notice in the metropolis; and from Tunbridge through Maidstone and

Rochester

Rochester to Sheerness, are the subjects of this part of that entertaining and splendid production.

Among the few political publications of the year, of which our limits will permit us to take any distinct notice, are "Three Memorials on French Affairs, written in the Years 1791, 1792, and 1793, by the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke." These memorials have been published by the gentleman to whom the author confided the care of his manuscripts, and are distinguished by his well-known eloquence, energy, and acrimony. They consist of speculations on the nature and probable effects of the French revolution, and reasons to induce the powers of Europe to unite, to crush the force, and to destroy the principle of the French republic, and to re-establish monarchy in that country. The "Two Letters on the Conduct of our Domestic Parties, with regard to French Politics, including Observations on the Conduct of the Minority in the Session of 1793," by the same author, is another posthumous publication, which a proper regard for the memory of the deceased would have committed to the flames, instead of the press. The first is a compound of weak, of virulent, and rancorous abuse of Mr. Fox, and unintentionally develops the causes of it; viz. the proud spirit of independence which would not suffer that gentleman to degrade himself into the situation of a tool to the Burlington-house faction, and the manly frankness with which he chose to deliver his own sentiments, and not the sentiments of party, on great political questions in the house of commons. In the second letter Mr. Burke's powers of eloquence and sarcastic wit are employed in attempts to ex-

pose the political conduct of a noble duke, and Mr. Erskine, and in attacking the king of Prussia for deserting the confederacy against France. Prefixed to these letters is a tedious dull panegyric on Mr. Burke, by the editors. The "Third Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France," was left in an imperfect state by Mr. Burke, and has been eked out into its present form by his literary executors. The reader, however, will seldom be at any loss in distinguishing their intruded sentiments and language, from those of the deceased orator. His effusions are marked by his usual brilliancy, energy, and vulgarity, and pour forth plentiful abuse on the French directory and French nation; while at the same time, they hold out in a ridiculous point of view, poor lord Malmesbury and his mission to Paris, and even our own king's declaration, and the measures of his minister. A complete and masterly answer to the last-mentioned publication may be seen in "A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland, being a Defence of the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in sending an Ambassador to treat for Peace with the French Directory, against the Attack made upon that Measure by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; and an Endeavour to prove that the permanent Establishment of the French Republic is compatible with the Safety of the Religious and Political Systems of Europe: by James Workman, Esq. of the Middle Temple."

The "View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine," whether considered in a political or historical light, is a very valuable production; just in its views, candid and conciliating in its

sentiments, and unanswerable in its arguments. And it is drawn up with that simplicity, perspicuity, and elegance, that happy mixture of logic and rhetoric, which render it admirably adapted to produce impression. With pride we can appeal to it, as a most able defence of the leading political principles, reasonings, and statements which we have advanced during the period under review. Mr. Gifford's "Letter to the Honourable Thomas Erskine, containing some strictures on his 'View,' &c." is dogmatical, declamatory, and virulent in the extreme; scurrilous in its language, malignant in its insinuations, and in every respect the reverse of the treatise to which it is opposed. The author of "Reasons against National Despondency, in Refutation of Mr. Erskine's 'View,' &c." is a much more decorous and dispassionate advocate for the cause which he espouses than Mr. Gifford, and more ingenious in his comments on the arguments of Mr. Erskine. But his reasons will not produce conviction beyond the circle of that political party, whose views and interests are identified with those of our present ministers. Dr. Beddoes, in his "Alternatives compared, or what shall the Rich do to be safe?" offers a variety of cogent reasons, deduced from gross facts, to shew the incapacity of the present men in power to conduct either a peace system or a war system for this country; and to convince the public of the necessity, if they wish for political salvation, of opposing their wild conceptions, and insane enterprizes, with as much alertness as if they had to rescue all they hold dear from a building in flames.

In Irish politics, we meet with "Mr. Grattan's Address to his Con-

stituents, the Citizens of Dublin, on his Determination to retire from the Parliament of Ireland;" an animated piece of irregular eloquence, in which the author ably exposes those ministerial measures, and shameful abuses and oppressions, from which the most fatal consequences may speedily be apprehended in our sister kingdom. The "Observations on a late Address to the Citizens of Dublin, with Thoughts on the present Crisis, &c." are the production of an able and spirited writer, who opposes all present attempts at reform in Ireland; and will extort applause as a composition, from those who may not be convinced by the author's arguments. The "Reflections on the Irish Conspiracy, and on the Necessity of an armed Association in Great Britain, &c." are also written with a considerable degree of ingenuity, but under the strong bias of party spirit. The author undertakes to prove, that a conspiracy to overturn the government exists in Ireland, referring for his documents to the report of the secret committee of the Irish parliament; and that a similar conspiracy exists in England, of which, however, he has not brought forwards the least shadow of evidence. The "Observations on the present State of Affairs in Ireland, suggested by a recent Report, that the Office of Concession and Pacification was to be entrusted to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," are richly deserving of attention, on account of their importance in a political view, the temperate spirit which they breathe, and the elegant chaste style in which they are delivered. The "Appeal to the sober Understandings of Englishmen, on the present State of Ireland," contains much valuable information respecting the state of parties in that country, their views

views and interests, their civil and religious distinctions, &c.; and offers sound political advice for perpetuating the connection between Ireland and Great Britain. But the picture which the author has drawn of the evils which have occasioned the present discontents, will excite the most painful emotions, and the most gloomy forebodings in minds possessed of sensibility, and the least spirit of patriotism. Such, likewise, will be the effects produced by "a View of the present State of Ireland, with an Account of the Origin and Progress of the Disturbances in that Country, and a Narrative of Facts, &c. by an Observer." And those effects will not be counteracted by the "Letter to the Earl of Moira, in Defence of the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and of the Army in Ireland."

We can only insert the titles of the following publications: "An Appeal on the Subject of the English Constitution, by John Cartwright, esq.;" "an Interesting and Impartial View of the Practical Benefits and Advantages of the Laws and Constitution of England, by P. B. Cross, esq.;" "A Display of the Spirit and Designs of those who under the Pretext of Reform aim at the Subversion of the Constitution, by the Reverend G. Bennett;" "Thoughts on National Infamy;" "A Second Letter to Mr. Erskine, containing Strictures on his 'View,' &c. by W. Gifford;" "French Aggression proved from Mr. Erskine's 'View,' &c. by J. Bowles, esq.;" "Plain Thoughts of a Plain Man, with a few Words to Mr. Erskine;" "A short Statement of Facts," occasioned by the last-mentioned pamphlet; "View of the Present State of Great Britain, by J. G. Keith;" "Address to the People of Great Britain

on the present Posture of Affairs, by R. Macfarlan;" "On the Means of saving our Country, by H. R. Yorke, esq.;" "Measures recommended for the Support of Public Credit, by Captain James Burney;" "An Essay on Invasions, and Defence of the Coasts, with short Tracts on various temporary Subjects, by Joseph Williams, esq.;" "Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Honourable William Pitt, &c. by David Gam, esq.;" "Read or be Ruined, or Observations on the Financial Progress of the Present War;" "Thoughts on the Constitutional Principles of Finance;" "Who were the Aggressors? addressed to Mr. Gifford, by C. Sanders, LL.D.;" "An Impartial Statement of the Merits and Services of Opposition, &c. by S. Fleming;" "Thoughts on the Defence of Property, by Uvedale Price, esq.;" "The Question stated, Peace or War? and who are the fittest Men to make Peace and keep it?" "Letters of Crito on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the present War;" "National Danger, and the Means of Safety, by the Author of Annals of Agriculture;" "Inconsistency of Mr. Pitt on the Subject of the War, and the present State of Commerce considered, by T. Plummer, jun.;" "An Appeal to the Moral Feelings of S. Thornton, R. Burdon, and H. Browne, esqrs. and the several Members of the House of Commons who conscientiously support Mr. Pitt;" "A Letter on the State of Parties;" "Conciliation, or Considerations on the Origin and Termination of the present War, &c.;" "Three Letters addressed to the People of Great Britain, on the Failure of the late Negotiation;" "Remarks upon the Conduct of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France,

in the late Negotiation for Peace, by W. E. Taunton ;” and “ A Defence of the French Emigrants, addressed to the People of France, by T. G. de Lally Tollendal,” written in French, and translated into English by Mr. Gifford.

Under the head of Critical, Classical, and polite Literature, we meet with “ ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΟΥ ΕΚΑΒΗ. Euripidis Hecuba, ad Fidem Manuscriptorum emendata, et brevibus Notis, Emendationum potissimum Rationes reddentibus, instructa ; in Usu studiosæ Juventutis.” This work is generally understood to be edited by professor Porson, and is intended to be followed by similar editions of the other plays of Euripides ; if the literary republic approve this specimen of his labours. The classical scholar will receive this information with much pleasure, since the acknowledged learning, critical acuteness and accuracy of Mr. Porson can leave him no room to doubt, that he shall receive those precious remains of the Greek drama in a much more correct and improved state than they have hitherto been presented to the public. Such is the character of this impression of the Hecuba, which displays the talents of the editor to considerable advantage, both in the remarks in the prolegomena, and in his critical and explanatory notes. Of the latter, however, he might have been less sparing, without indulging the apprehension “ ne libellus in librum excreveret.”

Mr. Wakefield’s “ in Euripidis Hecubam, Londini nuper publicatam, Diatribe extemporalis,” will not diminish the reputation which that gentleman has justly acquired for learning and ingenuity, whatever may be the reader’s judgment

on the whole, respecting the questions at issue between him and the Greek professor. Observing his philological labours to be entirely unnoticed in the new edition of the Hecuba, notwithstanding the coincidence between readings suggested by him and those adopted by Mr. Porson, Mr. Wakefield conceived himself to be treated with unjustifiable contempt, and has animadverted, with some severity, on what appeared to him to be vulnerable parts in the professor’s work. Should that editor undertake, as we apprehend he must, the defence of his observations and criticisms, the interests of literature cannot but be benefitted by the contest, which we hope will be carried on, by both those scholars, with urbanity and good temper.

The next work which we have to announce, is a singularly splendid and valuable edition of an ancient classic, to the completion of which the editor has devoted his full powers of learning, industry, and critical skill, and a very considerable pecuniary expenditure. Its title is “ T. Lucretii Cari de Rerum Naturâ Libros sex, ad Exemplarium MSS. Fidem recensitos, longe emendatiores reddidit, Commentariis perpetuis illustravit, Indicibus instruxit, et cum Animadversionibus Ricardi Bentleii, non ante vulgatis, aliorum subinde miscuit, Gilbertus Wakefield, A. B. &c.” in three volumes, quarto, on superfine imperial, and on small paper. We doubt not that the lovers of literature will amply recompense Mr. Wakefield, for the labour and learning which he has bestowed in correcting the text, and explaining the sense of his original, and for the laudable pride which he has cherished of confining to his own country the palm

palm of excellence in classical typography: that no public library will be deemed complete, in which this edition of Lucretius is wanting, and that it will ornament the shelves of every elegant scholar. The abilities of Mr. Wakefield for such an undertaking, are too well known to require any notice from us: and as we are precluded by the nature of our work from entering into any minute particulars respecting its execution, we must content ourselves with remarking in general, that nothing has been wanting on his part, to render it highly creditable to his reputation as a scholar, critic, and man of taste. Among other editions of Lucretius which Mr. Wakefield made use of in preparing his work, were the second edition of that poet, commonly reputed the first, printed at Verona, in 1486; that by John Baptist Pius, printed at Bologna, in 1511; and the Jun- tine and Aldine impressions of 1512, and 1515. He, likewise, had the opportunity of consulting a copy of Le Fevre's Lucretius, enriched with MS. notes by Dr. Bentley; a MS. formerly Dr. Askew's, now in the public library at Cambridge; three MSS. in the British museum, two of the fifteenth century, and the third of a later date; a MS. furnished by Mr. Edward Poore; and various readings from MSS. at Vienna, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, published by F. C. Alter, at the end of his edition of Lucretius, Vienna, 1787.

The next publication which calls for our notice consists, partly of a selection of various poems, by ancient and modern writers, and partly of academical exercises by the editor. It is entitled "M. Musuri Carmen in Platonem. Isaaci Casauboni in Josephum Scaligerum Ode. Accedunt Poëmata & Exer-

citationes utriusque Linguae. Auctore S. Butler, &c." The poems above mentioned are not unknown to the learned reader; and the first has been already ably illustrated, particularly by Foster, in his Essay on Accents. Mr. Butler's notes on them are short, but bear honourable testimony to his literary attainments. The original pieces in this collection consist of Greek and Latin poems, and poetic translations from the English, with an oration; of which the whole possess considerable merit, and some were rewarded by prizes in the university of Cambridge. In an appendix Mr. Butler has subjoined the Hymn to Jupiter of Cleanthes, the Stoic, with Dupont's version; two Hymns of Clemens Alexandrinus; and Henry Stevens's *Adhortatio ad Lectorem Librorum Novi Fœderis*, of which he has given a prose translation. From Mr. Butler's preface it appears, that he has been appointed by the university of Cambridge to publish a new edition of Æschylus.

The translation of "the Commentary of Hierocles upon the golden Verses of the Pythagoreans, from an accurate Edition of the Greek original, published in London, in the Year 1742, by the learned Dr. Warren, accompanied with Notes and Illustrations, by William Rayner, A. B." although occasionally marked by peculiar quaintnesses of expression, appears, on the whole, to be a sufficiently faithful version of that obscure and mystical work; and will prove acceptable to the disciples of the modern Platonic school. Mr. Rayner's translation of the *Moral Characters of Theophrastus*, which he has subjoined to the former, will be found more intelligible, because intended for the uninitiated, and
more

more pleasing in point of style and language.

"The History of Rome, by Titus Livius, translated from the Original, with Notes and Illustrations, by George Baker, A. M." in six volumes, is a work which is the evident result of considerable labour and application, and presents the English reader with a very respectable version of that elegant writer. We cannot state, indeed, that it will give him a perfect idea of the animation, harmony, and beauty of the original. The most polished scholar, with all the aids of learning, judgment and taste, would fail of producing such a translation. But Mr. Baker's version is, with the exception of a few passages, faithful to the sense, and, in general, sufficiently expressive of the spirit of the Roman historian. In his preface the author has collected all the particulars that are known concerning Livy, and endeavoured to vindicate him from the objections to his character as a credulous and partial historian. To the last volume he has added a copious and useful index. Mr. Baker's notes and illustrations are few and unimportant, and he has omitted several dissertations which he had drawn up, on Roman customs, &c. For the latter circumstance he apologizes by observing, that Dr. Adams's Roman Antiquities have superseded the necessity of their appearance.

The ingenious author of a "Dissertation on Virgil's *Æneid*, Lib. I. verse 37," endeavours to prove that verse to be an interpolation, from its supposed incongruity with the immediate subject of the poem, and from what he conceives to be insurmountable objections against its measure and phraseology. But we can by no means pronounce his arguments sufficiently valid to produce conviction.

"Metronariston, or a new Pleasure recommended, in a Dissertation upon a part of Greek and Latin Prosody," is a work which will afford genuine entertainment to every classical scholar, whatever may be his ultimate opinion respecting the doctrine which the author maintains. It abounds in learned criticism, novel and acute observations, ingenious hints, and true humour, which are intermingled in a lively and fanciful manner; and have certainly afforded us a new pleasure. The object of the author is to revive and support the opinion of Adolphus Mekerchus, an eminent scholar of the sixteenth century, who, in a commentary *De veteri & recta Pronunciatione Linguae Græcæ*, was a strong advocate for reading every syllable according to its quantity; and to shew "that the observance of quantity is the only maxim for the reasonable enjoyment of the sense as well as melody of verse." In pursuing his plan, after delivering some just observations on the nature of English verse, and the best method of reading it, he proceeds to the scanning of Greek and Latin verse; and taking it for granted that the words are not to be broken in reading, recommends a new method of scanning, by dividing an hexameter into spondees and anapests, instead of spondees and dactyles: the propriety of which he illustrates by a number of striking examples. The author afterwards exposes, with much force and wit, the improprieties and blunders which are committed in the common method of reading Sapphic, Asclepiad, Alcaïc, and particularly Iambic verses; and treats at large on pauses, with a view to the corroboration of his former arguments. The remaining part of his work is devoted to a severe critique on the author of *Accentus Redivivi*, and some able strictures

strictures on the Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin languages, which was noticed in our last volume.

Major Ouseley, whose "Persian Miscellanies" were introduced to our readers in our Register for the year 1795, has, during the present year, engaged in the superintendence of a periodical work, under the title of "Oriental Collections," the object of which is to convey to the public "in their proper respective characters, such extracts from original eastern MSS. as might be deemed worthy of translation or of comment; such productions, as, from the lightness of their nature, their desultory style, or their brevity, could not well be presented to the world as distinct volumes; or such essays, as the authors, from a necessity of residing in the country, or disinclination to trouble or expence, might not find it convenient or agreeable to publish on their own account." Such a work, if proper discrimination be made use of in the selection of materials, cannot fail of gratifying the curious, and of promoting and facilitating the study of oriental literature. Two numbers of these collections have already made their appearance, containing articles in history, biography, topography, natural history, poetry, and music; of which some are interesting and important, and others might have been omitted without any prejudice to the reputation or utility of the work. Our last remark, however, is confined to a very few specimens; and we doubt not that as the author proceeds in his design, his communications will become more valuable and attracting.

Mr. Hole's "Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, in which the Origin of Sindbad's Voy-

ages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly considered," supply us with abundant evidence of the author's erudition, ingenuity, and acuteness; but we have not been able to discover any adequate useful purposes for which those qualities have been so lavishly expended on the present publication. His principal aim seems to have been to lessen our disgust, created by the extravagance and incredibility of many circumstances related in the Arabian Tales, by presenting us with equally extravagant narrations from Homer and Pliny, Marco Paulo, Sir John Mandeville, Purchas, and other ancient and modern writers. And, in truth, he has collected evidence sufficient to prove, if that were at all necessary, that an attachment to the marvellous has been by no means an exclusive characteristic of the Arabians. He has, likewise, brought forward some striking coincidences to shew, that many of the fables of Greece, of Rome, of Arabia, and of India, are to be traced to the same primitive source. This we consider to be the most curious and interesting part of Mr. Hole's work, and should be glad to see the subject pursued by some persons intimately conversant in the stores of oriental, as well as classical literature.

Mr. Dowling's "Treatise on the Elements and Theory of the Hebrew Language," among many just and original observations on grammar, and the philosophy of language, which deserve the notice of Hebrew students, contains much of what is fanciful and mystical, as any of the reveries of the rabbinical school. The method of reading Hebrew which Mr. Dowling approves, is something between the Massoretic plan and that of Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

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Mr. Browne's "new Classical Dictionary for the Use of Schools, containing under its different Heads, every thing illustrative and explanatory of the Mythology, History, Geography, Manners, &c. occurring in the Greek and Roman Authors, &c." in a pocket quarto volume, is offered by the author to the teachers of youth, "as a substitute for the meagre appendix of proper names annexed to our Latin dictionaries, and as an epitome of the voluminous, but elegant *Bibliotheca Classica* of Mr. Lempriere." It appears to have been executed with care and judgment, and to merit reception into the seminaries where the Greek and Latin languages are taught.

The "*Prolepsis philologiæ Anglicanæ, or Plan of a philological and synonymical Dictionary of the English Language*, by Benjamin Dawson, LL. D." announces an intended publication, in which the author, instead of the present method of explaining words by other words, or by periphrases, in the same language, proposes "reducing them to their respective genera and species, or exhibiting their general and special implications." This mode of explanation, he ingeniously contends, may with as great propriety be adopted by the philologist, as by the geometer, or botanist, and will lead to that precision in the use of terms, which will obviate one of the principal causes of confusion of ideas, and diversity of opinions. Dr. Dawson's explanations are to be supported by authorities, and illustrated with notes and critical observations.

Mr. Knox's "*Hints to public Speakers*, intended for young Barristers, Students at Law, &c." offer concise instructions in the art of speaking, on the subjects of empha-

sis, gesture, and tone, which may prove useful to juvenile rhetoricians. We cannot, however, compliment the author so far as to state, that his precepts will strongly recommend themselves to the reader, by the graces of the style and language in which they are delivered.

The "*Dialogues in a Library*," embrace a variety of subjects, theological, philosophical, historical, poetical, &c.; but are chiefly designed to deduce arguments, from a view of the phænomena of the world, in support of the leading truths of natural and revealed religion. Although we cannot pronounce them equal in point of matter or execution, with preceding works of a similar nature, yet they may prove instructive and useful to young readers. We cannot, however, but reprobate the intolerant spirit which the author inculcates when he represents the holders of opinions which he deems false and impious, to be as much the objects of public cognizance, and punishment, as rioters or felons.

The two volumes of "*Selections from the French Anas*," &c. form an elegant and entertaining miscellany, compiled with judgment and good taste, and an invariable regard to morality and decorum. They contain such passages from the *Ménagiana*, the *Scaligeriana*, the *Huetiana*, &c. as appeared to the editor to possess the most general tendency to amuse or instruct; and concise and well written literary and biographical sketches of the authors whose names are affixed to each ana.

"*The Philanthrope*, after the Manner of a Periodical Paper," consists of thirty-five essays on a variety of interesting subjects, chiefly in morals and polite literature, with occasional anecdotes and allegorical narrations; which reflect credit on
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the author's judgment and taste, and will afford considerable pleasure and entertainment in the perusal. The style in which they are written is correct and pleasing, and when the subject admitted of it, lively and animated.

"The Quiz, by a Society of Gentlemen, Volume I." is another collection of miscellaneous essays, of various merit, but none of them possessing any high claims to commendation, in point either of originality of matter, or of correctness and elegance of composition. In one of them an attempt is made to convict Goldsmith of plagiarism, from a poem in an old French novel, in his beautiful ballad of Edwin and Angelina. But before we can admit the charge, we must have better evidence than the author has yet produced of the authenticity and antiquity of that poem.

During the year 1797, an edition has appeared, in eight volumes 8vo. of "the Works of Tobias Smollett, M. D." which we notice in this place, on account of its containing concise and well written memoirs of his life, including critical remarks on his different productions, by John Moore, M. D.; to which that gentleman has prefixed an ingenious and entertaining historical and critical view of the commencement, and progress of romance-writing to the time of Smollett.

During the year 1797, likewise, "the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds" have been collected together, and published in two volumes 4to. In these volumes, besides the literary productions of our celebrated artist, which have already met with the approbation of the public, the reader will find an account of a journey to Flanders and Holland, in the years 1781 and 1783, which abounds in instructive remarks, va-

luable criticisms, and entertaining anecdotes. He will also find an account of the life and writings of the author, by Edward Malone, esq. one of his executors; which is a heavy uninteresting production, and contains little information that has not already been communicated to the public, by the author of "Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of that Artist," noticed in our Register for the year 1793, or through the medium of different periodical publications.

The "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt, &c. by Daniel Daulby," contains ample information relative to the numerous productions of that artist, from a writer who has spent some years in collecting his prints; and criticisms on his genius and merits, which are honourable to the author's judgment and taste, and will be perused with peculiar pleasure by connoisseurs.

In the department of Poetical Translation and Poetry, we meet with "the Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare," and "the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry of Horace, translated into English Verse, by William Boscawen, esq." in two volumes. The first of these volumes was published some time since, but did not fall into our hands till the appearance of the second. In this version the author "has endeavoured to preserve, as nearly as possible, a middle course between literal translation and loose paraphrase." The measure which he has chiefly chosen, is the short Iambic, consisting of eight syllables: which we are far from thinking the best adapted to express the strength and animation of the original, even when conducted by the greatest poetical genius and spirit, tutored by experience.

experience. It is a measure which these united qualities can with difficulty preserve from sinking into tameness and flatness. Mr. Boscawen's version, however, is not destitute of considerable merit. In point of fidelity to the sense of Horace, it is, in general, unimpeachable; and, in many instances, superior to those of his rival translators, Creech, Duncombe, and Francis. But while endeavouring to transfuse into it the spirit and elegance of "that most pleasing of ancient poets," he has frequently failed, as well as his predecessors. Perhaps it was injudicious in him to provoke a minute comparison of the merits of their respective works with his own, by remarking, when mentioning the motives that induced him to engage in this translation, that the Roman bard "has never yet received an English dress *in any degree* worthy of him." In his various introductions, and in his copious notes, which are partly selected and partly original, Mr. Boscawen has discovered no small portion of learning and judgment.

In our last year's Register we introduced Mr. Clubbe to our readers, as a candidate for public favour in a poetical translation of six satires of Horace. During the present year that gentleman has published "the Epistle of Horace to the Pisos, on the Art of Poetry, translated into English verse." This work, as well as the former, offers satisfactory proof of the author's acquaintance with the sense of his original, and of his ability to convey it to the English reader in perspicuous, and, generally, easy numbers. But it is marked by negligences, and faulty expressions and terminations, which a little labour, and a tolerably chastised taste, would have easily corrected.

"The Poems of Caius Valerius Catullus, in English Verse, with the Latin Text revised, and classical Notes," in two volumes, have been published by a translator, who might have been entitled to a considerable share of approbation if he had employed himself in selecting the unexceptionable pieces in his original, and exhibiting them in an English dress. His version contains, in general, a faithful representation of the sentiments of Catullus, and frequently shews the author to be possessed of no mean poetical talents. His numerous faulty rhymes, however, will not permit us to praise the correctness of his ear. But our greatest exception to his labours arises from his having translated the whole of Catullus, without reserve; even his indecencies and obscenities, "disgusting to our sensations, and repugnant to our natures." For such an offence against the delicacy and feelings of chaste readers, we conceive that no apology can be satisfactory. The translator's numerous notes evince his respectable proficiency in classical and critical literature.

"Pedotrophia, or the Art of nursing and rearing Children, &c. translated from the Latin of Scevole de St. Marthe, &c. by H. W. Tytler, M. D." presents the English reader with a didactic poem of considerable merit, by an author who sustains a respectable rank among modern Latin poets. But we cannot subscribe to Dr. Tytler's injudicious eulogium, that "for elegance of expression the Pedotrophia yields only to the Georgics of Virgil," and that the author "comes very little short of the majesty of Virgil during the whole course of his poem." It contains much useful instruction, delivered in perspicuous and harmonious verse, which is some-
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times enlivened by beautiful epifodes and fimilies, and fometimes rendered difguftful by minutenefs of description, and medical direCTIONS. Dr. Tytler's tranflation conveys the "whole meaning" of his original; and in a ftyle of verfification, which, if not uniformly poetical, is generally pleafing and harmonious. This tranflation is accompanied with medical and hiftorical notes; the Life of Scévole de St. Marthe, from the French of Gabriel Michiel, and of Father Nicéron; and a long dedication in rhyme to the earl of Buchan.

Mr. Cottle's "Icelandic Poetry, or the Edda of Saemund tranflated into Englifh Verfe," will be an acceptable prefent to ftudents in northern mythology. It confifts of twelve odes, unqueftionably of great antiquity; even admitting that the affertion of Runalphus Jonas is too bold, who in his Difertation on the Elements of the Northern Languages maintains, "that the mythology of thefe odes, and probably a great part of the odes themfelves, are as ancient as the times when the Afatics firft came into the north of Europe." They abound in novel and fublime images; and are chiefly employed in relating the fictions received by the Teutonic nations, refpecting their heaven and hell. Mr. Cottle's tranflation of them is fpirited and harmonious, and in a fimilar fpecies of verfification with Gray's Defcent of Odin. It is illuftrated with a variety of valuable notes, partly taken from the Danifh edition of Saemund, printed at Copenhagen, in 1787, and partly the refult of the tranflator's learning and ingenuity.

"The Henriade, an Epic Poem; in Ten Cantos, tranflated from the French of Voltaire, into Englifh Rhymé, with large Hiftorical and

Critical Notes," in two parts, is a faithful, elegant, and animated verfion of that celebrated poem, which will enable the Englifh reader, in general, to enter into its true fenfe and fpirit, and to form an accurate judgment of its excellencies and defects. In fome instances it exceeds the original in beauty of description, and harmony of verfification. Of the hiftorical and critical notes, which are partly taken from Voltaire, and partly added by the tranflator, the latter are not the leaft valuable and interefting.

"The Works of Alexander Pope, Efq. with Notes and Illuftrations by Jofeph Warton, D.D. and Others," in nine volumes, comprehend the whole of our poet's productions, in profe and verfe, excepting his tranflations of the Iliad and Odyfsey; and include the following articles not contained in Warburton's edition: "feveral poems undoubtedly of our author's hand; many letters to correpondents, which, from the circumftances of literary hiftory which they contain, it was thought might be entertaining; his thoughts on various fubjects; his account of the madnefs of Dennis; the poisoning of Edmund Curl; the effay on the origin of fcience; the key to the Rape of the Lock; and that piece of inimitable humour, the 14th Chapter of Scriblerus, on the Double Miftrefs; all of which were inserted in his own edition in 4to. in 1741. And to thefe is added, alfo, one of his beft critical compositions, his Poftfcript by the Odyfsey." The notes and illuftrations which accompany this edition, confift of the moft valuable of Warburton's, which are free from that paradoxical writer's "forced and far-fought interpretations, totally unsupported by the paffages which they were brought to elucidate;"

the materials collected in Dr. Warton's well known Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope; new criticisms and observations suggested by the editor's maturer judgment; various interesting facts and anecdotes supplied by his literary connections; and quotations from other writers. Prefixed to the first volume, is a life of Pope, written in an easy and unstudied style, and containing some original information communicated by the learned Mr. Joseph Spence, author of the admirable essay on the Odyssey. On the whole, the volumes before us must be pronounced by us a very improved edition of the works of our admired bard, abounding in valuable criticisms, and much useful as well as entertaining information. At the same time we must remark, that there is less original matter in them, to those who are conversant in Dr. Warton's former labours, than might, perhaps, reasonably have been expected from an editor of such high and deserved reputation.

In our Register for the year 1794, we announced the appearance of the first volume of a grand and beautiful edition of "the Works of John Milton," which was recommended by peculiar excellencies of typography and engraving. We have now to notice the completion of that undertaking, by the publication of the second and third volumes: the former of which contains the last six books of Paradise Lost, and the whole of Paradise Regained, and the latter all the other poems of Milton, including those in Latin and Greek.

During the present year, the number of elegant pocket editions of the works, or detached pieces of our most admired British poets, noticed in our last two volumes, has been enlarged by "the Poetical

Works of Mr. William Collins, with a Prefatory Essay by Mrs. Barbauld," and "an Essay on Man, by Alexander Pope, esq. to which is prefixed a Critical Essay, by J. Aikin, M. D." The talents of the editors for appreciating the merits of those respective works are too well known, to render it necessary for us to recommend their criticisms to the perusal of readers of taste.

The "Poems by William Mason, M. A. Volume III." consist of odes, elegies, sonnets, miscellaneous pieces, and dramas, written at different periods, from the year 1746 to 1796, some of which have been already published separately by the author, and others circulated in manuscript among his friends. With the character and merits of Mr. Mason, as a poet, the public is too well acquainted to require any mention of them in this place: and if the pieces which compose this volume cannot be said to add to his reputation, few, if any of them, will be thought unworthy to be admitted into a collection of his remains. Some of them are distinguished by beauties of no ordinary class, either of sentiment or composition, and particularly the dramas; which, although not to be compared with *Caractacus* and *Elfrida*, will not be found to disgrace the pen of their author. From the publication of this volume, it appears, that the poet, who, throughout his life had been the ardent lover of liberty, became in his old age a modern political alarmist; and could employ himself, when revising an ode to Mr. Pitt, first printed in 1782, in changing the epithet "people's friend," into that of "country's friend," because the former was "usurped" by Mr. Fox, at the last Westminster election.

In our Register for the year 1795,

1795, we introduced to our readers the first book of "the Life of Herbert, a Narrative, Descriptive, and Didactic Poem, by the Reverend Thomas Cole." During the present year, the second and third books have been published, which are posthumous, and probably much less perfect than if the author had lived to correct and polish them. Notwithstanding these disadvantageous circumstances, however, the perusal of them has afforded us a considerable share of pleasure.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith's second volume of "Elegiac Sonnets, and other Poems," contains many elegant and beautiful effusions of a Muse, whose characteristics are well known to the public, and whose various compositions have met with a very flattering reception. The tone of melancholy, however, which pervades the greater part of them, occasions a considerable diminution of the pleasure, which their merits would otherwise afford. This volume is ornamented with a portrait of Mrs. Smith, and some well-executed illustrative engravings: one taken from the pencil of the right honourable the countess of Besborough. In our Register for the year 1794, we introduced the first volume of this lady's "Elegiac Sonnets, &c." to the acquaintance of our readers.

The IVth part of "the Pursuits of Literature, a Satirical Poem in Dialogue," is written with the same view, and in the same spirit with the preceding parts, noticed in our Registers for the years 1794 and 1796; excepting that for raillery and satire, the author has too frequently substituted insult and malignity.

Mr. Southey's volume of "Poems" will be received with no inconsiderable hope of pleasure and

gratification, by every person who has read his "Joan of Arc," noticed in our last volume. It consists of a variety of pieces, the productions of very distant periods: an historical poem, sonnets, inscriptions, odes, Botany Bay eclogues, elegies, ballads, &c.; which are distinguished by rich and animated poetical imagery, liberality, and delicacy of sentiment, genuine pathos, and melodious numbers. In these, as well as in his former productions, the great interests of virtue and humanity appear to be paramount to all lower considerations, in the estimation and best wishes of the author.

The "Odes and Miscellanies by Robert Farren Cheetham," are the productions of a very young author, and written in an easy flow of versification. They exhibit marks of poetic genius, which give fair promise of future excellence, when his judgment shall be matured, and his taste corrected by an intimate acquaintance with the best models.

The "Series of Poems, containing the Complaints, Consolations, and Delights of Achmed Ardebeili, a Persian Exile, with Notes Historical and Explanatory, by Charles Fox," are chiefly written in the elegiac strain. Their versification is, in general, harmonious; their language correct and elegant; the sentiments which they inculcate moral and pious; and they are frequently distinguished by imagination, energy, and pathos. We suspect, however, notwithstanding the allusions which they contain to oriental history and mythology, that they are genuine British produce.

The collection entitled "Lyric Poems," contains various pieces of different merits; but the greater part of them entitled to a respectable rank

in that class of publications. They appear to be the productions of a cultivated mind, and present the reader with numerous spirited and elegant passages, and others marked by a tenderness and simplicity that will please and charm him.

The collection of "English Lyrics," likewise, in point of fancy, delicacy of sentiment, and poetic taste, will be found deserving of a considerable share of commendation. Some of the poems which form it, are exquisitely beautiful.

The "Elegy to the Memory of the Rev. William Mason," is the production of a genuine poet, who, in harmonious, solemn, and dignified strains, worthy of the subject, laments the loss, and celebrates the excellencies and virtues of his friend, as a poet, and as a Christian.

Mr. Park's "Sonnets, and other small Poems," "were first encouraged to solicit public notice by the counsel of Mr. Cowper." We think it but justice to the author to acknowledge, that they merit such notice. For notwithstanding instances of negligence, incorrectness, bad rhyme, and obsolete or illegitimate expression, which will offer themselves to the reader's eye, he will find many of them to be highly poetical and elegant, and some extremely striking and beautiful. Mr. Park's little volume is embellished with pleasing engravings.

The volume entitled "Prison Amusements, and other Trifles, &c. by Paul Positive," consists chiefly, of "pieces composed in bitter moments, amid the horrors of a gaol, and the pressure of sickness. They were the transcripts of melancholy feelings, the warm effusions of a bleeding heart." Notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances in which they were produced, many of

them reflect credit on the author's genius and taste, and will please and interest the reader, by their simplicity, elegance, and pathos.

"The Vales of Wever, a Loco-Descriptive Poem, &c. by J. Gisborne, Esq." abounds in lively conception, bold imagery, beautiful description, and polish of style and phraseology, which secure to the author the honours of a spirited, elegant, and harmonious poet. But it is not free from blemishes. While perusing it, we sometimes found ourselves utterly incapable of affixing any precise meaning to his combinations of pearly words; and more frequently we found the sense obscured by the inversion of their regular arrangement. Dr. Darwin's Botanic Garden is the model which Mr. Gisborne has chiefly studied.

Mr. Bidlake's "Country Parson, a Poem," is not unworthy of that author's talents, the exertions of which we have had frequent opportunities of noticing in terms of commendation. It contains pleasing and interesting descriptions, less lively, indeed, and brilliant than we have formerly received from Mr. Bidlake's pen; and just sentiments, ingeniously clothed in poetic allegory. The stanza in which this poem is written, is that of Spencer.

Mr. Polwhele's "Old English Gentleman, a Poem, Volume I." is the commencement of a work in which the author designs to exhibit "the manners of the last century in a country gentleman of family, as contradistinguished from those of borough-mongers, merchants, and miners." At present Mr. Polwhele has done little more than introduce us to the father of his hero, and the different branches of his family; describing the outlines of their characters, and their usual employments and

and occupations. In his effort properly to discriminate their characters, he has "sometimes attempted the more dignified heroic verse, and at other times sported in the lighter strain:" and in either instance we may add, without any injury to his poetical reputation. Of Mr. Polwhele's success in executing his plan, it is as yet too early to form any decided opinion, since this volume contains only two books, which bring us to the birth of his hero.

The "Moral Tales, in Verse, founded on real Events, written by Thomas Hull, of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden," in 2 Vols. are interesting and well told; drawn up in easy versification and correct language; and inculcate sentiments honourable to the author's heart, and useful to those of his readers. We wish, however, that he had excluded from them such incidents as partake of "the marvellous and super-natural," which we cannot admit to be properly described in the title.

"The Poet's Fate, a poetical Dialogue, by George Dyer," describes, in smooth and pleasing versification, and not without a portion of vivacity and satire, the inattention of the great to literary merit, and the hard and unfortunate lot which is proverbially attached to the ardent votaries of the Muses. This dialogue is accompanied with copious and interesting notes, explanatory and biographical.

The "English Prologue and Epilogue to the Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, &c. with a Preface and Notes relative to modern Times," by the same author, possesses similar characteristics with the preceding work, and properly exposes to contempt dullness, pedantry, and intolerance. But we cannot think that the author's talents appear to

the greatest advantage on humorous and satirical topics.

"The Art of Poetry, according to the latest Improvements, by Sir Simon Swan, Baronet, published by Joseph Fawcett," is employed in ridiculing, in good-tempered, and not unsuccessful ironical strains, the different tribes of modern fashionable poets. The correct, the sentimental, and the polite versifiers are successively the subjects of his animadversion; and the pedantic and malignant do not escape, without being subjected to the lash of just and appropriate satire.

"The Church, a Poem, by the Rev. John Sharpe, B. A." is written in blank verse, and, although sometimes uncouth, or prosaic, discovers genius and talents, which industry may render very respectable. The object of the author is, to ridicule those follies which tend to bring the clerical character into disrepute, and by ironical contrast to describe the duties of the worthy and useful divine. He has pursued his plan with considerable felicity, and enlivened his satiric or didactic advice with many beautiful and striking similes.

"The Battle of B-ng-r, or the Church triumphant, a comic-heroic Poem, in nine Cantos," celebrates a singular achievement in modern ecclesiastical history, with the circumstances of which our readers cannot be unacquainted, as the civil action to which it gave rise sufficiently interested the curiosity of the public. In addition to the materials with which real events furnished the ingenious and lively author, his poetic fancy has been active and successful, and enabled him to present to the lovers of humour, who possess a classical taste, genuine entertainment.

The "Sermon preached before
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the University of Cambridge, by H. W. C——t, D. D. &c. published by Request, and now (for the Sake of Freshmen and the Laity) by Request translated into English Metre, by H. W. Hopkins, A. M." in humorous, and well measured Hudibrastic verse, ably exposes high church doctrines and tory politics, and may be read with profit, as well as pleasure, by those for whose benefit the translator intended it.

"My Night Gown and Slippers, or Tales in Verse, written in an Elbow Chair, by George Coleman the Younger," were originally designed to be recited or sung in an entertainment which the author proposed to offer to the public, at the Hay-market theatre, during Lent. We are glad that when that performance was relinquished, he held it more adviseable to print his stories than to burn them; for they abound in wit and humour, and have frequently excited into action our risible faculties. The first tale, entitled the Maid of the Moor, ridicules, in a very happy manner, the German ballad of Bürger, of which, during the last year, we were presented with so many different translations.

From Peter Pindar's muse we have received, during the year 1797, "One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Six, a Satire, in four Dialogues, Dialogue Ist and IId;" and "An Ode to the Livery of London, on their Petition to his Majesty for kicking out his worthy Ministers, &c. &c."

The other poetical publications of the year were, "Poems, by Thomas Townsend, Esq.;" "Quebec Hill, or Canadian Scenery, a Poem, in Two Parts, by J. Mackay;" "Original Miscellaneous Poems, by Edwards Atkins Harrop;" "Poems, by T. F. Dibdin;" "Fugitive Pieces,

by Frances Greensted;" "First Flights, by John Heyrick, Jun. &c. containing Pieces in Verse on various Occasions;" "Juvenile Essays in Poetry, by J. Donoghue;" "The Lion and Fawn; a Legend, presented on their Marriage, to the Earl and Countess of Derby;" "Tributes of Affection, with the Slaves and other Poems, by a Lady and her Brother;" "Suicide rejected, an Elegy, founded upon Principles of Christian Confidence against worldly Despondency, by Charles James, to which is prefixed a Moral Discourse against Suicide (never before published) by the late Dr. J. Fordyce;" "Critical Trifles, in a familiar Epistle to John Fisher, Esq. by the Rev. C. E. Stewart;" "Elegy on the Death of Mr. Burke, by Mrs. West;" "Elegy on the Death of W. B. Cadogan, by P. Bidulph;" "The Castle of Olmutz, a Poem, inscribed to La Fayette;" "Ode to Kosciusko, by H. F. Carey, A. M.;" "Poetry, by T. Morgan;" "The Right of Life, a Sermon translated into Verse, by H. Horace, Esq.;" "Christ's Hospital, a Poem, by T. S. Surr;" "Britannia, a Poem, by Samuel Hull Wilcocke;" "Walter and William, an Historical Ballad, translated from the original Poem of Richard Cœur de Lion;" "The College, a Satire, Cantos I and II;" "Lord Mayor's Day, an Heroic Poem;" "A Poem on the Author of two late Productions entitled 'the Baviad,' and 'the Pursuits of Literature;" "The Scottish Hudibras, by S. Colville;" "The Sea Side, a Poem, in a Series of familiar Epistles, from Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, summerising at Ramsgate, to his dear Mother in Town;" "The Lamentation of a Dog, on the Tax, and its Consequences, addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, with Notes, by Scriblerus Secundus;"

cundus ;" "The Dog-Tax, by E. Nairne ;" "The Gallanté Shew, displaying the Character of a Prime Minister ;" "A Political Eclogue, Citizen H. T—e, Citizen T—rn-y, R. B. Esq. ;" "A Trip to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, in rambling Verses, &c. by a Friend to Britain ;" "The Trap, a Poem, by a Lady ;" "The Guinea Note, by Timothy Twigg, Esq. ;" "Hobby Horses, a Poetical Allegory, in Five Parts, by Jenkin Jones ;" "The Reign of Liberty, a Poetical Sketch, by Joseph Jackson ;" "The Scaith of France, or the Death of St. Just and his Son, a Poem, by E. Smith, Esq. ;" "The War of the Giants, by an Admirer of Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins, to which is added a Dialogue between John Bull and one of his Friends, with Notes ;" "The Invincible Island, with introductory Observations on the present War, by Percival Stockdale ;" "The Volunteer, a Poem ;" "The Campaign, a Poetical Essay, in Two Books, &c. by Robert Brown, Corporal in the Coldstream Guards ;" "The Waes o' War, or the Upshot o' the History o' Will and Jean, in Four Parts ;" "Britain's Genius, a Song, to the Tune of 'Come listen to my Ditty,' occasioned by the late Mutiny on Board his Majesty's Ships at the Nore, by C. A. Esq. ;" and "A Collection of English Songs, with an Appendix of original Pieces, by Mr. A. Dalrymple."

The following were the Dramatic publications of the year 1797 : "The Minister, a Tragedy, in five Acts, from the German of Schiller, Author of the Robbers, Don Carlos, &c. by M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. ;" "Lorenzino de Medici, a Tragedy, in five Acts, by William Rough ;" "Arviragus, a Tragedy, (never per-

formed) by the Rev. William Tasker ;" "The Fatal Sisters, or the Castle of the Forest, a Dramatic Romance of five Acts, by Edmund John Eyre ;" "False Impressions, a Comedy, in five Acts, by Richard Cumberland, Esq. ;" "Knave or Not? a Comedy, in five Acts, by Thomas Holcroft ;" "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are, a Comedy, in five Acts, by Mrs. Inchbald ;" "A Cure for the Heart-Ache, a Comedy, in five Acts, by Thomas Morton, Esq. ;" "Cheap Living, a Comedy, in five Acts, by Frederic Reynolds ;" "The Will, a Comedy, in five Acts, by the same Author ;" "Prejudices, a Comedy, in five Acts, by B. Frere Cherenfi ;" "The Italian Monk, a Play, in three Acts, by James Boaden, Esq. ;" "The Honest Thieves, a Farce, in two Acts, altered from the Committee, by T. Knight ;" "The Wandering Jew, or Love's Masquerade, a Comedy, in two Acts, by Andrew Franklin ;" "A Trip to the Nore, a Musical Entertainment, in one Act, by the same Author ;" and "Utrum Horum? a Comedy of two Acts, as it is now acting with great Applause, at the respective Theatres of London and Amsterdam."

Among the few articles which we have reserved for our Miscellaneous department, we find "A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding-Schools, by Erasmus Darwin, M. D. &c." which the author's known good sense, literary attainments, and professional experience, cannot fail of recommending to parents, guardians, and governesses of young ladies. Under a variety of heads it suggests important and judicious advice, for establishing such a rational system of education for females, as promises to be

successful "in uniting health and agility of body, with cheerfulness and activity of mind; in superadding graceful movements to the former, and agreeable tastes to the latter; and in the acquirement of the rudiments of such arts and sciences, as may amuse themselves or gain them the esteem of others; with a strict attention to the culture of morality and religion."

"Mythology compared with History, for the Use of Young Persons, &c. by the Abbé de Tressan, translated from the French by H. North," in 2 Vols. is replete with valuable and curious information, explanatory of the fables of Greek and Roman mythology, arranged with judgment and perspicuity, and detailed in a lively and pleasing style. It deserves to be recommended, as an useful companion in their studies, to those for whose benefit it was chiefly designed.

The splendid volume of "Miscellaneous Writings, by R. C. Dallas, Esq." is composed of various poems; a tragedy; moral essays; and a vocabulary of the passions, "in which their sources are pointed out, their regular currents traced, and their deviations delineated." Mr. Dallas's poems possess few claims to commendation; and we cannot flatter him so far as to say, that his tragedy will entitle him to a respectable station among our dramatic writers. But his prose exercises reflect credit on his abilities, and on his heart. They are distinguished by solid sense, ingenious remarks, benevolent and pious sentiments, and will afford pleasure and improvement to his readers.

The "Narrative of the Sufferings of T. F. Palmer and W. Skirving, during a Voyage to New South Wales, 1794, on Board the *Surprise* Transport, by the Rev,

Thomas Fyfe Palmer," has been published to vindicate the characters of the sufferers from the charge of conspiracy and mutiny, in which it was pretended they had engaged, with the design of murdering the captain, and seizing the ship. This purpose it has completely answered, by bringing forwards such strong and circumstantial evidence in their favour, as their most ingenious and prejudiced enemies cannot gainsay or resist. But it exhibits, at the same time, such instances of cruel, brutal, wicked treatment, to which they were subjected on their voyage, as must excite in the humane heart a degree of horror and indignation which words cannot describe.

Mr. Clarke's "Dissertation on the Use and Abuse, of Tobacco, wherein the Advantages and Disadvantages attending the Consumption of that entertaining Weed are particularly considered, &c." contains a zealous, but not very formidable attack on the consumption of that balmy narcotic. "What I have done," says the author, "I have done in the fear of God, and with the simple desire of being useful to my brethren; I have sometimes spoken ironically; sometimes sarcastically; but always with deep seriousness and concern. In short, I have done what I could to render odious and detestable a custom which, I think, every thing in heaven and earth discountenances!" For our parts, we are free to acknowledge ourselves such hardened sinners, that his benevolent and pious labours have been lost upon us. Had the author's work appeared in good king James's days, that sapient monarch might have deemed it worthy of being added as an appendix to his equally argumentative *Counterblast to Tobacco*.

The volume of "Fragments, in
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the Manner of Sterne," contains the happiest imitations that we have met with, of that whimsical and eccentric author, and will be read with pleasure by his admirers. It consists, chiefly, of dialogues, in which the interlocutors, who are of the Shandy family and connection, appear in much of their original character, and hold similar opinions and language as in their first appearance before the public. To these the author has added a beautiful and pathetic tale. But the greatest excellence of this work consists, in the moral, humane, and benevolent sentiments which it invariably inculcates.

"Vaurien, or Sketches of the Times, exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religions, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age," in 2 Vols. "in the form rather than the matter of a novel," contains shrewd remarks on men and manners, by a writer who appears to have been pretty much conversant with the world, and not an inattentive observer of the diversified characters which it presents to us; and who applies the powers of wit and lively satire in ridiculing modern philosophers and reformers, political and theological. With the exception of some passages, which will strike every enlightened reader as not being easily reconcileable with candour and liberality, we recommend his labours as what have afforded us considerable entertainment.

In the following catalogue of the Novels, Romances, &c. of the year 1797, the first ten articles possess superior claims to commendation: "The Adventures of Hugh Trevor, by Thomas Holcroft, Vols. IV. V. and VI.;" "Canterbury Tales for the Year 1797, by Harriet Lee;"

"Walsingham, or the Pupil of Nature, a Domestic Story, by Mary Robinson, in 4 Vols.;" "Cinthelia, or a Woman of Ten Thousand, by G. Walker, Author of Theodore Cyphon, &c. in 4 Vols.;" "Moral Tales, consisting of the Reconciliation, &c. by Joseph Moser, in 2 Vols.;" "The History of Vanillo Gonzales, surnamed the Merry Bachelor, from the French of Le Sage, in 2 Vols.;" "Emily de Varmont, or Divorce demonstrated by Necessity, &c. from the French of Louvet, in 3 Vols.;" "Estelle, by M. de Florian. with an Essay upon Pastoral, translated from the French, by Mrs. Susanna Cummins, in 2 Vols.;" "The Genius, or the Mysterious Adventures of Don Carlos de Grandez, by the Marquis Von Grosse, translated from the German, by Joseph Trapp, in 2 Vols.;" "Clara Duplessis, and Clairant, the History of a Family of Emigrants, translated from the German, in 3 Vols.;" "The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors, by Mrs. Bennet, in 7 Vols.;" "Parental Duplicity, or the Power of Artifice, by P. S. M. in 3 Vols.;" "The Knights, or Sketches of the Heroic Age.;" "The Inquisition, in 2 Vols.;" "Santa Maria, or the Mysterious Pregnancy, by J. Fox, in 3 Vols.;" "The Neapolitan, or the Test of Integrity, by Ellen of Exeter, in 3 Vols.;" "A Welch Story, in 3 Vols.;" "Grasville Abbey, first printed in the Ladys' Magazine, in 3 Vols.;" "Clara Lennox, or the Distressed Widow, by Mrs. Lee, in 2 Vols.;" "An Old Friend with a New Face, by Mrs. Parsons, in 3 Vols.;" "The Girl of the Mountains, by the same Lady, in 4 Vols.;" "Munster Abbey, by the late Sir E. Leigh, in 3 Vols.;" "The Shrovetide Child, or the Son of a Monk, in 2 Vols.;" "The Submis-

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fions of Dependence;" "The Count de Santerre, by a Lady, in 2 Vols;" "The Orphan of Bollenbach, or Polycarp the Adventurer;" "The Myfterious Wife, by Gabrielli, in 4 Vols;" "The Church of St. Siffrid, in 4 Vols;" "Azemia, a Descriptive and Sentimental Novel, by J. A. M. Jenks, in 2 Vols;" "Jocelina, or the Reward of Benevolence, by Ifabella Kelly, in 2 Vols;" "The Castle of Bucktholme, in 3 Vols;" "Miliftina, or the Double Intereft, in 2 Vols;" "Count Donamar, tranflated from the German, in 3 Vols;" "Advertifement for a Husband, in 2 Vols;" "The Orphans of Snowdon, by Mifs Gunning, in 3 Vols;" "The Spoiled Child, by Mrs. Howell, in 2 Vols;" "Disobedience, by the Author of Plain Senfe, in 4 Vols;" "Henry Sommerville, a Tale, in 2 Vols;" "The Days of Chivalry, in 2 Vols;"

"The Irish Heirefs, in 3 Vols;" "Percy, or the Friends;" "Love at firft Sight, altered from the French, by Mrs. Gunning, in 5 Vols;" "Edmund and Eleonora, or Memoirs of the Houfes of Sommerfield and Gratton, by E. Marshall, A. M. in 2 Vols;" "Phedora, or the Forest of Minfki, by Mary Charlton, in 4 Vols;" "Edmund of the Forest, in 4 Vols;" "The Sorrows of Edith, or the Hermitage of the Cliffs, by Mrs. Burke, in 2 Vols;" "The Hiftory of Sir George Warrington, or the Political Quixote, by the Author of the Female Quixote, in 3 Vols;" "Rose Cecil;" "The Governefs, or Courtland Abbey;" "Ifidora of Gallicia, by Mrs. Hugill, in 2 Vols;" "Bungay Castle, by Mrs. Bonhote, in 2 Vols;" and "The Contradiction, by the Rev. W. Cole."

FOREIGN LITERATURE

Of the Year 1797.

IN our short and imperfect Catalogue of the Foreign Literature of the Year 1797, we have very few articles to insert belonging to the Russian Empire. At Riga, Mr. Herder has published two treatises in Theology, in which his well-known abilities and liberality appear to eminent advantage. The first is entitled “ of the Redeemer of Men, according to our three first Gospels,” and the second, which completes his design, “ of the Son of God, the Saviour of the World, according to the Gospel of John, &c.” The object of the author is, to assist the unprejudiced in distinguishing fact from fiction, and to solve the questions, What are the Gospels? What is Christianity? What was it in the beginning? What is it to us? In prosecuting it, Mr. Herder rejects all dogmatism and mysticism, and has afforded such a practical view of our religion, as may be read with pleasure and profit by every rational believer. We cannot, however, surmise what were the grounds on which the author built his hypothesis, that Mark was neither an epitomiser of Matthew, nor a compiler from him and Luke, but that he wrote his gospel before either of them, and adhered more closely to the most ancient Hebrew gospel, to which the others made additions.

— At the same place, M. H. Storch has published the second volume of his valuable collections on the subject of the history of Russia, and given to his work the title of “ an Historico-statistical Picture of the Russian Empire, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.” From his long residence in Russia, and travels into its remotest parts, and from the documents to which he has had access, we may entertain the expectation that our author will be enabled to give us a full and interesting account of that country. — “ Catharine the Second at the Bar of Humanity,” stated to be published at Petersburg, is a short, but spirited sketch of the principal features of that extraordinary woman, and the principal transactions of her reign, which the author has brought forwards in order to determine, in what point of view the philanthropist should consider Catharine, and whether he can justly give her the name of Great? A sufficient knowledge of Russian politics, manly sentiment, and strict impartiality, mark our author’s pages, and induce him, with great justice, in our opinion, to decide the question in the negative. — At Petersburg, a splendid edition of “ the Poems of Anacreon” has been published, in the original Greek, accompanied with a Russian translation.

translation.—At Riga, Mr. Fr. Schulz has published the first volume of “a Selection of Miscellaneous Maxims, for the Use of those who know the World, or who wish to know it, with a German Translation.” The pieces which form this collection, are chiefly extracted from D’Aguesseau, D’Alembert, Bellegarde, Crebillon the younger, Duclos, Fontenelle, Pascal, Rousseau, and Voltaire.

The first work which we have to announce in Swedish literature, is the sixteenth volume of the “Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy,” Parts I.—IV. published at Stockholm. This volume contains several valuable papers in mathematics, natural history, and mechanics, by Messrs. Schröeter, Ol. Swartz, Modeer, Achard, Swederus, Lidbeck, and Vice-admiral Chapman. The communications of the latter are stated in the foreign Reviews to be of very great importance to the science of ship-building.—At the same place have appeared “New Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the Year 1796,” Parts I.—IV. To this volume, likewise, vice-admiral Chapman has contributed a valuable essay on the best form for anchors, the proper proportion of their parts, and the weight they should have in a ship of a given size. Of the other scientific papers which it contains, the most important belong to the heads of astronomy, natural history, and anatomy; and were communicated by M. O. von Acrel, M. Prosperin, M. Schröeter, M. L. Nordmark, Dr. Melanderhielm, Mr. S. Edman, M. P. N. von Gedda, and M. J. L. Odhelius. Among the curious articles which it presents to us, is a description of a man, born without hands, arms, feet, or legs, who can write, carve wood, draw,

paint, turn, make watches, &c. and who has acted as counsellor in several causes.—The fourth and fifth volumes of the “Transactions of the Royal Academy of Belle Lettres, History, and Antiquities,” published at the same place, among other less important articles, speeches on the creation of members, and biographical notices, contains a curious essay on the origin and names of the celestial constellations, by Dr. Melanderhielm, intended to prove that the Hindoos were the inventors of astronomy; an answer in the affirmative to the question, whether we can form any certain judgment of the manners of a people from the decline or flourishing of the fine arts among them? by A. G. Silfverstolpe; Remarks on the Situation and State of the Finnish Nation, at the Time when it was first reduced under permanent Subjection to Sweden, by Prof. H. G. Porthan; History of Belle Lettres among the Romans, by F. H. Eberhardt; and an Enquiry into the Antiquity of Gunpowder in general, and in Sweden in particular, by M. J. Murberg.—At Stockholm, likewise, Dr. C. W. Lûdeke has published the seventh volume of his curious and interesting “general Archive of Swedish Literature, under the Reign of Gustavus III.” noticed in this department of our Register for the year 1795.—At the same place, M. Olave Agrell, who was formerly secretary to the Swedish consulate at Morocco, has published “Letters on Morocco, &c.” which appear to furnish authentic information respecting the present state, policy, manners, &c. of that empire, written in a lively and interesting manner. On his way out the author spent some time at Gibraltar, and other parts of Spain, of which he gives a brief account.

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—At Wexio, Dr. Olave Wallavist, bishop of that see, has published “a Sketch of a Manual of Promotion to ecclesiastical Offices, with historical Remarks on the Laws and Customs respecting it since the Reformation,” which will give full information to those who wish to be acquainted with the modes of obtaining church dignities in Sweden.

With respect to the state of literature in Denmark, our information still continues exceedingly scanty. We hope that the paucity of Danish productions (for few indeed have we met with, or heard of) is not to be attributed to restrictions which rumour reports to have taken place in that country on the liberty of the press. The circumstances which we mentioned when noticing Mr. Cramer’s publication, in our last volume, would seem, however, to countenance such a report. If it be well founded, the measure has originated in a short-sighted policy, incompatible with the liberal views which for some years past have appeared to actuate the Danish government, and will ultimately defeat its own ends.—At Copenhagen, M. C. J. R. Christiani, German preacher to the court, has published a work entitled “Essays for the Improvement of Mankind, &c.” consisting of valuable treatises, partly written by the editor, and partly by Venturini, Marezoll, and others, the object of which is to disseminate knowledge by promoting and recommending regular systems of education for youth. It should seem that M. Christiani is at the head of an institution at Copenhagen, in which the principles developed in these essays are carried into practice, with no small degree of reputation to the worthy tutor.—At the same place, M. Chev. de Hauch has published “Elements of experimental

Physics;” which are spoken of as forming a judicious and useful work, comprehending the most modern discoveries in physics and chemistry.—In this department of our Register for the year 1792, we had the opportunity of announcing the first part of an important work entitled “*Symbolæ Botanicae, &c.*” or more accurate Descriptions chiefly of Plants, collected by P. Forikaol, in his Travels in the East, &c.” published by professor Vahl. During the present year the third part has made its appearance, and is spoken of in high terms of approbation by the foreign journalists. Of the date of the second part of the same work, we have not been able to obtain any information.—At Copenhagen hath appeared “an Alphabetical Index to the corrected and enlarged Edition of Fabricius’s System of Entomology, containing the Orders, Genera, and Species,” which is said to be on a good plan, and well executed.—At Kiel, professor Olivarius has commenced a respectable periodical work, of which a number is to appear once in three months; intended to present the public with a regular account of the state of literature, &c. in the north of Europe. Its title is “*Le Nord Littéraire, Physique, Politique, et Morale.*”

On turning our view towards the Batavian republic, we still find our materials for a sketch of Dutch literary productions very limited and imperfect. At Amsterdam, the society for promoting the general weal has published two “Prize Essays concerning the Duties of a worthy Master and Mistress of a Family in common Life, with Remarks on the Causes of the little Happiness apparent in many Households,” abounding in sensible and judicious advice, that may prove useful in correcting

correcting errors and bad management in the domestic relations.—At the same place, the above society have published “Prize Essays on the Defects of the lower Schools,” and “on the best Theory of Rewards and Punishments in Schools;” which are particularly adapted to the circumstances and regulations of the new republic, but afford hints that may contribute to the improvement of schools, and scholastic discipline, in other countries.—At Leyden, M. Voorda has published “twenty-eight Decades of controversial Theses,” on various subjects in jurisprudence.—In this department of our annual labours for the year 1788, we introduced to our readers the first volume of M. Sepp’s “Wonders of God contemplated in the most minute Creatures, or the Insects of the Netherlands described, &c.” published at Amsterdam. We have now to announce the completion of the third volume of that arduous and beautiful work, published at the same place, which comprises the first and second classes of Papilios, and the first and second classes of Phalenæ.—At the same place hath appeared “an Account of the last Revolution of the United Provinces,” which is represented to be a faithful and well written narrative of that event.—At the same place, M. J. H. van Swinden has published “An Eulogy on P. Nieuwland, read in the Society Felix meritis.” The subject of this warm and elegant eulogy, who died at the age of thirty, was a person of extraordinary genius and talents, which pointed him out as a proper person to fill the chair of professor of natural knowledge, the higher mathematics, civil and military architecture, hydraulics and astronomy, at Leyden. It appears that the duties of his office were discharged

by him with eminent reputation, while he occasionally distinguished himself by works of fancy and taste.—At Dordrecht, M. Hœufft has published a paraphrastic Latin version “Anacreonti quæ Tribuuntur Carminum;” which is not destitute of merit, although the elegiac measure chosen by the author is not the best adapted to convey the spirit of the light effusions of his original.—At Rotterdam, M. Henry Collet d’Escury has published a volume of “Juvenile Poems,” in Latin, which are said to reflect credit on his genius and classical attainments.—At Amsterdam hath appeared a volume of “Oriental Apologues and Tales, by the abbé Blanchet,” well known by his singularities, humour, and extreme sensibility; which are told in a manner that will entertain and please the reader. Many of them have appeared, in different forms, in other publications; and some are translated from the English.

Among the productions of Germany, for the year 1797, in Biblical Literature and Criticism, we meet with “the Academical Lectures of Sam. Fred. Nathan Morus, on the Interpretation of the New Testament, prepared for the Press, with a Preface, and Additions, by H. C. Abr. Eichstadt, P. D.” vol. I. published at Leipzig. Professor Morus’s Lectures were a kind of free comment on Ernesti, and deservedly obtained for the author a high degree of reputation, on account of the extensive erudition and critical acumen displayed in them. From the specimen before us, the editor appears well qualified to deliver them to the world in a manner not unworthy of their respectable author.—At the same place, M. C. Aug. Hempel has published “explanatory Lectures on the three Epistles of John, with a new Latin Paraphrase on them,” by the same author.

author. These Lectures are printed from a copy which the editor took while an auditor of the professor; and although less valuable, and less correct than the preceding, will prove an acceptable present to biblical scholars. — At Helmstadt, Dr. H. Ph. Con. Henke has published a German translation of archdeacon Paley's "*Horæ Paulinæ*," which the foreign journals pronounce to be much improved in its new dress, by the remarks of the translator which accompany it. — At Lemgo, M. Eman. Berger has published "a Sketch of a moral Introduction to the New Testament, for Teachers of Religion, and thinking Christians," volume I. The object of the author in this work is, to give an exposition of all the moral precepts, whether of general acceptance, or adapted to particular times and circumstances, that are contained in the New Testament writings. The volume before us comprehends the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, with a general introduction; and is executed with considerable learning and ability. When expressing his opinion of the history of our Saviour's temptation, he rejects the literal scheme of interpretation, and the equally absurd hypothesis of diabolical illusion: but instead of adopting our excellent Farmer's simple and rational scheme of its being a relation of a divine vision, containing symbolical predictions and representations of the principal trials and difficulties attending Christ's public ministry, he supposes it to be a moral fiction, related by Jesus for the instruction of his disciples, and by them misunderstood. — At Leipzig, Dr. G. J. Planck has published the second volume of his excellent "*Introduction to the Science of Theology*," which as a critical, exegetical, and historical work, is of

very high importance in biblical literature. The first volume was announced by us in our Register for the year 1794. — At the same place, M. C. Lew. Dreyfen has published a treatise "on the best Mode of instructing Youth in the Christian Religion." This is a judicious, rational performance, and will be highly prized by those Christians whose creed contains nothing in it that is superstitious or mystical. — At the same place, professor S. Theoph. Lange, of Jena, has published a "*History of the Dogmas, or Articles of Faith, of the Christian Church*, extracted from the Fathers," vol. I. In this work the author's erudition and critical skill appear to considerable advantage; but united to a freedom of opinion which will not meet with the approbation of Trinitarian and high orthodox divines. Prefixed to the volume is a well-drawn sketch of Christianity, as delivered by Christ and the apostles, and a comparison of it with Judaism. — At Erlangen, Dr. G. F. Seiler, a friend to the Lutheran system, has published a work, in two volumes "*on Divine Revelations*, and particularly those which were made to Jesus and his Apostles," which is valuable and interesting, as exhibiting a striking instance of the good effects produced on mens' minds of late years, by the progress of philosophy, and the historical mode of explaining the scriptures. To those advocates for revelation who do not take too high ground, it will prove an acceptable present. — At Leipzig, an anonymous popular tract of considerable merit has appeared, entitled "*Religion an important Concern of Man*;" the object of which is to shew, that religion is equally conducive to man's real happiness, and congenial to his nature. — With-
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out an imprint, a sensible and well-written tract against the celibacy of the clergy, has been circulated in Germany, entitled "Free Thoughts on the Marriage of Priests, as the Basis of a highly necessary Reform in the Catholic Priesthood, in an Examination of the late Ordinances of the Consistory of the Prince Bishop, against the Incontinency of the Clergy of the Diocese of Ratisbon, by a Bavarian Professor of Theology."—At Magdeburg, M. C. G. Ribbeck has published a second volume of "Sermons adapted to the Spirit and Wants of the Times and Place," which are said to be entitled to equal commendation with the former, noticed in our last year's Register. — At Coburg, Oesimus Braun, of the order of St. Francis, has published "Instructions for a Christian Life, in seven practical Discourses, delivered to the Country people during Lent," which inculcate sound morality, and liberal opinions, and throw out hints that there is no merit in the mechanical saying of a rosary. The latter have procured the author the honour of having his work prohibited at Vienna.

Under the heads of Philosophy, Jurisprudence, and political Economy, we have not a numerous list of articles to insert in our present year's catalogue. At Marburg, professor Theodore Tiedemann has published the sixth volume of his learned and ingenious work, entitled "the Spirit of Speculative Philosophy," which we introduced to our readers in our last volume. This part of our author's labours terminates with the close of the seventeenth century. At some future period, should the sentiments of his contemporaries respecting his qualifications for such a task, afford him sufficient encouragement, it is his intention to write the History of

of Speculative Philosophy during the Eighteenth Century.—At Halle, professor Lewis H. Jacob has published a collection of "Miscellaneous Philosophical Essays in Teleology, Politics, Theology and Morals," the characteristics of which are good sense, perspicuity, and liberality. The most important of them are on the doctrine of final causes; the principles by which political opinions and actions are to be judged; and a philosophical dialogue on providence. — "The Metaphysics of Morals, by Immanuel Kant," published at Konigsberg, appear to us, instead of throwing light on that science, to confound and bewilder the reader, by the peculiarities which we have repeatedly noticed to be prominent in the professor's system. — The same remark is applicable to his "Metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence," published at the same place. Much of what is valuable and important is, without question, comprehended in this work, as well as the former, but it is frequently involved in an obscurity and unintelligibleness of expression, that greatly detract from its merit. The author is an advocate for the representative form of government, abolishing all hereditary nobility, and hereditary offices of state, and allowing the chief magistrate no authority but merely to execute the will of the people. — At Carlshue have appeared "Discourses with enlightened Citizens of the County of Baden, at the Conclusion of the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of Charles Frederic," which are stated to contain a pleasing picture of the benevolent endeavours of a good prince to promote the happiness of his subjects. — At Gottingen, M. G. Fred. von Martens has published a "Sketch of an Historical Development of the true Origin of the Laws of Bills of

of Exchange; a Fragment of the History of Trade in the middle Ages; with a Collection of ancient Documents hitherto little known in Germany, consisting chiefly of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English Laws on the Subject." The ample title will sufficiently inform the reader of the subjects of the author's work, in investigating which he has displayed great industry and acuteness. — At Hamburg, professor Büsch, well known by his valuable theoretico-practical view of commerce, in its various branches, has published an "Essay on the History of the Commerce of Hamburg," which is represented to be a work of considerable importance, in a mercantile and political view. — At Leipzig, M. C. P. Laurop has published a treatise which deserves notice, "On the Cultivation of Birch, and its Advantages over other Trees, particularly in Places where Wood is scarce;" and at Gießen, M. A. F. W. Von Hillebrand has published an useful, though short treatise in political economy, entitled "The improved Management of the silky-haired (or Angora) Rabbit in Germany, considered in all its Parts, and collected for the Use of those who are actually engaged in it, or who intend to be so." — To the above-mentioned articles we add the titles of the following, published at Berlin: "A Collection of useful Essays and Accounts relative to Architecture, for young Architects, and Lovers of the Science, by some Members of the royal Prussian upper architectural Department," in 2 vols. with plates; "The rural Architect's Manual, with a View to the Construction of Dwelling Houses, and other necessary Buildings, by D. Gilly," vol. I.; and "On the Invention, Construction, and Ad-

vantages of Roofs formed of Planks, with a particular View to the original Writing of their Inventor," by the same author.

In the list of German productions belonging to the department of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. we have to insert M. Bode's "Astronomical Ephemeris for the Year 1798," and also that "for the Year 1799," published at Berlin, which are not inferior in valuable communications, and interesting astronomical news, to their predecessors. — At Leipzig, M. J. Theoph. Riedel has published "Instructions for the Use of the Compass in practical Geometry," illustrated with twelve plates. Few treatises will be found so satisfactory as that before us, in enabling the reader to determine the degree of accuracy which the compass admits, the method of proving it, the means of correcting the faults discovered, and other things necessary to be known in the use of that instrument. — At Berlin, professor Jes. Huth has published a translation from the French, of "J. H. Lambert's Treatise on some acoustical Instruments, with an Appendix, on the Horn of Alexander the Great, as it is called, on Experiments with an elliptical Speaking Trumpet, and on the Application of Speaking Trumpets to Telegraphy;" which is rendered peculiarly valuable by the additions of the ingenious editor. — At Hamburg, M. G. Schmeisser has published a work which cannot fail of proving interesting to every lover of science: it is entitled "Sketch for a better Acquaintance with the present Situation of Science in France." Respecting the National Institute, the School of Arts, the School of Mineralogy, and the present state of manufactures in Paris, it conveys very interesting information, from an au-

thor who examined things very minutely himself, and had an introduction to the most distinguished members in each of the scientific departments; with an account of whom this volume is concluded. — At Leipzig, M. J. G. Hoyer, first lieutenant of the electoral Saxon pontonier corps, has published “a Sketch of a Manual of the Sciences pertaining to a Pontonier, with a View to their Application to military Purposes,” in three volumes, which contain a full and perspicuous account of every thing necessary to be known in that branch of military tactics. — At Berlin, professor M. Henry Klaproth has published a second volume of “Contributions towards the chemical Knowledge of mineral Bodies,” the greater part of which are new, and present us with results of considerable importance in general chemistry. The art of chemical analysis will derive much improvement from his labours. In our last year’s Register we announced the appearance of M. Klaproth’s first volume. — At Leipzig, professor C. F. Ludwig has published “Elements of the natural History of the human Species, sketched for academical Lectures,” containing a variety of most important facts, and original remarks, whence the author has drawn instructive conclusions in anthropology. — At Halle, M. Fran. von Paula Schrank has published a treatise “on the accessory Vessels of Plants, and their Uses,” illustrated with plates, which contains an ingenious and curious examination of the different kinds of hairs and glands that appear on plants, with a view to ascertain their offices in the economy of vegetable life. He imagines them to be principally destined for the absorption or discharge of fluids. — At Erlangen, professor Olave Swartz

has published “The West India Flora, enlarged and elucidated, &c.” volume I. which is spoken of in very high terms by the foreign reviewers. — At Jena and Leipzig, professor A. J. C. Batisch has published “a Sketch of natural History in general, being an Abstract of the Author’s Text Books,” in which much valuable information is condensed into a small compass. — At Hanover, M. A. W. Roth has published “Remarks on the Study of aquatic Plants, of the Class Cryptogamia,” from which the young botanist may derive much useful instruction. — At Posen and Berlin, M. F. A. von Humboldt has published “Experiments on the irritated nervous and muscular Fibre, with Conjectures on the chemical Process of Life in the animal and vegetable Kingdoms,” vol. I. illustrated with plates. This is a most important work, containing a great variety of interesting facts and conclusions from them, in animal electricity, which bid fair to lead to consequences of considerable moment in the practice of medicine. — At Hanover, professor G. R. Treviranus has published a volume of “physiological Fragments,” on the nervous power, and its mode of action, on vital turgescence, and on real and apparent organic warmth, from which the author has acquired considerable reputation on the continent. — At Tübingen, M. C. Fred. Clossius has published an ingenious “Essay on Decollation,” in which, on various grounds, he defends the probability of an opinion, first maintained by professor Sæmmering, that the head is not deprived of consciousness till some time after it is separated from the body. — At Halle, Dr. Curt Sprengel has published “a Manual of Pathology,” in three volumes, in which he has collected and digested all

all the new known discoveries in the natural history of man. Dr. Sprengel's medical erudition, and indefatigable industry of research, are well known, and will recommend his labours to the attention of professional men:—At Stendal, Dr. S. Theoph. Vogel has published “The Examination of the Sick, or general philosophico-medical Enquiries for the Investigation of the Diseases of the human Body,” which are conducted with circumspection, minuteness, and precision; and are rendered interesting by the occasional introduction of remarkable cases from the author's own practice. — At Leipzig, a very useful work, and masterly in point of execution, has appeared, entitled “the Army Physician's Manual, or, on the Preservation of the Health of Soldiers in the Field, Establishments for the Cure of their Diseases, and the Knowledge and Cure of the most important Diseases liable to occur in a Campaign,” in two volumes. — At the same place, G. Wedekind, physician to the army of the Rhine, has published an interesting “Account of the French military Hospitals,” which offers authentic documents to prove, that the health of the sick and wounded soldiers is much more regarded under the republic, than it was under the monarchy, no pains or expense being spared for their recovery. — At Jena, Dr. C. W. Hufeland has published a work entitled “the Art of prolonging Human Life,” which is immoderately extolled by the German journalists. It appears, however, to contain much useful information and instruction, delivered in the form of lectures, which are divided into two parts; the former, theoretical, the latter, practical. — We can only insert the titles of the following publications: “T. S.

Sæmmering's Plate of a female Skeleton, with a Description;” royal folio, published at Frankfort; “Description of the physiological and pathological Preparations in the Collection of Aulic Counsellor Loder, at Jena, by J. Val. H. Kœhler,” published at Leipzig; “C. S. Andersch's anatomical physiological Dissertation on some Nerves of the human Body, published by Ern. Ph. Andersch, Part I.” at Konigsberg; “Anatomical Essays, No. I. on the Structure of the Nerves, illustrated with three Plates, by J. C. Reil, M. D.” published at Halle; “the History of the salival System, physiologically and pathologically considered, &c. by J. Bart. Siebold, M.D.” published at Jena; “a Journal for Surgery, Midwifery, and forensic Medicine, published by J. C. Loder, Vol. I. No. I.” at the same place; “a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, by C. Fr. Cloßius,” published at Tübingen; and “on the Effects of mineral Waters, &c. by J. E. Wichmann, Physician in ordinary to the King of Great Britain,” published at Hanover.

The next German productions which call for our notice, belong to the departments of History, Geography, Biography, and Travels. In this Number is “*Χρονικον Γεωγυιας Φραντζη*, &c.” now first published, by F. C. Alter, Greek professor at Vienna. This is the work of an historian, who claims a distinguished rank among the eye witnesses of the fall of the eastern empire; and professor Alter is entitled to the thanks of the literary world for the attention and care with which he has edited it. To the work of Phrantzes he has added the confession of faith of the Latins, sent by pope Gregory IX. to the patriarch Gennadius, with the answer of the patriarch and his synod,

nod, and some other creeds from MSS; corrections and additions to the Chronicle, from Crusius's Turcogræcia; and the epistle of the prothonotary Theodosius Zygomalas to Martin Crusius. — At Leipzig, M. S. F. G. Wahl has published "ancient and modern fore and middle Asia, being a geographical, physical, and statistical Description and History of the Persian Empire." On this work the author has bestowed uncommon industry, in collecting information from the classical writers of antiquity, the works of learned moderns on eastern history and antiquities, and the accounts of ingenious and well-informed travellers into Persia, which have been published in this country, as well as on the continent. He has, likewise, exercised much judgment in selecting, combining, and arranging his various materials, so as to present his readers with the best geographico-historical description of Persia, which has hitherto been produced: we mean as far as the author has proceeded. For the present volume, although of no small magnitude, is only the first of an intended series on the same subject. — At Halle, and Leipzig, professor Manglesdorff has published "the ancient History of the World, compiled for the Use of his own Children, and others from twelve to fifteen Years old, or upwards," in four volumes, which is executed with judgment and spirit, and will be found instructive, as well as entertaining, by many men not unacquainted with history, as well as by young persons in the course of their education. — At Berlin, M. C. L. Woltmann has published the first volume of "a History of the States of Europe;" which is employed on the history of France. The foreign reviewers state it to be the work of no common historian, but of one who possesses

a truly philosophical head, a profound knowledge of mankind, and peculiar acuteness and felicity in the delineation of character by a few masterly strokes. — At Konigsberg, M. J. G. Georgi has published the first volume of "a geographical and physical Description of the Russian Empire," which is intended to be completed in three volumes. M. Georgi resided for a considerable time in the various governments of the Russian empire, and among other sources of information had the opportunity of consulting many manuscripts, and a number of Russian works, which are for the most part unknown to foreigners. His respectable talents will enable him, from the advantages which he has possessed, to furnish his readers with an instructive and entertaining work relative to that country. The present volume, as far as it extends, is entitled to that character. — At Leipzig, M. E. A. W. Zimmermann, counsellor of the court, and professor at Brunswic, &c. has published the first volume of "a comparative Essay on France and the United States of North America, with reference to their Soils, Climates, Productions, Inhabitants, Constitutions, and progressive Formation." The principal object of this work is, to shew the dissimilarity between the revolutions of France and America, in their causes and consequences, from a description of the different countries and their inhabitants. Whatever the reader may think respecting the importance of the author's design, and the ultimate success of his industrious and ingenious researches, from the specimen before us he will conclude, that they will supply him with a large mass of valuable and curious information, and offer to him many topics of discussion which will prove interesting and entertaining. — At Weimar,

Weimar, the last-mentioned author has published a little treatise entitled "a general View of Italy," which contains more important and valuable information, than is often found dispersed in many bulky volumes. It is with pleasure that his readers will receive his promise to furnish them with a larger work on Italy, from materials which he has already collected in a tour through that country. — At Aurich, M. Tileman Dothias Wiarda, secretary to the States of East Friesland, has published a copious, authentic, and impartial "History of East Friesland," in seven volumes. — At Weimar, professor A. C. Gaspari has published the first volume of "a complete Manual of modern Geography," which is represented to be an excellent performance, and sufficiently full to satisfy every reader, excepting the geographer by profession. The volume before us contains particular descriptions of the circles of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, and Franconia, preceded by a history of geography, as much of astronomy as concerns our globe, and the natural history of the earth. — At Budissin and Zittaw, M. C. Theoph. Fröhberger has published "Letters on Herrnhut, and the Evangelical Brotherhood," containing a well-written account of the history of Herrnhut; of its topography, with the manners, &c. of the inhabitants; of the constitution of the united brethren; of their colonies and missions in different parts of the world, &c.; to which are prefixed some observations on the life and character of Zinzendorf, the founder of the Moravian sect. — At Leipzig, M. F. C. Laukhard has published "Adventures and Observations during the Campaign against France," which will abundantly compensate the reader for

the trouble of perusing them. His description of the Austrian military hospitals, which is confirmed by the testimony of numerous other writers, affords a horrible contrast to Dr. Wedekind's account of the French hospitals, noticed in a preceding department of our work. — At Vienna, professor Eckhel has published the seventh volume of his very valuable "Doctrina Nummorum Veterum, &c." containing the imperial coins from Antoninus Pius to the reign of Dioclesian. — At Magdeburg, M. J. Gurlitt has published "a biographical and literary Account of J. Winkelmann," which supplies us with some new anecdotes of his early life, and accurate particulars respecting some doubtful circumstances in it. — At Nuremberg, M. Fran. von Paula Schrank has published the first volume of "Accounts of the Lives and Writings of celebrated Men of Letters," which is executed with judgment and accuracy. It is intended, in some measure, to be a continuation of Nicéron's Memoirs of Men of Letters. — At Erlangen, Dr. Fred. Adam Georg has published "a Monument for my Father: the Life of J. Mich. Georg, late Director of the Royal Prussian Regency at Bayreuth, &c." in which we are presented with a striking instance of the power of talent to raise itself, by persevering industry, from the lowest condition, amid the most difficult circumstances. — At Hamburg have appeared "Anecdotes of the private Life of the Empress Catharine II. Paul I. and his Family," extracted from the papers of a young Polish officer, who served several years in the corps commanded by the present emperor, when grand duke; which are written with a degree of frankness and apparent impartiality, that renders them highly interesting,

and engages the reader's confidence in their authenticity. — "The Shade of Catharine II. in the Elysian Fields," with the fictitious imprint of Kamtschatka, consists of three dialogues between Catharine and Peter the Great, Louis XVI. and Frederic II. They are drawn up in an interesting and pleasing manner, and contain many just and striking observations on the characters and conduct of the respective personages introduced. — "M. J. C. Huttner's Account of the British Embassy through China and a part of Tartary," published at Berlin, was drawn up by that gentleman while he attended the embassy in the capacity of tutor to Sir George Staunton's son, for the entertainment of his confidential friends, and without any intention of permitting it to be sent into the world, till the theft of a copy of what the author had sent to Germany, the contents of which were announced for publication in a Hamburg newspaper, rendered it expedient to take that step. It is the production of an accurate and sagacious observer, and confirms some of the most wonderful statements in Sir George's narrative, while it presents the reader with ingenious and curious observations on topics but slightly, if at all noticed in that work. — At the same place, M. Fred. Schulz has published vol. I. part I. of "New Travels through Italy," which, notwithstanding the number of similar productions, will supply the reader with much information and amusement. It was written in continuation of "the Livonian's Journey from Riga to Warsaw, &c." announced in our last volume.

The last articles which we have to insert in our catalogue of the productions of Germany for the year 1797, belong to the head of

Classical, Critical, Polite, and Miscellaneous Literature. In this number are "Αριστοφάνους Κωμωιδιαι, &c. corrected on the Authority of a valuable Manuscript of the tenth Century, by P. Invernizi. To which are added critical Remarks, Greek Scholia, Indexes, and Notes of the learned," in 2 vols. published at Leipzig. The principal value of this edition of Aristophanes consists in its being a copy from the MS. mentioned in the title page, which is said to be the most correct and complete existing. It supplies several chasms, and rectifies several passages: but the greatest advantage derived from it is the correction of the metre, particularly in the chorusses. The editor's remarks are cursory and trivial. — At the same place have appeared "Strabonis Rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII. Græca ad Opt. Cod. Manus. recensuit, Var. Lect. Adnotationibusque illustravit, Xylandri Verhonem emendavit Jo. Phil. Siebenkees, Prof. Altorfinus," tom. I. The late professor Siebenkees's learning and industry must have contributed to render this edition of Strabo valuable to the classical scholar. The best manuscripts, however, which he had the opportunity of consulting, were marked by numerous corruptions and defects. This volume contains the first three books. — At the same place, Dr. J. Severinus Vater has published "Animadversiones et Lectiones ad Aristotelis Lib. tres Rhet. &c. with Corrections of the Text, &c.; to which is added an Appendix, by Fr. Aug. Wolf." The known learning and celebrity of the annotators cannot fail of rendering this work an acceptable present to the admirers of Aristotle. — At Nuremberg, M. J. Wolfgang Müller has published "A Commentary on two obscure mathe-

mathematical Passages in Plato's Works, one of which occurs in the Thætes, the other in the Meno," which he is said to have elucidated in a very happy and satisfactory manner.—At Leipzig, Dr. J. Severinus Vater has published "A Hebrew Grammar, with a Criticism on the Methods of Danz and Meiner in the Preface." On this work the German reviewers remark, that it contains many new, excellent, and striking observations; and that they cannot recommend a better to any one, who would study the Hebrew thoroughly.—At Altenberg, professor J. Fred. Degen has published "An Account of German Translations of the Greek Writers," vol. I, A—K, on a similar plan, and with the same diligence which he discovered in his History of the Translations of the Latin Classics, published in the year 1795.—At Frankfurt, M. P. L. de Beauclaire has published the second and third volumes of his "Series of Gallicisms, or Idioms of the French Language:" a work first noticed by us in this department of our Register for the year 1794. The third volume is rendered particularly curious by the introduction of a neological dictionary, or vocabulary of new words, or terms, recently invented, and brought into use since the French revolution; with many expressions and modes of speech now in fashion.—At Gottingen, professor Eichhorn has published the first volume of a work entitled a "General History of the Culture and Literature of modern Europe," from which the elegant scholar may promise himself much genuine entertainment. The object of the author is to trace the progress of letters, science, and the fine arts, their gradual migrations, and local revolutions, &c. from the middle of the

dark ages to our own times. The volume before us contains the author's first period, extending from about the year 1100 to 1450; and reflects great credit on his diligence and accuracy of investigation, and on the talents which he possesses for advancing the interests of polite literature. With his services in the cause of biblical and theological learning, our readers are not unacquainted.—At Weimar, M. C. A. Böttiger has published "Grecian Paintings on Vases, with archæological and artificial Illustrations of the original Prints," vol. I. This work is the production of an author distinguished by that learning, sagacity, and taste, which must render his labours in the department to which he has in the present instance devoted them, highly acceptable to scholars and artists. The dearth of sir William Hamilton's well-known collections suggested the idea of the work before us, in which the prints are stricken off from the original plates, and accompanied with a new commentary by our author.—To the articles already enumerated we add the titles of the following: "The Works of C. M. Wieland, complete," vols. XX—XXIII. both inclusive, published at Leipzig; "Letters to a Lady, on the Arts, by Jos. Fred. Baron Rackwitz," parts I. and II. published at Dresden; "The Torso, a periodical Publication, dedicated to ancient and modern Art, by C. Bach and F. C. Benkowitz," vol. I. published at Breslaw; "The corporeal World displayed in 360 Figures in Copperplate, with Explanations in French and German, calculated to teach Children the Names, Qualities, and Uses of such things as come before their Eyes, by J. H. Meynier," published at Augsbourg; "Mineral Waters, a Poem, in four Cantos, by

Valerius William Neubeck, M. D." published at Breslaw; "Elements of a Theory of the Art of acting, with the Analysis of a comic and tragic Part, Shakspeare's Falstaff and Hamlet, by the Chamberlain Von Einsiedel, of Weimer," published at Leipzig; "New Travels round my Room," published at Brunswick; "History of Families, by Augustus de Fontaine. Family of the Haldens," in 2 vols. published at Berlin; "Wilhelmina, a History, by J. F. Junger," in 2 vols. published at the same place; and "The Emigrants, a Novel," in 4 Vols. published at Brunswick.

The first work, in point of order, which claims our notice among the literary productions of Switzerland, is a volume of "Select Sermons, by J. G. Fisch, second Preacher at Aaraw," published at that place. These sermons have been sent by the author into the world, in justification of himself against a malignant calumny, that he did not preach the truths of Christianity. From the specimens which they afford us of his pulpit discourses we can easily conceive, that his services do not meet with the approbation of fanatics, or of those who strictly conform their religious principles to systematic creeds and confessions of faith. But to sober rational Christians they must prove acceptable and edifying. As compositions they reflect credit on M. Fisch's abilities; and the sentiments which pervade them are such as do honour to Christianity, by representing it to be a yoke that is easy, and a burthen that is light.—At Lausanne, a little piece has been published entitled "A Manual of practical Philosophy, &c." which consists, chiefly, of extracts, essays, and moral maxims, selected from English publications relating to the subject of edu-

cation. It is flattering to receive the editor's testimony to the merit of that species of our domestic literature, that "the mildest philosophy, the greatest simplicity, and the most judicious manner of conveying instruction, distinguishes those numerous literary productions."—At Geneva, the celebrated Bertrand Barère has published a work entitled "On our Scheme of Government, &c." which contains an ingenious illustration of the principles of the republican government in France, and an artful well-written eulogium on its merits. But independently of the partiality which must be allowed to have guided the author's pen, and the particular application of his sentiments, many of his remarks on government, civil liberty, public institutions, and political economy, are highly deserving of attention.—At Zurich, M. C. U. D. von E. has published two volumes of "Archives of political Economy and Legislation," containing extracts of what he deemed most valuable in the various little tracts on the above-mentioned subjects, published between the years 1774 and 1795, digested under their respective heads, in alphabetical order. Useful as we acknowledge the author's design to be, we wish that he may not in some measure defeat it, by rendering his work too voluminous. In the volumes before us, consisting nearly of a thousand pages, he has not exhausted the letter A.—At the same place, the same author has published "Annals of political Economy, Vol. I. for the year 1795;" which is conducted on a similar plan, and consists of extracts from treatises published since the year 1794, together with corrections and additions to the Archives.—At Lausanne, M. Brez has published an interesting and well-written "History

ry of the Vaudois, or Inhabitants of the western Vallies of Piedmont," in 2 vols.—At Zurich, professor Jasp. Fäsi has published "A Sketch of a Manual of the Statistics of Switzerland," abounding in much accurate and valuable information, compressed within a narrow compass. The author is the son of the late J. Conr. Fäsi, well known for his geography of Switzerland.—At the same place, M. F. J. Stalder has published two volumes of "Fragments on Entlebuch, with a Supplement respecting Switzerland in general." The account with which these fragments present us of the manners and customs of the pastoral inhabitants of that alpine country, will be found entertaining by readers in general, and not unworthy the notice of the philosopher.—In Switzerland, but the place not mentioned, Bertrand Barrère has published a pamphlet entitled "Montesquieu painted from his Works," containing a warm and eloquent eulogium on the talents and judgment of Montesquieu, in his character of a writer on government and legislation, not unmixed with acute animadversions and free criticisms on those opinions and principles which are unfavourable to the sentiments and institutions of revolutionised France.—At Lausanne, Dr. Tissot has published "The Life of M. Zimmermann, Counsellor of State, and first Physician to the King of England, &c." which has been naturalised in this country, and noticed among the biographical articles in our view of the Domestic Literature of the present year.—At Zurich, an instructive and entertaining work has appeared, entitled "Aloysius von Orelli; a biographical Essay; with Fragments of Italian and Swiss History, and a Picture of the domestic Manners of the

Town of Zurich, in the Middle of the 16th Century, by S. v. O. v. B.; with a Preface by H. H. Fuesli."—In our view of the Foreign Literature of the year 1795, we announced the publication, at the last mentioned place, of professor Meiners's valuable and interesting "Lives of celebrated Men who flourished at the Time of the Revival of Science." He has since added a second and a third volume to that collection, which will afford abundant gratification to the reader. The second volume contains the biographies of Picus of Mirandola, Angelo Poliziano, Ambrosio Degli Agnoni, or Ambrosius Traversarius, general of the Camaldulensian order of monks, and Herman von dem Busche, or Rudolf Agricola; and the third volume is wholly devoted to an account of the life and writings of the celebrated Ulrich von Hutten.—At the same place, M. C. C. H. Rost has published two volumes of an useful and entertaining work, entitled "The Amateur and Collector's Manual of the principal Engravers, and their Works, from the Commencement of the Art to the present Time, arranged chronologically and in Schools, compiled from the French Manuscript of M. Huber." These volumes are entirely employed on an account of the lives and principal works of artists of the German school.—At Basil, have appeared "Publii Terentii Comœdiæ Sex, &c." stated by the foreign reviewers to be a splendid publication, in which the text of Bentley is chiefly followed, though not without variation; and which in critical correctness equals its typographical beauties.—At Lausanne, the "Tragedies of Count V. Alfieri da Asti," have been published, in five volumes; at Basil, a poem entitled "The Inhabitants of the Coun-

Country, or the French Georgics," by the celebrated Le Lille, author of 'The Gardens,' and translator of Virgil's Georgics; and at Geneva, "Cyrus and Milto, or the Republic," a political romance, by M. H. D'Uffieres.

With respect to Italy, literature can have been but little cultivated amid the extraordinary circumstances which have agitated that country during the year 1797; and our information respecting such productions as have made their appearance, is unusually imperfect. At Venice, we understand that "The Book of Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher," and "The Book of Wisdom," have been translated into Italian, by F. Boaretti; but of the merits of those versions we have seen no account.—At Naples, a work has been published entitled "Elements of the Roman Laws, &c. by Scorzafave," which is stated to be well adapted for the instruction of students in civil law.—At Florence, P. Fossombrons has published a curious "Essay on the Principle of virtual Velocity."—At Pavia, citizen Valer. Lewis Brera, professor of Physic, has published a thesis "On the Effects produced on the human Body, by means of Friction with Saliva, and various Substances, &c." who has found, by a series of experiments, that opium, squills, acetated kali, digitalis, and other drugs, if mixed with gastric juice, or with saliva, produce the same effects, when rubbed into various parts of the body, as when administered internally.—At Venice, D. Targioni has published "The Life of Cavallucci, the Painter," in which the character of the artist is delineated with the skill of a connoisseur.—At Siena, P. M. Guglielm. Della Valle has published "The Lives of ancient Greek and Roman Painters;"

which display much learning, industry of research, and sagacity of illustration, but are greatly defective in perspicuity and the graces of composition.—At Pavia, F. A. Muzzi has published "Researches into the Hebrew Language;" and at Parma, S. Requeno has published an elaborate "Elucidation of the Art of manual Gesticulation," as practised by the ancients.

In French literature, the first publication on our list is "The Manual of the Philanthropist," which has been translated into English, and already engaged our attention among the productions which have issued from our domestic presses, during the present year.—"The Works of Helvetius," a new and complete edition, have been published by citizen Laroche; which he has been enabled to perfect from the manuscripts bequeathed to him by that celebrated metaphysician.—The "Refutation of the Work on the Mind, delivered at the republican Lyceum, by John Francis La Harpe," contains popular, and sometimes successful, but more frequently loose and trifling objections against some of the leading positions of the last mentioned author. M. La Harpe seems to have entered the lists against Helvetius, without any accurate acquaintance with what preceding metaphysicians have written, either in support or confutation of his opinions.—The treatise entitled "The Philosopher of the Universe," is employed in investigating the doctrine of optimism, to which the author seems more inclined than to the opposite notion. Among many singularities, it discovers a commendable zeal for the interests of benevolence, and of morality.—For the illumination of the Parisians, M. Hercules Peyerimhoff has translated into French the

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“Observations on the Sentiment of the Beautiful, and of the Sublime, by Emanuel Kant.” How far they may admire the abstruse and obscure speculations of the German professor, we shall not venture to surmise, but the title of the work will most probably engage them to examine it.—“The Spirit of Mirabeau, or a Manual for Statesmen, Publicists, Officers of Government, and Orators, &c.” in 2 vols. consists of extracts from the well-known works of that writer, containing his most important sentiments and remarks on the subjects of social union, institutions, education, public morals, civil and penal legislation, agriculture, commerce, finance, the military system, diplomaey, philosophy, history, and general literature. These extracts are preceded by a sketch of his life, apparently accurate and impartial.—C. Guiraudet, in his treatise entitled “Of Families, considered as the Elements of Societies,” has displayed much ingenuity in tracing the progress of regular societies from the patriarchal system.—The “Dissertation on the Means of effecting a Regeneration of France, &c. by Citizen De la Croix,” contains a number of sensible and important observations and hints, respecting civil legislation, criminal law, judicial errors, freedom of enquiry, &c. an attention to which might prove beneficial to other nations as well as France. In the concluding part of his work, in which he treats of the means of effecting a durable peace with the enemies of the republic, the reader will meet with some severe reflections on the system pursued by the British ministry, which their advocates and supporters will not easily prove to be unmerited.—J. La Chapelle’s “Philosophical Considerations on the French Revolution, or

an Examination of the general Causes, and principal immediate Causes which have determined that Revolution, influenced its Progress, and contributed to its moral Deviations, and political Exaggerations,” is spoken of in the foreign journals as a very valuable, and very interesting publication.—L. Ginguene’s “Refutation of M. Necker’s Book on the French Revolution,” contains an able defence of the French assemblies against the invectives of the ex-minister, distinguished for perspicuity, precision, and elegance.

Among the publications of France in mathematics and philosophy, we meet with “an elementary Treatise of mathematical Analysis, by J. A. J. Cousin, of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts at Paris.” This work, which adds considerably to the already high reputation of the author, is divided into four parts. The first contains the principles of analysis; the second their explanation; the third treats of the resolution of determinate equations; and the fourth of indeterminate analysis.—We likewise meet with ingenious “Researches into the Principle of the lateral Communication of Motion in Fluids,” by professor Venturi.—“Flamsteed’s celestial Atlas, reduced by M. J. Fortin, a new Edition, with Additions by Citizens Lalande and Mechain,” consists of thirty plates, with an explanation composed anew by Lalande, and important observations on Flamsteed’s work. It presents us with the addition of a considerable number of stars, and of the following constellations introduced within the last twenty years: the mural Quadrant, formed by Lalande in commemoration of the catalogue of stars undertaken by him during the most violent crisis of the revolution; the Vine-keeper (Mef-

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fier), in honour of the astronomer of that name, by the same; the Poniatowsky's Bull, the Family Arms of the last King of the Poles, by M. Poczobut, a Polish Astronomer; the Frederic's Glory, by M. Bode; the greater and less Herschellian Telescope, and the George's Harp, by M. Hell. — The "Connoissance des Temps, or astronomical Journal for the sixth Year of the Republic (1798)," and the same annual publication for the seventh year (1799), besides the usual ephemerides, contain the history of astronomy to the year 1794; valuable astronomical communications from Lalande, Mechain, Messier, Vidal, and others; and a memoir concerning the globes or balls of fire which occasionally appear in the atmosphere. — The "Chemical Annals, or a Collection of Memoirs concerning Chemistry, and the Arts dependent on that Science," after a considerable interruption, have again been resumed, to the no small satisfaction of the philosophical world. The twenty-first and twenty-second volumes have reached this country, and furnish the scientific reader with a variety of valuable and interesting papers. The most distinguished contributors are Messrs. Guyton (formerly well known as M. de Morveau), J. A. Chaptal, Vauquelin, R. Pelletier, Klaproth, Van Marum, A. Seguin, Prevost, Venturi, Van Mons, Bouillon la Grange, and Fourcroy. — Of the five volumes of "the Theory of the Earth, by J. C. Delametherie, the second Edition, corrected and enlarged," the first and second are devoted to mineralogy, and are the evident result of extensive enquiry, and diligent application. The third contains speculations on the power and properties of matter, in which hypothesis and fancy are a-

bundantly predominant. The last two alone treat of the theory of the earth, in which we cannot pronounce the author less liable to objection, than some of the preceding writers, whose opinions he has undertaken to review and controvert. — "The Philosophy of Mons. Nicolas," in three volumes, is one of the most extraordinary farragos of extravagance and absurdity, that ever was delivered to the world through the medium of the press, under the name of philosophy. — The "Memoirs of Natural History and Natural Philosophy, established on Bases of reasoning, independent of all Theory, &c. by J. B. Lamarck, Member of the Institute," are intended to overturn the foundations of the pneumatic chemistry, and to establish a new theory in opposition to it. They are, however, frequently too profound for our comprehension; and when we do understand the author, we perceive in them more of assumption and speculation, than of legitimate induction from facts. — The "Essay on the medical and physical Topography of Paris, or a Dissertation on the Substances which may influence the Health of the Inhabitants of that City, &c. by Audin Roviére," is well conceived, and well executed, and to the Parisians must prove interesting. It is divided into two parts: the first treating of the situation, soil, air, seasons, food, water, mode of living, and cloathing of Paris; the second of its hospitals. — Professor Chaussier has published "A Synopsis of the human Muscles;" Professor Portal, "Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Rickets, or Curvatures of the Spine, and of the superior and inferior Extremities;" Messrs. Moreau and Burdin, "an Essay on the humid Gangrene;" M. Villars, "Elements

ments of Medicine and Surgery;" M. Sabatier, a work "on the most frequent Surgical Operations," in three volumes; and professor Tourtelf, "Directions for preserving Health," in two volumes.

Among the articles in French literature belonging to the head of History, Biography, and Travels, is M. de Rulhière's "History of, or Anecdotes respecting the Revolution in Russia, in the Year 1762," of which we have already given an account, when noticing a translation of it, in our view of the Domestic Literature of the present year. — In our catalogue of the Foreign Literature of the year 1792, we introduced to our readers five volumes of "a History of the Revolution of 1789, &c. by two Friends to Liberty." During the present year the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th volumes of that minute, but fair and dispassionate work, have reached this country, and will greatly assist the reader in forming an accurate judgment of the state of parties in France, as well as in obtaining particular information of all the public proceedings, till the dissolution of the second, or legislative assembly. — "The Spy of the French Revolution, by M. C*** formerly Member of several Academies," in two volumes, is a strange heterogeneous production, sometimes historical, sometimes political, sometimes poetical, and sometimes farcical; which may occasionally amuse the reader, by the anecdotes which the author details, and his sallies of wit and humour, but cannot be relied on as a faithful collection of historical documents. It is stated to have been composed in prison, during the ascendancy of Robespierre, on scraps of paper; and is bitter and acrimonious against the supporters of the republican

system. — "The complete Works of Freret," in twenty volumes, comprise the various treatises of that celebrated and able scholar in ancient history, chronology, mythology, antiquities, and geography, which have been long known to the literary world; and what are called his posthumous works, containing attacks on the apologists for christianity, and the letters of Thrasybulus, hostile to natural religion. The latter, with a greater proportion of learning and subtilty, are in the usual style and manner of the writings of the French infidel school. — "The Campaigns of General Buonaparte in Italy, during the 4th and 5th Years of the French Republic (1796 and 1797), by a general Officer," consist, almost wholly, of public papers, connected together by a small degree of narrative, and critical commentary. Yet the whole forms one of the most interesting details which history presents to us. — The "Historical and Geographical Memoirs relating to the Countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian," will be found useful in correcting errors, and supplying deficiencies in former accounts of those countries. — The "Elements of Geography, by Citizen Bouchesfeiche," are drawn up with a degree of simplicity and perspicuity, that have recommended them to the legislature as proper to be used in the schools of public instruction. — The "Eulogy of Bailly," and the "Notices of the Life and Works of Condorcet," and "of the Life and Works of Lavoisier," by J. De Lalande, are short but interesting biographical memoirs of men, whose talents, science, eloquence, and philanthropy, will secure to them lasting memorials in the temple of fame, while their unfortunate lot in the convulsions at-
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tendant on the French revolution, will be long and feelingly lamented by every lover of useful and ornamental literature. — “The Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia, with the Portraits of that Sovereign, of Peter III. of Prince Orloff, of Poniatofsky King of Poland, of Paul Petrovitch the present Emperor, and of Prince Potemkin,” in two volumes, although its opening will not recommend it, on account of the romantic manner in which the author affects to have obtained some of his materials, contains, nevertheless, a copious collection of curious and interesting facts, of the authenticity of which we see no just reason to doubt. The portraits which it exhibits are well drawn, and apparently taken from life; and the author’s reflections are just and animated. It is generally supposed to have been written by the younger Segur, from the papers of the several French ambassadors to the court of Peteriburg, which have been brought to light by the French revolution. — “The five Men, &c. by Joseph Despaze,” presents us with an eloquent and entertaining view of the history and character of Letourneur, Rewbell, Reveilliere Lepaux, Barras, and Carnot, which is highly encomiastic, although the author strongly disavows any intention of intoxicating with flattery the chiefs of the republic. M. Despaze is an able and spirited writer, and appears to be accurately acquainted with the state of parties, and the political events which call for his notice and observations; but whether the portraits in his groupe are drawn from the life, or otherwise, it is not in our power to determine. This work has been translated into English by John Stoddart. — The “new Voyage round the World, &c. in 1788-90, preceded

by a Tour into Italy and Sicily, in 1787, with a Selection of the most curious Remarks of Travelers relative to the Arts, Sciences, commercial and natural Productions, Manners, &c. of all Parts of the Globe, excepting Europe, by F. Pagès,” in three volumes, is chiefly a compilation from the works of preceding writers, intermixed with the results of his own enquiries and observations, not communicated in his former travels. He appears, in general, to have had recourse to accurate sources of information, and has provided for general readers much rational amusement. — The “picturesque Tour and Voyage on a Part of the Rhone, hitherto deemed innavigable, by T. C. Boissel,” illustrated with seventeen plates, is not designed so much to depict the beauties on the banks of that river (although these are not neglected), as to give an account of a passage made on it, from Collonges to Seyssel, and to point out the means of rendering it navigable for rafts, at no great expence, in order to supply the French navy with masts. Considered in that light, it is a publication that will prove interesting in France. — “The Traveller at Paris, a picturesque and moral View of that Capital,” in three volumes, consists of an alphabetical description of the public buildings, works of art, establishments, &c. in that city, interspersed with various information, reflections on ancient and modern customs, anecdotes, and remarks, which, although unconnected and desultory, form an amusing whole. The author’s prejudices are not in favour of the new order of things.

The remaining articles in our catalogue of French publications during the year 1797, belong to the department of Classical, Polite, and Miscel-

Miscellaneous Literature. In this number is M. Levesque's new translation of Thucydides's "History of the Peloponnesian War," in four volumes, which we have seen commended for its fidelity and elegance. — "The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippa, by Achilles Tatius, translated from the Greek, &c." is an abridgment of an elegant version of that ancient novel, which has been generally attributed to the abbé Desfontaines. In its present form, the eight books of the original are compressed into four; the indelicacy of many of the passages is corrected; and it is illustrated by valuable explanatory notes. — "The Life of J. Agricola, by Tacitus," a new translation by D***, is the production of an author who is represented to have spent two years upon it, written it five times, and corrected it still oftener. The foreign journalists state, that the result of his labours is one of the best translations of the life of Agricola which they have seen, notwithstanding that the French language is ill adapted to express the force and brevity of the original. — The translation of "Valerius Maximus's memorable Actions and Sayings, &c." by C. Binet, in two volumes, is also spoken of as respectable in point of accuracy and elegance. — The publication entitled "Roman Nights at the Tomb of the Scipios," in the Italian language, was composed by the learned and ingenious count Verri, of Milan, and first published at Rome. It consists of imaginary conversations on different subjects in Roman history, executed with spirit and taste, abounding in information, and in just and striking sentiments. — "Pæigraphy, or the first Elements of the new artificial Science of writing and printing in one Language, in such a Manner as to be read and under-

stood in any other Language, without Translation, &c." is a truly ingenious and curious publication, which displays the author's extensive acquaintance with the philosophy of language, and suggests remarks and hints which the grammarian may convert to valuable purposes. We are persuaded, however, that the author's plan involves in it too many difficulties to be useful, at least to any considerable extent. — "The posthumous Works of Montesquieu," compose one volume in 8vo. and consist of a dissertation on the policy of the Romans in matters of religion; a dissertation on the nature of the echo; observations on natural history; discourses pronounced at the academy at Bourdeaux; eulogies; pieces in verse; an analysis of the spirit of laws; and familiar letters, thoughts on different subjects, and anecdotes. The authenticity of the MSS. from which these different pieces have been printed, is attested by the secretary of the National Institute, and by the librarian of Bourdeaux. From the press of Didot has issued a most splendid edition of "the Works of J. J. Rousseau," in seventeen volumes imperial 4to. embellished with numerous plates, executed by the first masters. — We have, likewise, seen the publication of the following treatises announced: "the Theatre of Seneca, a new Translation, by C. Coupe," in two volumes; "the three Fabulists, Æsop, Phædrus, and la Fontaine," in four volumes, the two former poets translated into French, and the latter accompanied with notes; a treatise "on Allegories and Emblems, by C. Gaucher," in four volumes; "an Essay on the Progress of Music in France, on the Means of securing the Cultivation of it, &c. by J. B. Le-clerc;" "the complete Works of Marfais," in seven volumes;

lumes; "the Works of Mancini Nivernois," volumes three, four, and five, which are miscellaneous, and supplementary to his two volumes of Fables, noticed in our last year's Register; "the Captivity of La Fayette, an Heroid, with Plates, and historical Notes, containing Particulars hitherto unknown, by Charles D'Agrain;" "the Batavians, by Bitaubé;" "the Capture of the Bucket, an heroic comic Poem," translated from the Italian of Tassoni; and a satirical poem entitled "an Epistle on Calumny," by Chenier.

We shall now close our sketch of the Foreign Literature of the year, with briefly inserting some notices which have reached us of different Spanish publications. — At Madrid, the marquis de Mondejar has published "an Examination of Mariana's History of Spain," in which he has corrected several errors in that historian. — At the same place have appeared "the Secret Life of King Philip II." commonly attributed to the abbé de St. Réal, but by some to the celebrated Antonio Perez, secretary of state to that monarch; the "Eulogy of Antonio de Lebrija," one of the literary ornaments of Spain in the 15th and 16th centuries, by Don J. B. Munoz, author of the History of the New World; and "the Universal Traveller, or Accounts of the World ancient and modern, compiled from the best Authors, by D. Pedro Estala," published periodically. — At the same place, that eminent botanist, don Ant. Jos. Cavanilles has published "Observations on the Natural History, Geography, Agriculture, Population, and Produce of the Kingdom of Valencia," in two volumes folio, with maps and plates, which constitute one of the most important works that has appeared

concerning Spain in modern times; and "a Description, with Engravings, of 300 Plants, collected in the Neighbourhood of Madrid, and in the Kingdoms of Valencia and Murcia," in three volumes folio, with numerous engravings. — At the same place D. D. Ruir and Pavon have published "Novorum Generum Plantarum Peruvianarum et Chilensium Descriptiones et Icones," illustrated with seventeen large folio plates. — At Cadiz, has appeared a treatise entitled "Taurromachy, or the Art of Bull-fighting, by D. Jos. Delgado," himself an experienced fighter, who deems it the noblest and most delightful of all sports, and rejoices in the idea that the passion for it is now at the highest pitch. — At Madrid, P. P. M. M. friar Thomas Connelly, of the Dominican order, and friar F. Higgins, of the Carmelite order, have published "a new and complete Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages," in two volumes, containing the English before the Spanish; which are to be followed by two other volumes, containing the Spanish before the English. — At the same place have been published, a treatise "on the Origin, Progress, and Stages of Castilian Poetry;" "an Examination of whatever belongs to the Origin of Spanish Poetry, in each of its principal Kinds in particular;" "Collections of Castilian Poetry; the Comments and Notes by which it has been illustrated; and the Translations in the Castilian Tongue from the Poets of other nations;" "Letters of Eloisa and Abelard, in Spanish Verse, accompanied with Notes," that in the name of Eloisa translated from Pope; and "the World, a Dream," a satire on the manners of the present age.

